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The Competition MASTER

VOLUME 36, No. 7
FEBRUARY, 1995

EDITOR

O.P. KHANNA

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CORE COMMUNICATIONS,
CHANDIGARH

ARTWORK : DD GRAPHIC STUDIO

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CHANDIKA PRESS PVT LTD, 126, INDUSTRIAL AREA-I,
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RNI No RNI/434/59

Dear Reader,

Our January, 1995, New Year Special Issue was a great success; so great was the demand for it that we could not meet it fully even after an additional print order for more copies. We are grateful for the hearty response from our readers.

The response was in essence a mark of appreciation of the scope and quality of the contents of the issue for which we took great care and made extra efforts. The soaring circulation of the magazine and the letters received from many of those who have greatly benefited from it all encourage us in our endeavour to provide timely guidance to ambitious young men and women determined to build up bright careers.

Our readers might be interested to know that this magazine is also read by people who are well settled in life and do not have to appear in any competitive examination. They are our patrons because they like to keep in touch with the latest national and international developments in various fields.

With effect from this issue we have been forced to raise the price of CM to Rs 18.00, because of unprecedented and unexpected sudden rise in the prices of paper. The prices have gone up from Rs 18.00 a kg, a few months back, to as high as Rs 32.00 a kg.

We are confident that our readers will understand our position and continue to be regular readers of CM. On our part we assure you of best quality material. We would welcome any suggestions that you might have to make the magazine still better. In case you have in mind any topic that you would like us to cover, do let us know. We will try to accommodate as many requests as possible.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

S. P. Khanna

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READERS' FORUM

The best two letters of the month, appearing in the box, have been awarded a prize of Rs 50.00 each. Readers are invited to send us their views on topics covered in this issue. The decision of the Editors will be final.

TRAVELLING THE INFOBAHN ...

From Dak Harkara to E-mail, no doubt we have progressed a lot. But a lot still remains to bridge the gap between hearts of people. In a country where half of the population is illiterate and poverty stricken, I don't think these technologies are going to be of much use. The gap between the rich and the poor, however, will continue to widen.

Khalid Husain
Aligarh

Secularism and socialism are the very essence of our Constitution. Secularism is the only hope for our country. Let's walk shoulder to shoulder, hand in hand to tread on the haughty heads of hounds of humbugism and rid our nation of those with evil ideas.

Mid Anwarul Haque
Jmshedpur

PARTIES AND POLITICIANS

During the colonial rule India produced many dynamic leaders who brought India respect from international community. Today we have just short-sighted and selfish leaders who are eating away our country from inside, just like termites. Pitiful indeed is our plight.

Manish Ranjan
Mussoorie

Gone are the days when Ministers used to resign on moral grounds. Today they do not quit even when indicted. Communalism and casteism have made deep roots into the political environment. Politicians of today do not work for the masses; rather they exploit them for their own gains. It is high time that the politicians are made to realise

who is the boss. Intellectuals, professionals and thinkers should come forward to rid India of the corrupt politicians, as they had done to rid India of Britishers. Another independence movement is required; independence from corruption and nepotism.

Durga Madhab Das
Bhubaneswar

POVERTY AND POPULATION

It is just not possible to solve any of our major problems like poverty, illiteracy, corruption, etc., unless we check our population growth. But, our leaders find themselves politically constrained, the masses are completely complacent and the experts are still fiddling with myths. Surely we are going to become Number One!

Shahid Hasan
Sivan, Bihar

At the schemes for poverty alleviation were conceived and given final shape in the cloistered atmospheres of Yojna and Krishi Bhavans. The rigid framework gives little room to change the schemes according to the local conditions. The common man has had a negligible role to play in the implementation of the schemes. The extent to which poverty can be eradicated depends on the efficacy with which we plan and the sincerity with which we execute. Unfortunately, we lack both.

Dharmapada Biswas
Bhubaneswar

TADA AND TERRORISM

TADA has indeed proved to be a national shame for our democracy. The use of TADA

PARTIES AND POLITICIANS

Be it 'Party' or 'Politician', it begins with 'P'. If we go deeper we will find more 'Ps' that are responsible for India's problems. 'Population', 'Pollution', 'Poverty' and 'Pakistan' are our major problems. In fact 'Problem' itself begins with 'P'. Apparently 'P' covers a very large area of scope in the Indian scenario. 'P' points towards our 'Pitiable Plight'.

It is high time our politicians left the lust for 'Power' and tried their best to replace the above 'Ps' by 'Principles', 'Purity', 'Progress', 'Pragmatism', 'Profitability', 'Pleasure' and last but not the least 'Par excellence'.

Mukesh Batra
New Tehri Town (U.P.)

SECULARISM

Secularism is the soul of our society. Our ancestors have given us the heritage of tolerance and acceptance. The lessons are needed to be remembered once again. Mandir and Masjid are holy places where we go to perform Puja and Ibadat. We have no right to make these places slaughter houses of innocent people.

Alok Bharadwaj
Bareilly

by States like Gujarat, which is not affected by any terrorist activity, is all the more surprising. TADA has come to mean "Terrorising and Appalling Detenus Adamantly" rather than "Terrorist and Disruptive Activities Prevention Act".

Rajib Chatterjee
Asansol

TADA is aimed at protecting the most basic of all human rights—right to life. Scrapping the act due to its misuse will not lead us anywhere. What is the guarantee that any other less stringent law in its place will not be misused?

The need is to check the misuse of the act. There is nothing wrong in applying TADA against poacher Veerappan or against the killers of Gopalganj (Bihar) District Magistrate or the policemen found guilty of molesting women during the Uttarakhand rally in Muzaffarnagar.

Sanjaya Katiha
Melsam, Gujarat

TADA's judicious use is justifiable but certainly not its blatant misuse.

Rajesh M. Ambedkar
Ambuda, Maharashtra

CM FEATURES

The poster-cum-calendar

in the January '95 issue was very good. Such posters help to boost our energies. My suggestion is that such posters should be given at regular intervals.

Neeraj Bali
Chandigarh

CM is an inspiration to succeed in life. It really imparts a lot of confidence into us.

Firoz S. Khan
Nagpur

I am glad to inform that I have been selected as a Bank P.O. in Indian Bank and Oriental Bank of Commerce. The credit for my success goes to CM. The magazine contributed a lot in the preparation for the exam and the interview.

Satyanarayan Yadav
Puthankot

REQUEST TO READERS

May be you have appeared or are going to appear in a competitive exam. We shall be grateful if you could send us the question paper for the benefit of fellow readers.

All original papers received will be suitably compensated and the original papers will be returned.

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Hypocrisy in Politics

Politics has for centuries been known as the science of exigencies; there are no well-defined principles, no set policies, nor is there any firm or unambiguous stand. In fact, principles, policies and promises, as well as personal and party loyalties, are thrown to the winds in the frantic bid to seize power. Most politicians have turned out to be hypocrites to the core, unreliable, deceivers and liars, like diplomats. Considerate people might regard this as a needlessly strong denunciation of politicians.

Rank opportunism, expediency and personal rivalry, coupled with endless ambition, have not only brought national shame to the country and eroded the image of what was regarded as a democratic and principled nation in the eyes of the world but have also made nonsense of parliamentary democracy and the traditions which had been built up since Independence through the labours of the country's great leaders. The Founding Fathers of the Indian Constitution never imagined that politicians in the country would stoop so low and inflict irreparable damage to the country's democratic structure in so callous a fashion.

With what face can Indian leaders now plead for democracy and seek to uphold high principles of public conduct and high character at international forums? The general retort of the listeners to such advice would be: "Physician, heal thyself". The total breach of faith, strange and baffling alliances and alignment of people who were, until the other day, bitter enemies, merely to pull down the leaders whom they had themselves chosen in order to hold power and secure the plums of ministerial office, have also eroded the people's faith in their elected representatives.

The fact that, despite all the acts of treachery in which Indian politicians have indulged in the past, there is still much loud talk of seeking the people's confidence

and restoring the public trust in the "capacity and resilience of our democratic polity to solve our multifarious problems" indicates the sheer cussedness and duplicity of politicians. The nation is fast losing faith in its own future and there is utter confusion and chaos. In a wholly repulsive situation Ministers denounce the very Government of which they have been, or continue to be a part. Normally, the Ministers are expected to defend the administration in running which they have a hand. But the temptation to jump on the bandwagon of the winning side has been so irresistible and the desire to ensure their own political future so strong that these people have set new precedents in unbecoming political conduct. Thus they have exposed the moral bankruptcy of the entire political system.

While many people say that the country is unfit for Parliamentary democracy and that the costly apparatus set up with such effort should be scrapped and a more workable system established, countless others will contend that the failure of a set of utterly selfish political leaders should not be interpreted to mean that the system as a whole has failed.

The recent reversals in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh, and even in Sikkim, are proof of the fact that the electorate shuns hypocrisy. The fall of the governments in these States was more because of inefficiency, constant horse-trading and pulling each other's legs, than any other reason. The vested interests, who blame the economic liberalisation for the debacle, are again those who work for their own interests and not of the nation.

The statements of Prime Minister Rao that economic liberalisation programme will not be shunned, and that he will not encourage populism at the cost of the nation are welcome. The leaders who have recently come to power should also take the cue and work for the interests of the nation. Or else they will be rejected as hypocrites; once again.

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Rights and Duties

In 1976, by 42nd Amendment to the Constitution of India, a new chapter was added in the Indian Constitution to define ten Fundamental Duties of citizens. The argument was that without duties and responsibilities, there can be no rights. This feature provides the background and examples from other Constitutions.

RIGHTS and responsibilities are the two sides of the same coin; there can be no rights without obligations and duties, just as there can be no responsibilities and duties without rights. Responsible conduct in society earns the right to enjoy certain privileges, while irresponsible conduct and disregard of the corresponding rights of other citizens inevitably leads to loss of one's own rights. Absolute or "natural" rights, said Jeremy Bentham, is simple nonsense; 'natural and imprescriptible rights' is rhetorical nonsense—nonsense upon stilts.

Part III of the Constitution of India enumerates the Fundamental Rights of the citizen, including the right to equality, the guarantee against discrimination on any ground whether of sex or religion, the right to freedom which includes the freedom of speech and expression, and to buy and sell property, protection of life and personal liberty, right against exploitation, right to Constitutional remedies, etc. Under Article 13 of the Constitution, the State is debarred from taking away or abridging the rights conferred by Part III.

Suspension of Rights

BUT the Fundamental Rights can be suspended or severely curtailed during an Emergency declared

under Article 352 of the Constitution. Article 359 provides that when a proclamation of Emergency is in operation, the President may by order declare that the right to move any court for the enforcement of such of the rights conferred by Part III of the Constitution as may be mentioned in the order, and all court proceedings for enforcement of such rights, shall remain suspended for a specified period.

However, without the exercise of corresponding obligations and responsibilities, rights become meaningless. Even the most comprehensive and impressive enumeration of rights in the Constitution becomes pointless unless the citizen is fully aware of his obligations and discharges them in accordance with the law.

The framers of Indian Constitution did not include a chapter on duties and obligations of citizens. A significant point to note is that none of the Constitutions of Western

countries specifically define duties and obligations. Japan and Switzerland provide the only instances where the citizen's duties are specifically mentioned along with the fundamental rights.

The concept of a chapter in the Constitution on Fundamental Duties was favoured by Mahatma Gandhi, as far back as November 1947. Mr S.N. Agarwal's book "Gandhian Constitution" contained a suggestion for enumerating the citizen's duties. Such enumeration, it was argued, would in no way abridge the Fundamental Rights, but would help remind the people that no rights are absolute or unconditional.

Examples from Constitutions

A study of the world's leading Constitutions in respect of the provisions for the citizen's rights and duties will prove quite instructive. In Britain, Canada and Australia, the rights and duties of citizens are

Ten Fundamental Duties of citizens of India

1. Respect the Constitution, the national flag and the national anthem;
2. Cherish the noble ideals of the freedom struggle;
3. Uphold and project the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India;
4. Defend the country and render national service when called;
5. Promote the common brotherhood of all the people of India and renounce any practice derogatory of the dignity of women;
6. Preserve the rich heritage of the national composite culture;
7. Protect the natural environment and have compassion for living creatures;
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governed largely by common law and judicial decisions. The Constitution of France makes only a passing reference to duties and obligations of citizens. The Constitution of the U.S.A. provides only for fundamental rights and does not refer to the corresponding obligations, evidently because in that free and fully democratic country much emphasis is laid on the various freedoms of the individual. But this does not imply that the people of these and other countries whose Constitutions do not specifically mention the citizen's obligations behave in an irresponsible manner. It is common knowledge that in all developed and advanced countries the people, men, women and even children are imbued with a high sense of patriotism as a result of education and training in the elementary duties and obligations of citizenship. Right from their early years the people are taught what they are supposed to do and what the country expects of them. By and large, they conduct themselves as fully responsible citizens; they show full regard to the rights and feelings of others and do not violate others' freedom because they greatly cherish their own. "Do as you want to be done by" is the accepted rule.

The Constitution of the People's Republic of China contains a separate chapter on Fundamental Rights and Duties of Citizens. The difference is that in China the civil and political rights of the Chinese citizens get a place of precedence. It is an honourable duty of the citizens of China to perform military service and a sacred duty to protect the homeland, to abide by the Constitution, to respect and protect public property, uphold discipline at work, keep public order, respect social ethics and to pay taxes.

The Japanese Constitution places considerable emphasis on the citizen's duties but they are not mentioned in detail nor are they many in number. The Japanese tradition has been to emphasise duties virtually to

the exclusion of right. This was especially the case under feudal regimes in the past. When democratic development started in the country, the stress naturally shifted to the citizen's rights to counteract the strong influence of the authoritarian forces in that country's peculiar set-up. That explains why only a few of the citizen's basic duties have been enumerated in the Japanese Constitution.

These duties and responsibilities included: (1) Refraining from the abuse of any freedom or right; (2) the responsibility for utilising rights and freedoms for the public welfare; (3) the responsibility for preserving and maintaining, by constant endeavour, the freedoms and rights guaranteed by the Constitution (Article 12); (4) the obligation to work which is also recognised as a right (Article 27); (5) liability to taxation (Article 30); and (6) the obligation of all people to have all boys and girls under their protection receive ordinary education as provided for by law (Article 26).

The Constitution of the small, traditionally peaceful and neutral Switzerland also provides that along with rights each citizen has obligations and duties. Every citizen is required to get successful education. Military service is regarded as a duty; if any adult declines to render military service, he must pay a special tax or fine. The Constitution lays down that every citizen must develop in himself all the qualities of a good citizen of Switzerland. Actually Switzerland is famous all over the world for having ideal citizens.

Conclusion

IN 1976 the chapter on Fundamental Duties in the Indian Constitution was included to restore the much-needed balance in the Indian political set-up. A large sections of the people in the country had become obsessed with what they regarded as their legal constitutional rights, without any thought to their duties

and obligations towards society and the nation, which has enabled them to claim and exercise these rights.

Today, fourteen years after the inclusion of Fundamental Duties in the Constitution, nothing much has changed. The people have become more careless as far as their Fundamental duties are concerned. The main reason behind the failure to inculcate a sense of responsibility in Indian people has been the lack of knowledge and the failure of the authorities to strictly enforce the Fundamental duties.

Systematic, intensive and purposeful education of the people, right from the school stage, is very much necessary. Most people of this country lack adequate training in true citizenship; they are hardly conscious of what they owe to society and the country. Homes, universities, offices and other places of work should all be made centres for imparting training in citizenship and discipline. These are qualities which would certainly lead to the building up of a strong nation, consisting of disciplined men and women, fully disciplined and having a developed character in the widest sense. Good citizenship is built up on the performance of one's duties and obligations and it covers much more than the political sphere.

Actually, the performance of one's duties, even in partial disregard of one's rights and privileges, has been traditional in this country. Since times immemorial, the emphasis in Indian society, in accordance with the dictates of the ancient scriptures, has been on the individual's "kartaviya"—that is, fulfilment of one's duty towards society, the country and especially towards one's parents. All along it was believed that rights flowed only from the performance of duties.

The message needs to be re-imbibed into the Indian psyche if India is to progress and become a leading force in the world.

SDR and Madrid Imbroglia

The golden jubilee celebrations of International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), popularly known as the World Bank, in September/October 1994 in Madrid (Spain) could not conclude with the same amount of euphoria with which these commenced. In an unprecedented move, the developing countries led by India, blocked an ignominious step of the developed West, particularly Germany, to limit the allocation of Special Drawing Rights (SDR) to the Third World. The Group of Nine (G-9), as the developing countries in the Interim Committee of the IMF are popularly known, declined to reduce the amount of SDR allocation to any figure less than SDRs 36 billion. As a result the meeting failed to arrive at a consensus on the issue of combined package for allocation of SDR and extending the Systematic Transition Facility (STF) to the newly admitted member countries belonging to former Soviet Union and Eastern Bloc.

SDR Allocations

As a result of the crisis of international reserves towards the late sixties, SDR were created by the IMF to extend facility of loan to the needy countries. Also known as "paper gold" SDR were created after obtaining prescribed contribution from all the member countries as per their capacity to pay. The voting right in the IMF are determined on the basis of the contribution of the fund by a particular country. The extent of SDR determines the availability of finance to the members, but this allocation was not based on the contributions made, but on the requirement of international finance by the IMF members.

With the growing need for finance and high inflation, it was realised that further allocations were necessary after every decade. Hence, two additional allocations were made by the IMF in 1970-72 and 1978-

81 which accounted for SDRs 21.4 billion. After 1981, the developed West has been averse to the idea of making further allocations on the grounds that it was not real solid money and hence is likely to fuel inflation. These countries further insisted that there was no global need for additional finance, notwithstanding the rampant poverty and underdevelopment in the Third World countries. These countries, mainly belonging to G-7, preferred to lend their own currencies themselves rather than enhancing the SDR allocations. This had resulted in serious imbalance as by the beginning of 1994, out of total member countries of IMF numbering 179, 73 were without any SDR allocations. In other words, these 73 countries had no right to withdraw unconditional finance from the Fund. These 73 countries included 37 new members, mainly from the erstwhile Eastern Bloc, and 36 other countries which did not participate fully at the time of SDR allocation in 1981.

Most of the developing countries were clamouring for additional substantial allocation for the last several years. A new lending window, known as Systematic Transition Facility (STF), had already been created with a view to assist the countries of former Socialist Bloc for their restructuring and reconstruction, but no allocations were made. There was a further problem of maintaining the prevailing parity in SDR allocation even after providing the STF to the new member countries, including the "Economies in Transition" (EIT) G-7 countries, right from the beginning were keen to assist the EIT countries but were least interested in the remaining developing world. IMF Managing Director Michel Camdessus had proposed a hefty allocation of SDR 36 billion to look after the interests of new as well as existing members covering STF for

EIT nations as well as fresh and additional allocation for the developing world.

Rich-Poor Divide

INDIA was one of the pioneer nations among the Third World which strongly advocated fresh allocation as per the proposal of the IMF. The developing countries, however, did not object to additional allocation under STF for "economies in transition" and the extension of this facility beyond the earlier deadline of December 1994. The stand taken by the developed countries in general and Germany in particular was that there was no need for additional allocation of SDR. It was indirectly asserted by these countries that it was the right of the donor nations, most of which belong to the G-7, to decide the extent and direction of international finance. This stance was critically assailed by the impoverished developing countries, who maintained that only needy country can correctly ask for the aid needed by it and the outside world should not pass a judgement on this issue. Moreover, although less in voting rights, developing countries constitute numerical majority of nations in the IMF and hence they argued that their voice must not go unheard.

Germany argued that additional SDR 16 billion were sufficient for STF facility to the EIT nations and figure beyond this was not acceptable to it. Allocation of 20 to 24 billion SDR was acceptable to the UK and USA initially but finally the G-7, which has about 70 per cent of the voting rights in the fund, came out with the German proposal of SDR 16 billion allocation as its final proposal. This entire amount of SDR was suggested exclusively for STF and no fresh allocations were proposed for the existing member countries. In other words, the entire exercise appeared to be organised to benefit only the

erstwhile socialist bloc as spoils for crossing over from communism to capitalism. The considerations for this proposal, thus, were highly politicised. Group of twenty four (G-24), as the developing countries are called in IMF, were represented by G-9 countries in the Interim Committee of the Fund, which were formally led by Indian representative, Dr Manmohan Singh, the Union Finance Minister. G-9 strongly objected to the proposal.

The total voting strength of G-9 is 30 per cent and for any proposal to be through in IMF, a vote strength of at least 85-per cent is a must. For the first time in 50-year history of the Fund, a proposal jointly put forth by G-7 was objected to by G-9, which refused to settle for any figure less than SDR 36 billion, out of which SDR 16-billion were to go for STF and remaining 20 billion were to be allocated to the existing countries. The result was a deadlock and the Interim Committee could not achieve anything on the SDR-STF package issue.

Mr Camdessus was the most disappointed person on the outcome of 49th annual meeting of the fund. While being hopeful of a settlement package within "coming weeks", Mr Camdessus said, "We should not exaggerate our differences. All governors of the Fund recognise that there should be an SDR allocation and all governors recognise that STF should be extended, and now all governors recognise that a beneficial solution must be found in full conformity with the articles of agreement of a rule-based institution, and that it must preserve the role of SDR for the future. The differences are on the size and the modalities of an allocation."

Other Issues

IN addition to the SDR issue, the focus of the annual meeting was also on several other issues of immense importance to humanity at large. One such issue was significant enhancement in the level of Official Development Assistance (ODA) which had remained constant after 1993. ODA is a voluntary contribution by the developed countries, as a

meagre percentage of their GDP, to the developing poor countries. Of late the developed nations have not been very generous in enhancing the level of ODA and, moreover, in the recent past there has been a sharp fall of flow of ODA to the traditionally developing countries, while the economies in transition have pocketed most of it. Another important issue was the finalisation of IDA-XI (International Development Assistance). The modalities of contribution, drawing rights and voting authority are in the process of finalisation and the developing world was keen that XIth contribution to this soft lending window of the World Bank should be expedited.

Another important issue on the agenda of meeting was the problem of foreign debt being faced by the developing world in general. The problem of foreign debt has assumed serious dimensions in the recent past and unless some drastic and effective steps were taken urgently, it would be too late to redeem the situation. The developing world voiced its concern on the issue through G-9. Moreover, the recent policies being followed by the developed world have resulted in wild fluctuations in the exchange rates and ballooning of the inflation rate, which has adversely affected the interests of the developing world. Sociological and environmental problems were some of the other issues which were also discussed. Linking of loaning with the sociological and environmental issues was severely criticised by the Third World.

In a nutshell, the developing countries pleaded for a forward looking and new policy of financing by the Fund and the World Bank. It sought a less demanding policy which should have in-built safeguards against any blocking of private capital flows and provision of greater volume and share of loans on low interest rates as IDA component. The poor countries also demanded reduction in the conditions of loans which run into several pages at present. Since most of the loans are sanctioned for the large scale

projects, it benefits the huge and multinational companies, replacing the human labour which is otherwise available in plenty in most of the developing nations. Although revamping the functioning of World Bank and IMF was on the official agenda, yet the developing world voiced its concern on lack of transparency in the working of two organisations. High levels of unemployment in the world, exasperated by the dangers of protectionism resulting in world trade imbalances and high deficits were also recognised as areas of acute peril.

Conclusion

4^{9th} annual meeting of World Bank and IMF exposed the hypocrisy of the developed West and its hollow commitment to the cause of overall upliftment of the humanity. Madrid negotiations also reflected a strong need for the Bank and Fund to assume a more comprehensive role in the years to come. Rather than being just a silent spectator on the international policies, IMF should earnestly take over the role of policy regulation. Fund and the World Bank cannot wash their hands off the responsibility of guiding the world community to prosperity and growth.

The SDR-STF controversy has indicated that the developing world has started to assert itself in the international economic affairs. The package offered by the North, excluding the fresh SDR allocation, was outrightly rejected by the South which took the developed countries by total surprise. The "have-nots" have at last shown to the world that neither USA nor the developed countries at large own IMF and the World Bank. These institutions are the ventures of the entire humanity for economic development in which the developing countries are also partners with equal rights. The message that the Third World cannot be held to ransom has gone clearly into the minds of G-7 and it is hoped that they will not ignore the interests of humanity at large, while giving a revised package of SDR and STF in near future.

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ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

Congress Routed in South

In the Assembly elections, held in the month of November-December, 1994, in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Sikkim and Goa, Congress was mauled in all the States except Goa, which had a hung assembly. The defeat came as a big set-back to Prime Minister Narasimha Rao and the process of liberalisation being undertaken by his government. This feature presents an analytical report on the elections and their likely impact on the liberalisation programme.

The Elections

IN Sikkim and Goa polling ended on November 16, 1994. A heavy turnout of 81 per cent of voters was reported in Sikkim. In Goa, 65 per cent of the electorate caste their votes.

Sikkim recorded the highest-ever polling in its electoral history. The State had recorded 57.62 and 72 per cent votes in the previous polls in 1985 and 1989, respectively.

In Goa 311 candidates were in the fray for the 40-member assembly while in Sikkim 186 candidates fought it out for the 32-member assembly.

The polling in both the States was peaceful except for one major incident in Goa where the sitting independent MLA from Lottlim in South Goa, Mr Radherao Gracias, who was contesting on the United Goans Democratic Party (UGDP) ticket, was

assaulted by some miscreants and seriously injured.

Andhra Pradesh went to polls on December 1 and 5 to elect 293-member assembly, while in Karnataka polling took place on November 26 and December 1, to elect 224-member assembly.

65 to 70 per cent of the electorate exercised its franchise in the two States. While in Karnataka the polling was by and large peaceful, in Andhra Pradesh sporadic incidents of violence were reported from many parts. A series of bomb attacks and police firing left about 20 injured and three dead. The Election Commission had to order repolling in several Assembly segments.

The Result Andhra Pradesh

CONGRESS Party was completely decimated in this home State of Prime Minister Narasimha Rao. Telugu Desam Party (TDP) bagged 219 seats in the 294-member Assembly to secure a two-third majority. Its electoral partners—CPI and CPM—secured 17 and 14 seats, respectively. The ruling Congress could manage only 26 seats, making it the worst electoral performance in the party's history in the State. Even during the NTR wave in 1983, the party secured 60 seats.

The grand plans of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) also went haywire. The party had contested almost all the seats and projected itself as another alternative to the Congress and TDP. But, it could manage just three seats.

The Majlis Ittehadul Muslimeen of Sultan Salauddin Owaisi, which considered the old city of Hyderabad as its pocket borough all these years, also received a big blow. It could manage only one seat, against eleven in the previous Assembly.

Mr N.T. Rama Rao has been sworn-in as the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh. This is the third time that he has been elected as the Chief Minister of the State. He had stormed into the Andhra political scene in 1982, with the slogan of Telugu self-respect.

While addressing the party legislators Mr Rama Rao termed the victory of TDP as "a history of sorts" and "a silent political revolution" as it was achieved without bomb explosions, clashes and chaos.

He further added that the people had taught the Congress a lesson, which had an illusion that it could control everything with the help of money power and power of ruling at the Centre. The election had proved that the people could not be taken for

granted.

Mr Rama Rao was sworn-in, as the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, on December 12, 1994, amidst spectacular fire-works and cheers from thousands of people who had poured into the Lal Bahadur Stadium, the venue for the swearing-in ceremony. A nine-member, two-tier ministry was also sworn-in.

Mr Rama Rao apparently choose to have a nine-member Council of Ministers as number nine is considered his lucky number. Even during his earlier tenure he had carried the obsession with number '9' everywhere. All vehicles in the Chief Minister's secretariat used to sport the number nine or its combinations.

Mr Rama Rao declared that he would not like to have confrontation with the Centre and hoped that the Centre would do justice to the State. He said that the TDP will fulfil the aspirations of the people and provide social justice.

The election analysis in Andhra Pradesh has shown that a strong index of opposition unity and more than 11 per cent swing against the Congress was responsible for the party's rout.

Buoyed by a 67.58 per cent index of opposition unity, against only 47.50 in Karnataka, the TDP captured 44.02 per cent of the total votes polled. Congress came a poor second with 34.87 per cent. The loss of the Congress was not only TDP's gain, but it was shared by the Left Front, BJP, BSP and independents.

In the last election the Congress had secured 46.31 per cent of the votes polled and the TDP had secured 36.54 per cent.

Karnataka

IN Karnataka the Janata Dal secured a simple majority by securing 116 of the 244 Assembly seats. For Janata Dal it was a phoenix-like feat. The party had been

almost written-off after the drubbing it received in 1989 elections. In the last Assembly it had only 24 seats.

While the victory of the Janata Dal was predicted, what has confounded analysts is the significant emergence of the BJP as the second biggest party. BJP has managed to bag 40 seats, up from just four seats in the 1989 elections. The BJP has managed to secure more seats than Congress, which could bag just 35 seats, down from 176 in 1989.

The chances of Congress-I were severely marred by the Karnataka Congress Party (KCP) of Mr K. Bangarappa. KCP was basically a rebel group of Congress-I. It cut heavily into the traditional vote bank of Congress-I.

On December 11, Mr H.D. Deve Gowda was sworn-in as the new Chief Minister of Karnataka. Mr J.H. Patel was sworn-in as the Deputy Chief Minister.

The victory of J.D. in Karnataka is attributed to the unity among the Deve Gowda, Hegde and Bommai factions. Another factor was the ability of the Southern leaders to orient themselves to issues concerning a broader section of society, rather than harping on a single issue like reservations.

Janata Dal has captured power in the State for the third time in eleven years. As Janata Party it had come to power in 1983, and again with an overwhelming majority in the mid-term elections in 1985.

The BJP has acquired the status of the main Opposition Party. It is being considered as the first step to power in the South. The point to be noted is that BJP did not use the Mandir Card in the elections. It mainly concentrated on local issues, corruption and inefficiency of the Congress government. The Congress government's decisions to allow Urdu bulletins on Doordarshan and to hurriedly pass the bill providing

73 per cent reservation, also gave BJP sufficient opportunity to attack the policy of appeasement of Congress-I.

After taking over as the Chief Minister of Karnataka, Mr Gowda said that his first concern is to root-out corruption in the State. "I assure the people of Karnataka that the taxpayers' money would be used only in developmental work. There would be accountability at every stage", he said.

On the issue of reservations he said that "if the Supreme Court fixes a ceiling on the percentage in line with the Indian Constitution, no one has any right to disagree".

The analysis of Karnataka election has shown that the split in the Congress and a positive swing in favour of BJP was responsible for the ouster of the ruling Congress. The presence of former Chief Minister Mr S. Bangarappa, who formed the KCP after he was expelled from the Congress, was responsible for Congress debacle in atleast 40 constituencies.

While the swing against the Congress in the State was 15.46 per cent, the BJP had a 13 per cent swing in its favour. The KCP had a positive 6.47 per cent swing while J.D. had only 6.80 per cent swing in its favour.

While the J.D. polled around 34 per cent of the total votes, the Congress was quite close at 31 per cent.

The traditional vote bank of the Congress in the reserved constituencies deserted the party. Of the total 29 seats in the reserved constituencies, the Congress won only 1 against the 26 it held in the previous assembly. The JD improved its position from 1 to 20 and the BJP climbed up from zero to 3.

Sikkim

IN Sikkim too the Congress-I received a drubbing. Only few months back it had managed to form the government by engineering defections from the Sikkim

Sangram Parishad (SSP) of the former Chief Minister, Mr Narbahadur Bhandari.

However, the surprise winner was the Sikkim Democratic Front (SDF), led by Mr Pawan Kumar Chamling. SDF managed a comfortable majority in the 32-member House by winning 19 seats. The ruling Congress could get just two seats.

The elections were also a body blow to the upper-caste-dominated SSP which could manage just ten seats.

On December 12, Mr Pawan Kumar Chamling was sworn-in as the Chief Minister of the tiny Himalayan State. A policeman-turned-politician, Mr Chamling is the first Chief Minister from the drought-prone South district. He formed the seventh government.

After assuming his office Mr Chamling said that his first priority will be to root out poverty and corruption from the State. "We have to take measures for economic revival of the State since the State exchequer is in shambles because of misrule of last 15 years", he said.

Mr Chamling had been thrown out of the ruling Sikkim Sangram Parishad in 1992, for championing the cause of the OBCs. He was charged of communalising the politics of Sikkim. However, the real reason was that he had dared to raise the banner of revolt against Mr Bhandari. He was also implicated in false cases under NASA and TADA. Till August 1993 he had to live underground and outside the State to escape the wrath of Mr Bhandari.

In August 1993 he procured a verdict from the Supreme Court for his security in Sikkim. Since then he had been moving from one corner of the State to the other to mobilise public support for his party.

The emergence of SDF is at-

tributed to the people's desire for a change from the prolonged and autocratic rule of SSP, headed by Mr Bhandari, as well as from the "non-performance" of the six-month old Congress government.

Goa

THE people of Goa returned a hung Assembly. The Congress-I managed to salvage some of its prestige by emerging as the single largest party in the 40-member Assembly. Congress-I captured 18 seats, falling short of absolute majority by three seats.

A six-member minority Congress government, headed by Mr Pratap Singh Rane, assumed office on December 16. The outgoing Chief Minister, Dr Wilfred D'Souza also joined the new government. This was the fourth time that Mr Rane took-over as the Chief Minister of Goa. He had served as Chief Minister between 1980 and 1990 for three terms. The third term in early 1990 was very brief. A political crisis had led to the collapse of his government.

The Maharashtrawadi Gomanak Party (MGP)-BJP-Shiv Sena combine managed to secure 16 seats. While MGP secured 12 seats, BJP got 4 seats.

While both the major political forces in Goa, the ruling Congress-I and the MGP, performed below their earlier strength, the BJP has made a forceful maiden entry into the State Assembly.

The MGP, the traditional Hindu Party in Goa, had been experiencing decline for a long time, due to splits and defections. Thus, it had no choice this time, but to join the BJP, as BJP had become strong enough to cut into the Hindu vote bank of MGP. Many political analysts are anticipating a complete take-over of MGP, by BJP, and the BJP emerging as the main Opposition Party in Goa.

Party Positions

Karnataka

Total seats 224
Results declared 224

Congress	35
Janata Dal	116
BJP	40
KCP	10
CPM	1
BSP	1
KCVP	1
AIADMK	1
INL	1
RPI	1
KRRS	1
Independents	16

Andhra Pradesh

Total Seats 292
Results declared 292

TDP	219
CPI(M)	14
Congress-I	26
CPI	17
BJP	3
Ind and others	13

Goa

Total seats 40
Results declared 40

Congress-I	18
MGP	12
BJP	4
UGDP	3
Independents	3

Sikkim

Total Seats 32
Results announced 32

SDF	19
SSP	10
Congress-I	2
Independent	1

The Reactions

BEFORE the holding of the Assembly elections Prime Minister Narasimha Rao had been riding high. The reverses in Karnataka and Andhra

Pradesh saw the discontent come out in open.

Former Human Resource Development Minister, Mr Arjun Singh was the most vocal critic. He said that "the Congress had failed to retain the trust of the minorities, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes". He further added that the verdict did not imply that the voters had totally rejected the liberalisation policy of the party. "The message is that the weaker sections have not been able to understand as to how they will benefit from this policy."

Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Mr Sharad Pawar, was of the opinion that the Congress lost because of lack of unity. He, however ruled out any immediate move for change of leadership.

West Bengal Chief Minister, Mr Jyoti Basu, termed the defeat of Congress as a verdict against the "anti-people" economic policies of the Narasimha Rao government.

Janata Dal and the Bharatiya Janata Party demanded the resignation of the Rao government and fresh elections. While the JD and Left Parties saw the election results as a victory of secular forces, the BJP interpreted the results as merely a rejection of the Congress.

BJP president, Mr L.K. Advani, stressed that the significance of these elections was not just local, but went beyond the boundaries of these States; for it was Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka that contributed in installing the Congress government at the Centre.

Janata Dal leaders, on the other hand, stressed that these elections proved that the NF-LF was emerging as an alternative and after the next elections either the BJP or the Congress would be left in the fray.

According to a section of Muslim student leaders the results reflect the growing alienation of the Muslim electorate with the Congress. Accord-

ing to them wherever Muslims have a secular alternative to the Congress they opt for the former.

The defeat of Sultan Salauddin Owaisi's Party, which is associated with Babri Masjid Action Committee, in Andhra Pradesh indicates that Muslims are disenchanted with this section of leadership. There is definitely a move towards getting involved in more constructive issues like social and economic reforms.

The southern debacle is expected to weaken the Prime Minister, making new initiatives or controversial decisions that much more difficult in the coming months. But there does not seem to be any immediate threat to Mr Rao; at least not until the Assembly elections in February 1995 in Bihar, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Orissa.

Effect on Reforms

ALTHOUGH a large section of people, specially those belonging to the Opposition, are of the opinion that the defeat of Congress in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka was due to the economic policies adopted by the Congress government, Prime Minister Rao ruled out the possibility of abandoning liberalisation. He said that the reforms would instead be tailored to give pro-poor look.

Finance Minister, Dr Manmohan Singh, denied that the reforms hit hard the poor and alienated them from the Congress. He said that the amount being spent on anti-poor measures was the highest ever. "Never before has so much money been spent on rural development", he asserted.

He pointed out that there has been no reduction in subsidies on fertiliser and food. "There is a 36 per cent increase in the allocation for the two heads which is unprecedented", he said.

Prime Minister Narasimha Rao said that he was against the Con-

gress-I's going in for competitive populism for bolstering its sagging electoral fortunes, though he admitted that the populist planks of the rivals were the main cause for the rout.

Mr Rao made it clear that the ruling party could also afford to match the populist policies of its rivals but only at the expense of country's long-term economic interests. In an attack on Mr N.T. Rama Rao's Rs 2 rice scheme, he said that the Opposition Parties make promises and within 24 hours of being elected descend to Delhi to ask for financial assistance. "When they promise the moon, they should know the State's financial capacity. Making promises and then saying that the Centre was not giving money and making it the scape goat was not fair. People are already realising this", he said.

Dr Manmohan Singh was of the opinion that the Congress Party organisation had failed to popularise the reforms. He said that the need was not to do away with liberalisation but to project the various programmes to the public and explain the rationale for the reforms and policies it had adopted.

Maharashtra's Chief Minister, Mr Sharad Pawar, was of the opinion that the liberalised economic policy was alone not responsible for the party's debacle. He added that in the larger national interest it is not advisable to revert the process of liberalisation. At the most the centre can think of declaring additional concessions to the smaller and aggrieved sectors, he said.

Mr Pawar asserted that there was enough room for improvement provided the party concentrates on strengthening the organisational network all over the country.

The holding of the crucial Assembly elections in five States, in February 1995, has made the task of

the Finance Minister all the more difficult, as the elections coincide with the presentation of 1995-96 budget. The focus is expected to be on gaining the lost ground by giving short-term dividends to the electorate. The economic policies will definitely be attached to the political agenda of the Congress.

Thus, the Finance Minister is expected to touch only those issues which have the potential of giving immediate benefits to the people at large. The reforms programme on tax structure and in financial sector, of course, can be expected to be taken up as it has the least possibility of adding to the tensions. However, further liberalisation to allow more foreign companies to enter Indian market, especially in insurance and banking sector, may be postponed for the time being.

There are also apprehensions that the government may put a cap on foreign institutional investment, restrict foreign direct investment to core area, delay lowering of customs duties and go slow on allowing import of consumer goods.

Political uncertainty has indeed cast its shadow on the process of reforms in the Indian economy, which was showing an improvement during 1994. The year saw reserves increase by \$ 4.42 billion. They stood at \$ 19.5 billion at the end of November. There was substantial increase in foreign investment, both direct and in portfolio flows and the industrial growth was eight to nine per cent. There was buoyancy as well as greater stability of stock markets. Exports registered a growth of about 15 per cent despite a temporary setback on account of plague.

Encouraging development was seen in the performance of the economy at the micro-level as well. Many Indian entrepreneurs had already started to positively respond to reforms.

The grey areas most often pointed out are failure on the price front, with inflation touching double digit after 18 weeks on December 10, as well as failure to generate employment.

Continuation of ban on consumer goods and non-lowering of tariff barriers would delay the process of globalisation of the Indian economy and to some extent come in conflict with GATT norms, to which India is a signatory. The changes necessary as member of GATT, in Intellectual Property Rights, may also become difficult in the changed political scenario.

Many economists have suggested that the market economy should be made to be socially responsible. This is necessary to avoid both the "government excesses" and the "market excesses" and for ensuring more equitable distribution of the fruits of economic growth.

Conclusion

THE politicians argue that the defeat of Congress was because of the anti-people economic policies of Congress and the secular front and pro-people populist policies projected by the Janata Dal and TDP. This is not true. A closer analysis reveals that the voter actually voted against corruption and nepotism.

If we look back we will find that this has been done repeatedly since the 1970s. Mrs Indira Gandhi's defeat in 1977, Mr Rajiv Gandhi's defeat in 1989 and the Janata Dal's in 1991 at the Centre were due to same reasons; corruption, inefficiency and nepotism. In Andhra Pradesh TDP lost in 1989, again due to the same reasons. And so did Janata Dal in Karnataka in 1989.

Populist cards like caste, religion, minority issues, reservations do have their effect, but very limited. Issues of corruption and economic upliftment are more dear to the Indian voter than

secretarian issues. The biggest example is Mr V.P. Singh. He came to power on issue of corruption. But, became obsessed with the reservation issue which ultimately led to his downfall. Similarly, BJP's Mandir card has not given it much success in the long run. Its success in Karnataka was more due to the raising of issues like corruption and inefficiency.

The lesson to be learned is that while the issues like caste, reservations, religion, etc can give some boost to the electoral prospects, over-exposure on the cost of issues like corruption and economic development can be disastrous.

The voter certainly did not vote against the policy of liberalisation, although he is being made to suffer some hardships. His apathy was against the infighting in Congress; against the corruption brooding in the corridors of power; and against cheap populism.

It is agreed that economic policies and politics do not always go together. Still the need is to project the policy of economic reforms positively to the people. This is where the Congress failed. A hard-sell of the long-term economic benefits is required at the grassroots level.

It should also be kept in mind that the populist subsidies do not necessarily guarantee votes. They only create bankruptcy and corruption which the voters despise. Mr N.T. Rama Rao should not have lost in 1989 if one is to believe that populist measures guarantee success.

The present results have, however, revived the National Front as a political force. With the JD and TDP bouncing back to power in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh, and the BJP no longer remaining just a north Indian entity, Congress-I has been virtually reduced to a regional party in terms of States it rules. Simultaneously Congress monopoly of power at the Centre and in most of the States has come to an end. The fight will be tough in the February 1995 Assembly elections.

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Modern Technology and Patterns of Employment

FROM the Stone Age to the Hi-Tech Age the human race has travelled a long distance. If today it finds itself on the threshold of new discoveries and explorations of unparalleled excitement, the reasons are not far to seek. Modern technology has opened new vistas of opportunities for all those who are eager to grasp them.

Today's feats of science and technology are the result of a continuous and calculated efforts. The impact in all walks of life is too apparent to be ignored. The dreams of yesterday have become the realities of today. Modern technology is fast becoming an indispensable part of all operations in industry, agriculture, transport, communications, information, entertainment, space, water, under-ground exploitation of resources, medicine, etc.

With old ideologies buried deep into the vaults of history and the new thrust of liberalisation and free-market economy becoming a '*fait accompli*', the contours of employment arenas are also becoming highly competitive, contractual and global on content and context. Under the towering tutelage of technology, patterns of employment are getting more and more daunting and rewarding. If, in the years gone by, the expanding public sector was the biggest source of employment in countries like India, in the years to come, it will be the private or corporate sector that is going to play the pivotal role. Patterns of employment, in the fast changing scenario at home

and abroad, would not remain static but would be moulded by the demands of market forces under the over-all umbrella of technology. In the new emerging land-scape the need for those holding degrees or diplomas in liberal education or those claiming to be 'the jack of all trades but masters of none' may not find the going as lucrative as the demand for those who are specialists.

As things stand today, the employment opportunities may shrink for those who are 'rolling stones' but vastly expand for those who keep pace with the turns and twists of technology in the day-to-day human quest, aspirations and achievements. Even in the creative corridors, machines may move in to give a concrete shape to human intuition and imagination. The way technology is entering into our lives, finding employment with the ordinary or general degrees would not be a child's play. Expertise in new areas of exploration and exploitation, where problems and possibilities are likely to co-exist, the chances of cornering a job or starting an independent enterprise would go up manifold.

A change in attitude towards both work and life style and the increasing use of modern gadgets like the computer, fax, copier, and even mobile phones would enable enterprising professionals to start an independent set-up in comfortable home surroundings also. Under the increasing influence of technology, the educated wife can also become

more compatible and cooperative to her husband whose business operations are being done from residential premises. It goes without saying: "Today, everyone wants a computer. If the executive in the West is already a walking office, in India office gadgets are gearing up for going home. Obsolescence, caused by technological advancements, means products are becoming sleeker, more sophisticated and compact by the day."

Sky is the limit as far as the use of technology is concerned in the collection and dispersal of information; research and development in space exploration and remote sensing operations; spread of tele-communications network; innovations and fresh initiatives in management and advertisement; to name only few fields where revolutionary changes are taking place every moment. Till recently craze for government jobs was a compulsive obsession with most of the job seekers. The same mania drove the best brains to the higher echelons of administrative services. But now, the outlines on the horizons of employment have changed drastically and dramatically. Now the steering is in the reverse gear and the most ambitious are looking towards the corporate sector or multinationals, where both the pay-packets and other perks are much higher than what the government sector is willing to offer. Thus, the patterns of employment under the magic touch of technology are going through a metamorphosis unheard of in the past.

GENERAL STUDIES SCENE

Q. 1. "The process of structural reforms has produced outstanding and tangible results during the past about three and a half years." Critically comment on the statement.

Ans. After about three years of subdued economic growth rate and disastrous foreign exchange situation, the country decided to go in for a process of restructuring the economy by way of a process of structural reforms in 1991. The situation at that point of time was almost hopeless and many experts thought that the formula of reforms, prescribed by IMF-World Bank combine, may not be able to suit the requirements of this country. However, unflinching determination on part of the Government to go ahead with the reforms, despite initial setbacks, and continuation of momentum of reforms during the past about three and a half years has proved these apprehensions wrong to a great extent.

Macro-economic changes brought about by the Government during the past over three years have resulted in rapid economic growth. The growth of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), which was at meagre 1.1 per cent during 1991-92, recovered to about 4 per cent during the next two financial years and during the current financial year it is likely to be over 5 per cent. Production of food-grains, which is estimated to be 179.1 million tonnes during 1993-94, is likely to go further up to 182 million tonnes this year. The foodgrain stocks have been very buoyant mainly due to good agricultural output during the past over five years. On September 1, 1994, these stocks were all time high at 30 million tonnes, against the minimum buffer stock norm of 22.3 million tonnes. Pragmatic measures taken by the Government also resulted in a turnaround in the growth rate of industries which is likely to be over 6 per cent this year. The foreign exchange reserves have been very healthy right after the initiation of the reforms and in October 1994 these were as high as \$ 19.28 billion. After going haywire during the past two years, fiscal deficit is likely to be contained to a level of less than 6 per cent of the GDP during the 1994-95. The Government has also taken certain firm steps to effect reform in the financial sector including the Capital markets, Banks, monetary system and Insurance sector. Of late, the measures to contain inflation have also proved effective resulting in containment of inflation within the desirable limits. The main emphasis of inflation containment policy has been on control of money supply, this has also resulted in steady upsurge in the foreign investment into the country.

However, it will be wrong to presume that the process of economic reforms will prove to be panacea to all

economic evils prevailing in our system. There are several grey areas in which the effectiveness of the reforms has been below average. The process has also created several imbalances in the economy resulting in various economic maladjustments. While discussing the achievements of the policy of reforms, it should not be forgotten that due to consistently good monsoons in the recent several years, the agricultural growth rate has been good which is a major factor responsible for good performance of the economy during these years. A process of demolition of the public sector has already been initiated, which may culminate in privatisation of the entire economy and exploitation of the consumers after the unchecked growth of big business houses and monopolies. The so-called "globalisation" of the economy poses serious danger to the indigenous industry. One good example is in the cold drinks market where two multinational giant companies have virtually wiped Indian companies out of the market within a couple of years. Moreover, the basic philosophy of our Constitution as well as economic system namely socialism and equality, has been completely ignored by the process of reforms, which firmly believes in the typical capitalist axiom that the fruits of development automatically trickle down to the poor in a given period of time. The package of reforms does not have anything for the poor and down-trodden. If the revised reform package is drawn by the Government, which takes care of the most of the areas mentioned above, it may prove to be the ideal reform process.

Q. 2. "Successful launch of PSLV-D2 has done India proud." Discuss. Also discuss its likely usefulness to India, and future plans of ISRO.

Ans. October 15, 1994 was an eventful day in the history of Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) when 44-metre long Polar Space Launch Vehicle (PSLV-D2) was successfully launched, putting into orbit 804 kg Indian Remote Sensing (IRS-P2). The experimental satellite was successfully ejected and placed in a polar sun-synchronous orbit at an altitude of 825 km with a designated orbit inclination of 98.06°. The remarkable achievement of the Indian Scientists at ISRO was a solid demonstration of rectification of errors and mistakes which had led to the failure of PSLV-D1. It is now made known to the entire world that India possesses the capabilities to launch one-tonne satellites in a polar sun-synchronous orbit, a capability very few countries in the world possess.

The development of this capability would result in enabling India to launch its own remote sensing satellites

after a couple of more developmental flights. Commercialisation of this activity may result in India launching the satellites for the other countries also. Notwithstanding the apprehensions of various countries of the world, which link India's Space Development Programme with imaginary nuclear capabilities, this capability has many peaceful uses to which Indian Space Programme is firmly committed. India can now launch light weight reconnaissance satellites. Moreover, after fully developing the capability to launch geo-synchronous satellites, India will not only have vastly improved telecommunication capability, but also satellite monitoring capabilities which are of a great value for our security. The space programme is also capable of developing a varieties of technologies in agricultural sciences, metallurgy, nuclear energy and remote sensing. Indian can also have exclusive satellites for its armed forces to maintain complete security.

Acquisition of this rare capability is likely to be consolidated by the end of 1995. Next step of the space research programme will be the launch of Geostationary Launch Vehicle (GSLV) by 1996-97 after which India will acquire the ability to launch 2.5 tonne INSAT class of satellites. After having achieved that, India will be ready to tap Rs 13000 crore commercial world market of launching of satellites 36000 km above the earth by using cryogenic engines. Through MCTR the western powers are eager to see Indian programme of developing cryogenic motor derailed. Concerted efforts and firm determination on part of the scientists of ISRO are essential to ensure that the programme is not delayed beyond the scheduled date. Indian government in general, and ISRO in particular, are committed to peaceful application of space technology. However, the programme can also assist in augmenting the national security measures and if similar threat exists at any stage from across the borders, this technology will come handy in instantly developing even Inter-Continental Ballistic Missiles (ICBMs) for delivering conventional as well as nuclear war heads—a rare capability which only a few countries in the world boast to possess. At present, however, India has no plans to use space research for war purposes. The next logical stage would undoubtedly be space exploration which can even go upto the level of Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) of the USA, popularly known as "Star Wars", if the circumstance at that time so desire.

Q. 3. Write short notes on the following:

- (a) Arya Samaj
- (b) Brahmo Samaj
- (c) Prarthana Samaj

Ans. (a) Arya Samaj: During the 19th century, and even thereafter, India witnessed various socio-religious movements out of which Arya Samaj was one of the most important. Arya Samaj was founded by Swami Dayanand in the year 1875. This organisation was set up by him after wandering across the country, with the purpose of

propagation of vedic religion and introducing reforms in the degenerated Hindu Society. The Society was instrumental in introducing sweeping social reforms in the form of the propagation of quality education and setting up of numerous educational institutions, eradication of untouchability, education of women, propagating widow remarriage and discouragement of early marriages. Through its policy of "Shudhi", the society brought many converts back to Hinduism. The preachings of Swami Dayanand played an important role in promoting the nationalism. He propagated *swadeshi* and self-government concepts. Within a short period of time, Arya Samaj became a mass movement with numerous followers across the country.

The Britishers regarded DAV educational institutions as centres of sedition and revolution. These institutions, however, did Yeoman's service to the society by providing opportunities of quality education to the common masses. In 1892, Arya Samaj split into two parts—DAV College Section and Gurukul Section.

(b) **Brahmo Samaj:** Raja Ram Mohan Roy, the great social and educational reformer established the Brahmo Samaj in 1828. Despite his immense contribution to the religious reforms the Raja also had deep love for the mother-land and was sympathetic towards the poor and ignorant. He set up Amitya Sabha in 1814 which culminated in setting up of Brahmo Samaj. The society preached worship of one God and universal brotherhood. It also extended respect to all religions and even preached worship by all communities at common place of worship. Later, after the death of Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Brahmo Samaj split into Adi-Brahmo-Samaj and Sadharan Brahmo Samaj. Keshav Chandra Sen organised a new Church known as Navavidhan Samaj. This society modernised the traditional outlook of traditional Hindus towards the modern and western ideas. Even now Brahmo Samaj has its followers and institutions in various parts of the country.

(c) **Prarthana Samaj:** In 1849, a society known as Paramhans Sabha was established in Maharashtra. Although this organisation lost its influence soon, Dr Atma Ram Pandurang initiated another organisation known as Prarthana Samaj, with a view to promote rational worship and social reforms. The society started educational facilities for the working people and girls. With a view to uplift the depressed classes a Depressed Class Mission was also started. An orphanage and an asylum was also set up. Sir R.G. Bhandarkar and Justice Ranade were the renowned members of the society. Justice Ranade also established Deccan Education Society and contributed a lot towards the education of the people at large. The society did a tremendous job in Deccan in social reforms and upliftment of the women, poor and the down-trodden and paved way for several other similar organisations to work for upliftment of the needy and to effect other religious and social reforms.

Argumentative Questions Social and Economic Problems

Curfew: A Repressive Tool

Q. Imposing curfew smacks of dictatorship. Give arguments For and Against this view.

Ans. Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code empowers a District Magistrate, a Sub-Divisional or any other Executive Magistrate specially empowered by the State Government to make a written order stating the material facts directing any person "to abstain from a certain act or to take certain order with certain property in his possession or under his management". This Section has been invoked time and again to control many a socially or politically triggered-off situation. But does this constitutional tool merely control or does it quell? Is it used to protect the liberty of the citizens or to prevent them from exercising it?

Arguments For the View

1. Curfew is used as an instrument of naked repression by unpopular governments when they feel that any mass demonstration of public resentment would shake their precarious control. For instance, curfew was imposed in Srinagar on July 2, 1984, the day the Shah Ministry was installed, and continued for days thereafter. Gul Shah gave the game away when he said, "But, why should people take on bullets to make him (Farooq Abdullah) Chief Minister?"

2. Imposition of curfew is a

blatant violation of the fundamental right of a citizen to freedom of speech and expression. To ban meetings and processions is to muzzle organised protest. To impose a curfew is to stifle and repress spontaneous, unorganised protest by the people at large.

3. Controlling the populace through a repressive measure like a curfew smacks of a lack of confidence in the administrators to handle any situation that arises if allowed to evolve naturally.

4. The Section assumes that the powers inherent in it would be exercised honestly and legitimately. What are the guarantees?

5. Section 144 can be used only when "immediate prevention or speedy remedy is desirable". More often than not it is used only when situations take an ugly turn. Rather a ban should be imposed on the reprehensible measures adopted by political parties for their own vested interests that trigger off the protests in the first place. It is socially dangerous to fan public resentment and then block all the safety valves for its release.

6. The fact that a citizen can represent against a curfew order is an illusory safeguard because the representation has to be made to the very Magistrate who ordered the curfew in the first place.

Arguments Against the View

1. Rather than a dictatorial measure, curfew is instead an impor-

tant tool to protect democratic principles. It is not just the province of unpopular governments, but even upright governments use it to prevent anti-national elements from fanning the confused sentiments of a vulnerable populace. Kashmir, for instance is a state perpetually at crosspurposes with itself. By preventing public gatherings at crucial times, the government is able to buy time for soothing feelings that would have otherwise erupted in destructive mass hysteria.

2. Rights cannot exist in isolation from duties. The State has the responsibility of maintaining law and order for all. In a situation like a communal flare up, where there is a threat to the life and liberty of a particular section of the population, the State is totally within its rights to use curfew imposition to control the movements of a section of the populace from impinging on the civil liberties of another.

3. If not stopped in time, certain situations can develop into very ugly incidents involving mass scale butchering and annihilation. This not only has an immediate impact but can create social divides for generations to come. In its own way, curfew is a safety valve that allows people to calm down in the isolation of their homes rather than be incited to commit offences by a firebrand speaker on a street corner.

4. There are hardly any chances of Section 144 being misused by the

administration because any order passed under it has to withstand further judicial scrutiny in the need for the exercise of the power, in its efficiency and in the extent of the application.

5. Rather than reflecting on the incompetency of the administration, curfew orders instead are evidence of a watchful administration who know exactly when a situation is getting out of hand.

6. Representations are judged on their merit. If they were decided only on the basis of which litigating party has the more clout, there would be no need to have judicial institutions in the country. If curfew is imposed wrongly or too infrequently or misused by the State in any way, the courts in the land are always there for the redressal of genuine grievances.

Villains or Heroes

Q. The media does a social disservice in glorifying criminals into celebrities. Give arguments For and Against this view.

Ans. People, as a subject of news stories, magazine features, screenplays, have always held an endless fascination. The more colourful the life of the protagonist, and the more its contrast to the humdrum existence of the audience, the more eagerly it is lapped up. The box office appeal of almost all the commercial films lies in their masala of sex, crime and violence. Smutty magazines sell on the basis of the explicitness of their stories and pictures. Tabloids sell on the basis of their appeal to the baser instincts. Are the media justified in operating on Gresham's law of bad money driving good money out of circulation? Just because blood and gore sells and brings in the cash, is it ethical to feed impressionable minds such an unhealthy diet? With the recent advent of the anti-hero concept in mainstream cinema, is it wise to give social licence to atrocities committed in the name of love? Finally, is it right to keep public interest alive by turning real-life villains into paper and cel-

luloid heroes?

Arguments For the View

1. Phoolan Devi, unleashed a reign of terror in UP and MP in the early eighties. Today, 12 years after her surrender, she is feted as a legend, offered tickets by political parties, hounded by publication houses and film producers. Why? Because even during her long incarceration, she was kept alive by the media. A sensational law-breaker, who defied the might of the State for a long time, she is projected as a woman who dared to play the upper castes at their own game. No amount of atrocities justifies taking the law into one's own hands, but this is what all the media hype is teaching us to believe.

2. Haji Mastan, a notorious smuggler was the role model for many movie villains; Harshad Mehta and Dawood Ibrahim provided the inspiration for many film scripts based on stock scams and large-scale bombings. Auto Shankar's biography provides its own insight into the psyche of a serial killer. All this seems very innocuous but when these stories make chilling intrusions into our reality and everyday lives, that is when it becomes dangerous. Films on these people provide anti-social elements with new ideas and strategies. The worst thing is that these carry more weight because they did not emerge from the script writer's imagination. Rather they were enacted by real people in real-life situations—be it scams, robberies, dacoities, kidnap or assassination attempts.

3. Research studies have conclusively established that audience identification with what is projected on the screen is more amongst adolescents, the mentally weak and those belonging to the lower socio-economic scale. Already beleaguered with evils of poverty and discrimination, it does not take much to push a law-abiding citizen into a life of crime. The media, by imbuing these real-life criminals with a Robin Hood mystique, are also to be blamed for

encouraging mixed-up adolescents these criminals for role models—all for peer acceptance or get-rich-quick dreams.

4. Sometimes back, students belonging to the Student Federation of India held a mock convocation in Kottayam to award degrees to, among others, Veerappan, a notorious ivory poacher, sandalwood smuggler and cop-killer. This was a novel way of protesting against the penchant of some universities to confer honorary doctorates on ineligible persons. A film on Veerappan has won the Karnataka government's 1991-92 Film of the Year award. It is just as inappropriate.

5. A part of the blame for the glorification of these criminals goes to society as well. The pseudo-intellectuals of today condemn moral judgements as simplistic and unsophisticated. For them these criminals are not so much wrongdoers as wronged. But in our zeal to understand the Harshad Mehtas of this world, we do not quite realise when this quest for understanding turns into admiration for genius. Perhaps what John Major said in the context of rising child crime in Britain holds equally true for us. We must learn, he said, to condemn a little more and understand a little less.

Arguments Against the View

1. Shekhar Kapoor, the director of Bandit Queen told a French journalist during the Cannes Festival: "Gang rape, child marriage and such things have been there in India for a long time. I read about it in the papers and I was not outraged by it. But I have made this film to outrage men." Rather than the glorification of a criminal, this film, and others like it, portray the realities that led a law-abiding citizen to a life of crime. They are a powerful lesson to society of what the evils permeating our system can do and a responsible citizen would appreciate these films in that light.

2. No one is absolutely perfect. There are enough media stories on modern-day saints running sex dens. By the same parallel, even these so-called criminals can have hearts of gold or be hapless underdogs beneath their veneer of fearsome marauders. So they too should be given the opportunity to tell the world their story, rather than live on as distorted myths.

3. It is true that there is a strong sense of identification with the star but it would be wrong to blame the media for this. The fault lies with the audience, or rather with society at large. The producers or publishers are in it for the money, they have no moral obligation. But as parents, we have the moral obligation to bring up mature, balanced children; as government officials, politicians, social workers and individuals we have the moral obligation to reduce the gap between the haves and have-nots. Life entails its own pressures. There is no way that everything detrimental to a susceptible individual should be banned, rather, the answer lies in building up his resistance to these pressures and his tendency to escape into the make-believe world of cinema and books.

4. The awards given to these pictures are a tribute to the work of the artistes, the director etc and not because the subject is Phoolan, Veerappan or Srinivasan. If this was the case, why isn't it that every film or story based on dacoits and assassinations have not won similar awards?

5. A cynical way of looking at it all is that today life is a commodity market. In a fast liberalising world, it is difficult to speak against something or someone that sells. When our system is being governed by the norms/normlessness of the commodity market, why pick on the media for doing the same thing?

Part-time Privatisation

Q. Establishment of pay clinics in government hospitals can cure many ills in one go. Give arguments

For and Against this view.

Ans. Progressively increasing cuts in the health services budget has done nothing to improve the sorry state of affairs already existing in government hospitals. The time has now come to embark on a self-sufficiency drive for seeking funds elsewhere. Merely increasing OPD hours is not the answer, as this will only result in overcrowding and overburdening without giving any monetary returns. Does the answer lie in increasing OPD hours along with charging a fee?

Arguments For the View

1. Medical science is advancing in leaps and bounds, both in research and technological development. It is no secret that government hospitals find it difficult to keep pace with these developments even with government aid or budgetary support. Any proposal that brings in the cash to make this possible is justified on this count alone.

2. The poor cannot afford private clinics so they travel from far and wide seeking medical care at government hospitals. The resultant overcrowding the low population-hospital bed ratio, the over-worked doctors make it impossible to give adequate attention and care to every patient who comes to a government hospital. Hence again the desperate need to mobilise additional resources for hospital upgradation.

3. Because the poor are in no position to pay the treatment costs, it is the affluent section which will have to be tapped by setting up paying OPDs. Government doctors are the best because of their vast experience and academic excellence and the rich wouldn't mind paying for their services as long as they don't have to stand in queues to do so.

4. The money generated by pay clinics can be channelised for upkeep and revamping e.g. computerisation, appointing more staff, better nursing facilities, cleaner and

more comfortable furnishing, even research. The development pace thus enhanced can be passed on to the poorer sections.

5. Pay clinics will also put paid the temptation to start illegal private practices by government doctors. As also the mushrooming of private hospitals all over the country that have turned doctors into virtual businessmen.

Arguments Against the View

1. Having pay clinics will only legitimise lopsided services.

2. Government doctors are already an overburdened lot. Pay clinics will only increase their work as they would now have to divide their time between the free OPDs and inpatients and the paid OPDs and inpatients.

3. Further, these pay clinics would have to offer facilities like neat and clean consultation rooms/wards—well staffed with adequate round-the-clock investigative facilities, special emergency services and home visit facilities—in short all the services that private hospitals offer. Then only will the people pay.

4. The concept of pay clinics is built on a wrong premise. The rich don't necessarily like to pay up for something that they are already getting for free by virtue of exercising their influence and contacts. It is no secret that senior doctors have to devote a lot of working time attending to the VIPs.

5. There are various other related issues. Will a pay clinic patient also be entitled to a free bed or preferential appointment for laboratory investigations? What is the guarantee that on the weight of their money, the rich won't eventually take over the government hospitals? In the final analysis, the concept of pay clinics seems to militate against the very 'socialist' basis of Indian government hospitals.

How to Prepare for Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination

In the modern day world when the jobs in the private sector have allured majority of bright young persons, Civil Services have managed to remain one of the most sought-after careers. Every year lakhs of bright youth try their luck and competence in the Civil Services Examination conducted by the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC). Among the various competitive examinations for Government jobs Civil Services Examination is the most keenly contested one.

Tough Competition

The examination promises a tough competition in which 700 to 800 candidates are finally selected after holding a three tier competition. To short list the genuine and hardworking candidates for the main examination, a preliminary examination is held which also acts as screening test to weed-out the vast majority of non-genuine candidates. After this exercise, limited number of candidates, who figure high in the order of merit in the preliminary examination in their category, are admitted to the main examination. While preliminary examination is multi-choice objective type in nature, the main examination is convention and descriptive type.

For being eligible to take the examination, a candidate must be a graduate in any discipline from any recognized university or hold an equivalent qualification, with a minimum of 21 years of age. The upper age limit has, however, keeps changing from 26 to 28 years from time to time. At present this limit is 28 years. Every candidate is allowed to take the examination only three times, which includes attempts at the preliminary examination also. Preliminary examination usually

takes place in June every year and the main examination in October/November. Results of main examination are declared in February/March of the next year and interviews usually take place in April. Final merit list is released by June.

Prelims : A Stiff Challenge

As stated earlier, preliminary examination is a qualifying screening test and the marks obtained in the examination are not counted towards the final merit. However, it is wrong to presume that being qualifying in nature this examination is easy to overcome. The competition at this stage is the toughest as lakhs of candidates are admitted to prelims every year. The candidates desirous of qualifying this examination should be a cut above others as majority of the candidates (90 to 95 per cent) are eliminated at this stage itself. To overcome this first and foremost hurdle to the glorious career of civil services, thorough preparations are required.

Scheme of Examination

Preliminary examination is usually held in the month of June. The advertisement for the examination appears in the leading newspapers usually during January. Detailed advertisement appears in the concerned "Employment News" in English and "Rozgar Samachar" in Hindi, which carry the details of syllabus and scheme of examination. The examination is held on a Sunday usually in June and both the papers are conducted in the morning and evening sessions. The examination has two papers as under:

Paper I	General Studies 150 Marks
Paper II	Optional Subject 300 Marks.

Both the papers are objective type with multiple choice answers. There is, however, no negative marking. The paper on General Studies is of 2-hour duration and contains questions on current affairs, both national as well as international, Economy, Geography, day to day science, Economic Geography, Planning, Budgeting, Indian Polity & Constitution, Modern Indian History, Agriculture, Indian Culture, Statistics and Reasoning. A couple of brain teasers and interpretation of tables and figures etc can also be expected. Paper-II is optional and the candidates are required to select one optional subject out of a long list of subjects including Agriculture, Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Science, Botany, Chemistry, Civil Engineering, Commerce, Economics, Electronic Engineering, Geography, Geology, Indian History, Law, Mathematics, Mechanical Engineering, Philosophy, Physics, Political Science, Psychology, Public Administration, Sociology, Statistics and Zoology etc.

(a) **General Studies:** First paper is compulsory and contains questions on general awareness. The syllabus for this paper is very vast and requires extensive study of all aspects of the syllabus. Good number of questions are asked on day to day science, economy and planning, National Movement and current affairs pertaining to national polity and other relevant and related matters. There are 15 to 20 questions on data interpretation and reasoning. These questions need sufficient practice but one can be sure of good score in this part of the paper with a little bit of practice and self-confidence.

(b) **Optional Subject:** Optional

subject is more important in the entire scheme of examination for the preliminary examination. It contains 300 marks and a candidate doing exceptionally well in this paper can hope to qualify the prelims. This usually should be the key subject of a candidate with an eye on the main examination. If optional is prepared well for the preliminary and the same subject is also planned to be opted as one of the optionals in the main examination, it is very useful, as the syllabi of the two optionals are not materially different from one another. Hence, a lot of time should be devoted on his paper so that one does very well in it to qualify the prelims and to ensure that a lot of labour is also saved for the main examination. To do so, the candidates must choose this subject very carefully. Normally it should not be an entirely new subject for the candidates and the candidates must have rich and adequate study material on it.

Preparations

Considering the tough and challenging competition offered by the examination, proper, timely and well planned preparations are required to be made. If preparations are started rightaway on advertisement for prelims, a candidate gets clear 6-month time for the examination which must be utilised optimally.

General Studies paper is important as it covers a wide spectrum of subjects from almost all academic disciplines. Good introductory books on Indian Polity, Economy & Planning, National Movement and a backgrounder on current affairs is very essential. To supplement it all, a good General Knowledge Refresher, a good competition-oriented magazine and standard national news-paper is also essential. If one could procure the old question papers, it would be ideal and give every candidate a glimpse of what he or she is likely to encounter. "The Competition Master" is a complete magazine which not only gives adequate

coverage to various papers on General Studies, Tests of Reasoning, Current Affairs, Previous Solved Civil Services Examination questions, but also provides important and quality features of importance from the point of view of competition. Two books published by M/s Khanna Brothers (Publishers) Chandigarh namely "Current Affairs and Backgrounders" and "General Knowledge Refresher" are particularly useful specially for the candidates with little knowledge and exposure to the General Studies and Current Affairs. The above mentioned material can be sufficiently supplemented by the Year Book brought out by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Govt. of India, latest plan document and at least two years' pre-budget Economic Surveys (Published by the Ministry referred to above).

In addition to the rich study material, the candidates also require adequate practice in attempting the objective type question, particularly those who have less exposure in this type of technique. Occasionally, lack of practice results in the inability of the candidates to attempt the entire paper within stipulated time, even though they know answers to most of the remaining questions. Every issue of this magazine provides the readers with opportunity to master the art of attempting objective type questions in all disciplines.

Attempt

After the preparations are complete, next step is a good attempt. It may happen that even after good preparations and knowing most of the answers, the attempt turns out to be poor. Conversely, a less prepared candidate with a good attempt may be successful. As all the questions are to be attempted, the attempt does not have the conventional meaning and means the correct method of attempting the questions. Previous years' question papers and practice of solving model question papers with speed and accuracy is very critical in attempting the question

papers correctly. In the General Studies paper, endeavour should be to attempt the questions, answer to which are known beyond any doubt. Other known questions should be attempted as the second priority so that no time is wasted and the known answers are marked immediately. Next in priority should be the questions which need a little bit of head scratching before finding out remaining questions about which the candidate is not very sure and has to depend on selective guess work.

Similar approach can be useful while attempting the paper on optionals. Those questions should be attempted first, answers to which are known beyond any doubt to the candidate and the questions not known at all should be accorded the lowest priority and should be attempted by following the process of elimination.

Candidates often face a dilemma—whether or not to join a coaching institute. While coaching is highly useful for success in the main examination as well as personal interview, its usefulness is not of that degree for the preliminary examination. There are no two views that coaching in a good institute goes a long way in assisting a candidate to negotiate the examination successfully. It has an added advantage of continuous interaction with other candidates which gives a lot of self-confidence to a candidate. But finally, it is the own effort of a candidate which makes the real difference in the end. But there is one big disadvantage. The candidates have to waste a lot of the time in a coaching institute and at times, have to learn whatever is already known to them. Optimum utilisation of time for studies can be made by self-study in which vital decisions like "what to study", "how much to study" and "when to study" can also be taken by the candidates themselves. The final decision about coaching would, however, depend on the peculiar circumstances but the ultimate aim still remains to successfully appear in the examination.

Descriptive Questions

Human beings without nails

Q. Suppose human beings do not have nails. Explain three possible consequences if such a thing happens.

Ans. Human body, as conceived and created by God, is a perfect specimen of His workmanship. Everything is in its own place and every organ, whether visible or invisible, has been assigned a definite role to play. God forbid, if human beings lose nails on their persons, the following consequences would accrue:

1. Human beings without nails would be deprived of the natural protective cover provided to the fingers of hands and feet. Even their strength to kick, push or pull would be adversely affected. Without nails, finger tips would lose their shape and stiffness, sometimes badly needed to scratch or rub our own bodies to relieve them of pain or irritation. In matters of earning one's livelihood, as well as entertaining oneself with games and sports, the going would become tough with the grip and grit of nails gone for ever. Besides, jobs where the presence of nails helps in exerting pressure without hurting the fingers, would be lost to one and all.

2. The absence of nails would dilute the excellence of performance of creative artists, painters and musicians. Without nails, the musicians might find it tough and troublesome to stir the strings of their instruments.

3. Women would be deprived of their favourite hobby or passion of embellishing their nails with different varieties of nail polishes. All the industrial units, producing nail polish, would have to close down. In the absence of nails on human body, future generations of teachers and

learners alike might fail to fully comprehend the use of idioms like 'tooth and nail', 'nail-biting finish' and the like.

Taking the bull by the horns

Q. There is a saying, "Take the bull by the horns." What are your views on this saying. Substantiate your views by giving instances and examples from your experience, reading and knowledge.

Ans. Of all the species under the sun, only human beings are equipped with intelligence, ingenuity and intuition to face a difficulty or danger boldly. Since disruptions and disasters can visit upon us suddenly, it is quite an uphill task to predict in advance the time and place of their occurrence and intensity. Despite all the gadgets and highly sophisticated tools at our command, it is not a child's play to forecast the shape of things to come. But still, with all the limitations and uncertainties knocking at the door all the time, human beings have the capacity and capability to take the bull by the horns and prove their superiority over their rivals and enemies.

No one can rule out the happening of natural as well as man-made calamities and their cruel consequences in the form of homelessness, death and destruction, disease and disability. On the individual, social or national levels, steps are taken on a war footing to meet the eventualities and sinister situations, before they become unmanageable and unnerving. For a tragedy like an earthquake, drought, floods, epidemics, the indomitable courage and timely action are the best guarantees to meet the challenge head-on and rise to the occasion unscathed and unscarred.

At the individual level, when some one, otherwise promising and

precocious, is disabled by some accident or childhood disease and a life of helplessness looms large, the victim with courage and confidence takes the bull by the horns and changes the course and complexion of his life. Gone are the days when the handicapped were left in the lurch to curse their fate and indulge in self-pity. Now, if there are mishaps here and there, the remedial measures are also available in abundance. 'Where there is a will, there is way' has been said of human beings caught in the mud and mire of circumstances but determined to come out victorious. There are innumerable examples of such men and women as have made a mockery of difficulties and dangers and achieved stupendous successes over their adversaries.

In anticipation of some impending dangers and difficulties that the course of life unfolds, human beings are always ready to confront them half-way. Without being complacent, everyone has to be both mentally and physically prepared to display his supremacy over all adverse situations otherwise he will be left licking his wounds. In all ages, man's destiny has been linked with his foresight and farsight in taming and turning the enemy to his desires and designs. He cannot afford to take things lying down but has to give a fitting rebuff to all difficulties and face the dangers with faith and firmness in his abilities and acumen. The old saying that 'success is the crown and glory of man' can become a reality only if human beings, irrespective of their status or stature, "take the bull by the horns" and sweeten the cup of life that has been served to them.

Population explosion and compulsory sterilization

Q. "The only way to control population growth is compulsory sterilization." Give two arguments

in favour and two arguments against the above statement.

Arguments in favour of the statement

1. The writing on the wall is clear and candid. We are sitting on a tinder box which may not take very long to explode as far as the growing graph of population is concerned. No doubt, family planning or family welfare measures have yielded some positive results, but the failure on this front far exceeds the negligible success. In fact, persuasion has only worked among the educated or the upwardly mobile sections of society. As far as the most vulnerable or fertile segments are concerned, the measures or incentives have touched the tip of the ice-berg. Hence, there is no escape from resorting to compulsory sterilization, if the menacing monster of growing numbers is to be kept under check.

2. The 'powers that be', whatever their composition or complexion, should not be solely guided by the politics of 'vote bank' while using compulsion with compassion to control the growing population. The cost of exerting pressure on the people, who have failed to respond to the growing challenge, may be a little harsh for the politicians, but the risk has to be taken before it gets too late to turn the tide. Demographers have already warned us that by the turn of the century India's population would cross one hundred crore mark for whom providing food, clothing, housing, schooling, sanitation, health care, *et al* would pose a formidable dilemma. Without fear or favour, it is high time coercion is used to sterilize all those who have more than two children. Today's compulsion may become tomorrow's comfort for all.

Arguments against the statement

1. The zealots of compulsory sterilization should not forget the excesses of Emergency committed on people of all classes in the name of population control and family welfare programme. When a free hand is given to bureaucracy or official machinery, in sensitive matters like this, the results are bound to be quite unsavoury. With no accountability as

the guiding principle for acts of commission and omission, the 'targeted people' are likely to be treated as dumb driven cattle and subjected to all types of ill-treatments and humiliations. When such is the likely scenario emerging, the advocates of compulsory sterilization should pause and ponder over their excessive enthusiasm.

2. In a country like India, where nearly a third of its population is living below the poverty line, every birth in a poor man's family is an additional hand of earning. This earning, though mean and meagre, goes to augment the family's cash and that is where the crux of the problem lies. Before advocating the adoption of steps like compulsory sterilization, the policy planners should first devise such economic policies as can reduce the poverty of the most poor. Otherwise the remedy suggested would prove more costly than the malady itself.

Improving employer-employee relationships

Q. Suggest three effective measures to improve employer-employee relationships in big organisations. Explain how the measures suggested by you would be helpful.

Ans. There is no denying the fact that ours is primarily an agricultural country. But, we cannot refuse to see and believe the fast changing and expanding industrial horizons under the impact of liberalisation-cum-globalisation of our economy. In order to keep pace with the quality and culture of relations, that the establishment and management of big organisations are bound to throw up, a new look at the employer-employee relationships is the crying need of the hour. The days of whims and fads and centralisation of all powers in a few hands are nearly gone. The key to the successful running of a big organisation lies as much in areas of planning, development and marketing, as in fostering cordial relations between the employer and the employee. In order to have the most constructive and courteous relation-

ships between the two, the following measures can prove quite effective:

The policy of hiring and firing an employee on one pretext or the other should be thrown lock, stock and barrel into the nearest drain. Instead, selection, promotion and other benefits should go to those who show merit, skill and aptitude for the job. One of the benefits of a well-trained and committed work force can be the projection of the right kind of image of the organisation. This would also result in the creation of a congenial atmosphere, where the usual tactics or tricks like spying or surveillance would become a thing of the past. Employer-employee relationships can improve a lot and the employees work better if they are 'empowered'—it makes the job more interesting and increases their motivation and sense of involvement.

It is a well established fact that both suspicion and distrust discourage creative thinking and productive initiative. Therefore, no management, more so no big organisation, should ever resort to the policy of 'divide and rule'. This short-sighted approach may give dividends in the short run but ultimately it is bound to boomerang. In a 'hush-hush milieu', employers and employees are found on two irreconcilable sides of an organisation. No organisation can prosper if there is a war of nerves and a rupture of relations between the employers and employees. Hence, in order to promote positive employer-employee relationships, every effort should be made to build or construct as many bridges of understanding as possible.

Care, concern and consideration on the part of an employer and devotion and commitment towards the progress of the organisation from the employees, can go a long way in bettering employer-employee relationships. If possible, the management should host parties or arrange get-togethers on important days or festivals where the family members of employers and employees can meet informally and give a boost to their relations.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

* Read the following passages carefully and answer the questions based on the texts of the passages.

I

The basic problem with criticism is that it hurts our ego. We prefer the illusion of perfection to having to confront the difficult process of change. It is easy to pay lip-service to the notion that no one is perfect, but when it comes to application, it is a different story. Criticism, by definition, is the process of confronting our imperfections. In order to learn from others' evaluation, we must keep in mind that life is a process of trial and error. We never really "make it". Criticism simply forces us to come closer to the type of person we would like to be. It is imperative to cultivate the ability to listen to criticism. When somebody criticises us, we must work against the tendency to defend ourselves. Listening to criticism means attending to what is being said about us.

1. What is wrong with criticism?

- (a) It shakes our confidence
- (b) It aims at insulting us
- (c) It offends our pride
- (d) It hurts our self-esteem

2. One of the following statements is True:

- (a) No one is perfect
- (b) Life is not a process of trial and error
- (c) Criticism is always biased
- (d) We are always pleased with criticism

3. What is the aim of criticism?

- (a) to discourage us
- (b) to irritate us
- (c) to show us our real face
- (d) to indulge in loose talk

4. What does the expression "make it" mean?

- (a) we seldom take things in the right perspective
- (b) we never believe in con-

structive criticism

- (c) no one can make improve himself with criticism
- (d) we are not serious to become better through effort and failure.

Choose the meaning of the following that is the nearest to the idiom or word underlined in the passage:

5. to pay lip-service:

- (a) to appreciate the opinion of others
- (b) to approve but fail to practise
- (c) to enter into an argument
- (d) to give priority to self-improvement

6. Confront:

- (a) challenge
- (b) oppose
- (c) resist
- (d) face

Choose the meaning that is opposite to the following words as used in the passage:

7. illusion:

- (a) fact
- (b) reality
- (c) suggestion
- (d) narration

8. defend:

- (a) criticise
- (b) annoy
- (c) offend
- (d) provoke

II

High technology, modernisation, liberalisation, globalisation—nice trendy concepts, but they cannot ease our lives if we refuse to adhere to any standards of social behaviour so as to smooth the path of daily social intercourse. The social tone for the country is being increasingly set by the expanding, metropolitan upper-middle classes with their effortless influence over social trends through personal example and mass communication. The anarchic, whimsical

behaviour is apparent in the most sophisticated offices at the start of the working day. Greeting office or business colleagues in the morning usually depends on personal moods or fancy. At times, this might mean setting a sour note for the rest of the day and damaging the ability of colleagues to work together.

9. What is the one word for "standard of social behaviour"?

- (a) mannerism
- (b) courtesy
- (c) snobbery
- (d) etiquette

10. Are the current trendy concepts enough to promote social communion?

- (a) no
- (b) perhaps
- (c) perhaps not
- (d) yes

11. What are the factors responsible for 'social tone of a country'? (Choose one pair for answer)

- 1. upper middle classes
- 2. personal example
- 3. mass communication
- 4. effortless influences
- (a) 1 and 4 (b) 2 and 3
- (c) 1 and 3 (d) 2 and 4

12. On what does the morning greeting depend?

- (a) personal mood
- (b) office atmosphere
- (c) self-assertion
- (d) ability to impress

Choose the word that is the nearest in meaning to the following:

13. smooth:

- (a) civilise
- (b) refine
- (c) decorate
- (d) shine

14. sophisticated:

- (a) artificial
- (b) man-made
- (c) uncommon
- (d) elaborate

15. fancy
 (a) imagination
 (b) knowledge
 (c) experience
 (d) whim

Choose the meaning that is opposite (in meaning) to the following words:

16. whimsical:
 (a) playful
 (b) serious
 (c) thoughtful
 (d) exceptional

17. sour:
 (a) jovial
 (b) congenial
 (c) pleasant
 (d) rewarding

18. ease:
 (a) destroy
 (b) disturb
 (c) distress
 (d) despair

* In the following sentences there is an error in one part (1, 2, 3 and 4) of each sentence. Find out that error and mark the number as your answer. If there is no error, the answer is (5).

19. In his heart of heart¹ (1) the author has a (2) hidden sympathy (3) for the lost and the downtrodden (4). No error (5).

20. He set out (1) on this perilous journey (2) filled by hope and believing (3) that everything was possible (4). No error (5).

21. The unfortunate developments (1) in our country (2) during the recent past (3) has touched every sensitive heart (4). No error (5).

22. Despite travelling (1) abroad very frequent (2) her house is (3) decidedly Indian (4). No error (5).

23. The employees were (1) in no mood (2) to call off their agitation (3) until their demands were met (4). No error (5).

24. I find (1) actual events (2) such funnier (3) than contrived humour (4). No error (5).

25. Since then it (1) has been a long journey (2) for him towards his goal (3) for community development (4). No error (5).

26. As sooner as the train (1)

grinds to a halt (2) he pushes his trolley near a compartment (3) inviting those with parched throats to quench their thirst (4). No error (5).

27. Hardly had the helicopter (1) taken off (2) than it disintegrated (3) and crashed into the mountain side (4). No error (5).

28. He not only supported (1) the current agitation (2) by the staff (3) but he also refused to condemn violence (4). No error (5).

29. His being was (1) steeped in love (2) of the land where he (3) had wandered alone in a determined quest (4). No error (5).

30. Despite everything (1) you will concede to the fact (2) that in my territory (3) I have almost been a trend-setter (4). No error (5).

* In the following questions (31 to 35) the sentences labelled PQRS are not in their proper sequence. Read the sentences carefully and re-arrange them in their proper sequence so that each sentence becomes meaningful and natural in sequence.

31. (P) still lingered on his face
 (Q) while picking up the flowers
 (R) yet the sense of happiness
 (S) he had

- (a) RQPS (b) RSQP
 (c) SQPR (d) PSRQ

32. (P) the comrades
 (Q) his only consolation was
 (R) in conversation with him
 (S) who met him and indulged

- (a) QPSR (b) QRSP
 (c) RPQS (d) PSRQ

33. (P) Who had come
 (Q) his play was distracted
 (R) to take bath on the other side of the pond
 (S) by the gossiping women

- (a) QRSP (b) QSRP
 (c) SPQR (d) QSPR

34. (P) the richest records
 (Q) and inherit one of
 (R) we are heirs to a great past

(S) in the achievement of human imagination

- (a) RPQS (b) RPSQ
 (c) RQPS (d) QPSR

35. (P) or culture area
 (Q) items travel within the country
 (R) they are also a part of an international network
 (S) not only do folklore
 (a) QPSR (b) SRPQ
 (c) SQPR (d) PSRQ

* In the following passage, at certain points, you are given a choice of three words marked (a), (b) and (c). Choose the best word that can be put on the point.

He was

36. (a) poor
 (b) ignorant
 (c) stupid

like many others of his clan, though this clan is getting

37. (a) rare
 (b) extinct
 (c) innocent

gradually. He always consoled himself

38. (a) with
 (b) by
 (c) at

thinking that his children would at least be able to keep their heads high and feel

39. (a) important
 (b) elated
 (c) proud

of an honest father. It was immaterial whether his salary couldn't

40. (a) see
 (b) pay
 (c) buy

his family through the month, whether he couldn't buy himself a new suit for the

41. (a) last
 (b) least
 (c) over

twenty years, whether the soles of his shoes were so worn

42. (a) out
 (b) off
 (c) up

that he felt the boiling-hot coaltar of the road

43. (a) biting
 (b) piercing

(c) tearing
through his skin, he was bringing up
his children in an atmosphere

44. (a) untouched
(b) unheard
(c) untarnished

by the all-prevailing poisonous
smoke of corruption. He was proud
and untiring, and worked according
to an inner ethical

45. (a) set
(b) core
(c) code

of values, though he knew that these
values sold cheaper than even onions
in the market.

* The idiom in each of the follow-
ing sentences is underlined. Four
choices or meanings are given for
each idiom. Choose the one that
best explains the meaning of the
idiom.

46. At the report of the gun, the
poachers took to their heels.

- (a) shouted for help
(b) ran away
(c) hid themselves
(d) surrendered

47. When a man has to give
evidence, he must make a clean
breast of the whole matter.

- (a) pray for help and safety
(b) use every trick
(c) disclose fully and without
reserve
(d) try to deceive everyone.

48. Stanley in crossing the
African continent had many a brush
with hostile tribes.

- (a) had a slight encounter
(b) had a cordial meeting
(c) had a rewarding time
(d) enjoyed the adventure

49. If cholera breaks out, it will
go hard with our army.

- (a) test the stamina
(b) prove one's strength
(c) sacrifice one's life
(d) press heavily upon

50. I can give you chapter and
verse for every statement I am
making.

- (a) entertain with jokes
(b) enlighten with scholarship
(c) lose consciousness while
speaking
(d) produce the proof

ANSWERS

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (a) | 24. (3) 'much funnier' |
| 3. (c) | 4. (d) | 25. (4) 'of community development' |
| 5. (b) | 6. (d) | 26. (1) 'As soon as....' |
| 7. (b) | 8. (a) | 27. (3) 'when it....' |
| 9. (d) | 10. (c) | 28. (4) 'but also refused' |
| 11. (b) | 12. (a) | 29. (5) no error |
| 13. (b) | 14. (d) | 30. (2) 'you will concede the fact' |
| 15. (d) | 16. (c) | 31. (b) |
| 17. (c) | 18. (b) | 32. (a) |
| 19. (1) 'In his heart of hearts' | | 33. (d) |
| 20. (3) 'filled with hope...' | | 34. (c) |
| 21. (4) 'have touched....' | | 35. (c) |
| 22. (2) 'abroad very frequently' | | 36. (c) |
| 23. (5) no error | | 37. (b) |
| | | 38. (b) |
| | | 39. (c) |
| | | 40. (a) |
| | | 41. (a) |
| | | 42. (a) |
| | | 43. (b) |
| | | 44. (c) |
| | | 45. (c) |
| | | 46. (b) |
| | | 47. (c) |
| | | 48. (a) |
| | | 49. (d) |
| | | 50. (d) |

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Improve Your Word Power

1. **altercation:** (a) confession (b) quarrel (c) refusal (d) denial.
2. **boodle:** (a) garbage (b) money (c) invitation (d) prestige.
3. **cliche:** (a) common place (idea) (b) exceptional (people) (c) legend (d) despot.
4. **doldrums:** (a) expression (b) description (c) explanation (d) depression.
5. **expiation:** (a) sensation (b) news (c) atonement (d) charity.
6. **farrago:** (a) vanity (b) donation (c) mixture (d) perspiration.
7. **gist:** (a) meeting (b) meaning (c) merger (d) migration.
8. **hike (v):** (a) raise (b) reduce (c) irritate (d) suspend.
9. **impervious:** (a) royal (b) majestic (c) artificial (d) indifferent.
10. **jostle:** (a) surrender (b) avoid (c) compete (d) describe.
11. **limbo:** (a) rigorous (b) encouraged (c) nowhere (d) incomplete.
12. **maudlin:** (a) self-pitying (b) boastful (c) aggrieved (d) plentiful.
13. **nefarious:** (a) pious (b) wicked (c) helpful (d) silly.
14. **oodles:** (a) power (b) handful (c) scarcity (d) lots.
15. **qualm:** (a) peace (b) uneasiness (c) consolation (d) compensation.
16. **retribution:** (a) payment (b) loan (c) punishment (d) forgiveness.
17. **tell-tale (adj):** (a) superficial (b) narrow (c) revealing (d) broad.
18. **utopia:** (a) day-dreaming (b) fantastic-idea (c) dark conspiracy (d) perfect state.
19. **whittle:** (a) swallow (b) curtail (c) digest (d) suggest.
20. **zippy:** (a) lively (b) quarrelsome (c) jealous (d) contributory.

ANSWERS

1. **altercation:** (b) quarrel, disagreement.
—Under the rules, no player is allowed to get into an *altercation* with the referee (about his decision).
2. **boodle:** (b) money (by stealing or bribery).
—The press baron with his enormous *boodle* and political connections, is feared and favoured by all.
3. **cliche:** (a) common place (idea or phrase).
—Some journalists are in the habit of using too many *cliches* in their write-up or features.
4. **doldrums:** (d) depression, dejection.
—He has been in the *doldrums* ever since he failed to

qualify the entrance examination.

5. **expiation:** (c) atonement, compensation.
—In the novel, the epidemic 'plague' is located in a melancholic, grey, mental landscape of sin, moral responsibility, repentance and *expiation*.
6. **farrago:** (c) mixture, confused collection.
—What the clever politician was trying to trot up on the controversy, is nothing but a *farrago* of falsehood.
7. **gist:** (b) meaning, essence.
—The learned speaker was asked to give the *gist* of the latest book on diplomacy.
8. **hike (v):** (a) raise, boost, inflate.
—Bus fares have been *hiked* to make good for the recurring losses year after year.
9. **impervious:** (d) indifferent, unaffected.
—In a democracy, no government can afford to remain *impervious* to public criticism of its policies for long.
10. **jostle:** (c) compete.
—With no holds-barred, advertisers are *jostling* (with one another), for the public's attention.
11. **limbo:** (c) nowhere, neglected.
—The senior officer was once in the *limbo* of officialdom before he was rehabilitated.
12. **maudlin:** (a) self-pitying, foolishly sentimental.
—Indian writers living abroad often write about their nostalgia for India bordering on the *maudlin*.
13. **nefarious:** (b) wicked, detestable.
—Such persons as indulge in *nefarious* activities deserve to be socially censured.
14. **oodles:** (d) lots.
—In today's political culture, anyone with *oodles* of money can spoil the political career of his opponent.
15. **qualm:** (b) uneasiness, misgiving, remorse.
—He felt no serious *qualms* about concealing the information from the police.
16. **retribution:** (c) punishment, amends, redress.
—In India, the fear of plague connotes moral waywardness and divine *retribution*.
17. **tell-tale (adj):** (c) revealing, indicating.
—Before I could locate my friend in the dark room, the *tell-tale* of cigarette smoke was enough to reveal that he had been smoking.
18. **utopia:** (d) perfect state, idealism.
—The 1917 revolution in Russia was an attempt to create a political *utopia* in the world.
19. **whittle:** (b) curtail, reduce.
—The number of employees is being *whittled* down in all organisation due to the introduction of computers there.
20. **zippy:** (a) lively, energetic, vigorous.
—Only *zippy* professionals can hope to cope with the feverish pitch of life.

Mega Dams : Sluice Gates to Disaster or Development

Bhakra, Tehri, Ranjit Sagar, Narmada Valley projects—all are multipurpose dams and have had their share of laurels and brickbats. This has as much to do with the unarguable importance of water management, as with the sharp focus on the ecological and social consequences of these projects. Who is right?—the Government, for taking the country forward on the road of progressive development; the environmentalists, for saving the country from ecological suicide; the Project Affected People (PAPs), for wanting to retain the life and land of their forefathers? The proposition for debate is: "Should the critics of big dams be dismissed as anti-development cranks and eco-fundamentalists?"

Mr A The likes of Medha Patkar, Sunderlal Bahuguna and their gang of hysterical ostriches with their heads buried in the sand are doing nothing but using publicity-generating weapons like strikes, fasts and demonstrations, to hold the country to ransom. When the Bhakra dam first came into operation, propagandists warned villagers against using its canal water as the electricity had already been taken out of it and so its use would not produce a rich harvest. The resultant Green Revolution in Punjab spoke for itself. To inspire the public with a vision of the future, our first prime minister described these major projects as "temples of modern India", and they have lived up to their promise. Stored water in big dam reservoirs reduces the farmer's dependency on seasonal rainfall and inadequate ground water. Regular irrigation increases crop yield per acre. Formed lakes promote fisheries and tourism, further generating employment

opportunities and per capita income. By harnessing the flow of water, these dams not only generate electricity, but also aid in flood control. It is about time we realised that environmentalism is a western bogey aimed at forcing the countries of the South to forgo the development options which have already been fully exploited by countries of the North. Whenever a multi-purpose project is initiated, the various environmentalist groups oppose it on the ground that it would bring about serious ecological changes like submergence of a valley, inundation of flora and fauna, reservoir-induced seismicity and dislocation of people from their traditional homes. They, however, do not realise that air pollution caused by thermal plants of equivalent capacity is much more serious than the ecological changes caused by hydro-electric projects. For instance, what ecological disaster has the Bhakra dam brought about? In fact, it has improved the ecology by moderating the temperature changes in the adjoining areas because of evaporation from Gobind Sagar lake. The groundwater recharge has been enriched and tourism has been given a boost. As for the cost factor, large dams are always more economical than small ones because the cost of impounding each unit of water falls as the dam size increases. Where the human factor is concerned, the logic of numbers has to be followed. Take the Narmada Valley project. If we are providing 1.73 crore people with drinking water, saving 4 lakh people from floods every year and providing irrigation to over 5.5

lakh, then the number of beneficiaries is much larger than those who are dislocated from their homes. In India, four people are affected for every 100 who benefit from major dams. In the case of Narmada, the ratio is 1 : 300. Therefore, it would be wrong to deny many for the sake of a few. Moreover, rehabilitation should not be confused with mere resettlement. Despite the vicious anti-dam lobby, even the World Bank's Independent Review has gone on record to praise the long-term rehabilitation package offered by the Gujarat government. Tribals who were earlier leading a hand to mouth existence, subsisting on roots for part of the year, are now living in relative comfort in pucca houses and have handpumps, biogas plants, street lights and bullock carts, not to mention the five acres allotted to each adult male dislocated from the catchment area. There is no doubt that the quality of life of these PAPs has improved.

Mr B Does Mr A realise that more than 40 years have gone by since Pandit Nehru advocated his classic model of development? Big dams and heavy engineering are no longer needed as foundations for the country's prosperity. The new words are free-market economy and the microchip. My colleague has highlighted the advantages of mega dams but what about the darker side? Bhakra is no indicator of the feasibility of other projects as no two are parallel in feature and potential. Waterlogging and salinity are side-effects of all these dams, as also heavy silting due to the stoppage of the river's natural flow. The area becomes ideal for the

flourishing of malaria, elephantiasis and other water-borne diseases, for which the locals have no safeguards. The cost curve, as outlined by Mr A is also misleading. Beyond a certain size, associated costs—such as canals for water distribution, drainage etc—increase disproportionately, cancelling out and eventually overtaking the savings on the dam structure itself. The Sardar Sarovar Project (SSP) capital cost of irrigating one hectare is so high (Rs 1 lakh plus) that interest and depreciation alone will make food crop production unviable. Moreover, the larger the dam, the more the area submerged and more the people displaced, which in turn raises compensation costs incurred on rehabilitation. Endless delays in execution and unrealistic initial assumptions regarding costs make these mega-projects an exorbitant burden. The cost of the Ranjit Sagar dam has shot up from the initial 100 crore to 2200 crore. The revised cost of the Tehri dam is 6000 crore, with its financial backer, the erstwhile Soviet Union, nowhere in sight. Narmada has already cost us 1000 crore and with the World Bank withdrawing its financial support, where is all the money going to come from? Not only do these dams hold the potential to kill slowly, but they are also virtual death traps. Tehri dam is located in one of the world's most earthquake-prone zones, yet, it is designed to withstand only a magnitude of 7 on the Richter scale. A breach will cause untold havoc to life and property, yet this project has again been given the Prime Ministerial go-ahead. Why have a massive dam when multiple small dams would do just as well at a fraction of the cost and displacement problems? On the contrary, small dams provide employment for the locals, as the size of construction does not merit the importing of a large labour force. The maintenance of a small dam is manageable for the people in the neighbourhood, who are thereby instilled with a sense of responsibility in its maintenance.

Mr C Though both my colleagues have put forward strong arguments, it would be prudent to remember that life is neither black nor white—rather, we live in a world of greys which is no Utopia. It is true that giant projects necessitate dislocation and sacrifices and that change is a fact of life, but is it moral to reduce people to mere statistics? On what basis do we arrogate to ourselves the right to decide that our way of life is the yardstick of happiness and dignity for all? The tribals are already educated in their own techniques of living. By resettling them in our consumer culture, we will be robbing their traditional knowledge of its meaning and value. They will be treated as uneducated causing an erosion of their sense of self worth. Not to mention the antagonism they face from local inhabitants, for whom the PAPs are objects of envy. All this is eventually going to tear into our social fabric. Research has shown that penniless rural migrants seldom join the economic mainstream in cities. Instead, they are often drawn into the underworld of illicit liquor or drug peddling, prostitution and violent crime. Such disruptions also increase the likelihood that AIDS and other deadly infections will spread. These are among the real costs of resettlement which will have to be borne by society at large. Yet, there is no escaping the big dams—we need them to tame and harness the big rivers e.g. the Brahmaputra. What can be done is to minimise their negative aspects. For instance, lowering the SSP height from 455 to 436 ft would in no way affect its irrigation potential, but it would save huge tracts of fertile land from submerging and thousands of families from eviction. Rather than wasting time and effort on futile demonstrations, the anti-dam lobby should instead concentrate on breaking the contractor-engineer-rich farmer mafia nexus that does not allow these changes in design. It should

see to it that rehabilitation packages do not just remain on paper or get eaten up by touts and petty officials. These mega-projects are problem areas, yes, but it would be compounding matters by agitating for their closure when they are only half-complete. What can be done is to agitate for letting the benefits percolate to those who need them most. At present the rich central and south Gujarat is getting 59 per cent of the SSI water, while arid Kutch only gets 2 per cent. And this is the area where, in the last scarcity, drinking water had to be carried by special trains at a cost of Rs 4.7 lakh per day for two months. Shouldn't parched throats be given precedence over parched lands?

Mr D The key to water conservation and therefore to better water management lies in better land management rather than in whether to have big or small dams. There are plenty of alternatives to surface storage. Only 1.6% of all the liquid water resources are to be found in rivers, lakes or swamps, the remainder is in soil moisture and ground water. The focus should be on conserving and replenishing this source through land contouring, drip irrigation schemes, etc. Where power generation is concerned, energy derived from sun, wind and biomass is economically, technologically and operationally more viable. As it is, India's long coastline and desert expanses are ideal for wind energy projects. Rather than investing and wasting large sums in big surface schemes, the emphasis should be on building up infrastructure, imparting education and training on how to make the maximum use of the resources that we already have on command. Also, keeping in view the fact that India is still a developing country, a scale of priorities should be established when it comes to spending our financial resources—a scale that has social upliftment as its index rather than personal gain.

Notes on Current Affairs

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

SCANDALS

Sugar Scam

THE Gyan Prakash Committee Report on Sugar Scam, titled "Preliminary Administrative Enquiry into Sugar Storage, 1993-94", was tabled in the library of the Parliament on December 16, 1994, following intense pressure from the Opposition to make the report public.

The report indicted the State Trading Corporation, along with the Union Food Minister, Mr Kalpnath Rai, for the sugar crisis. A passing reference was also made of Mr A K Antony, the Civil Supplies Minister.

Mr Gyan Prakash observed in his 127-page report that by opposing imports in every forum and showing least concern when prices were rising rapidly and by justifying the rise in prices with a view to make the sugar industry more profitable, it was the Food Minister who was entirely responsible for the sugar crisis.

The one-man Committee also failed to understand the "inexplicable reluctance on the part of the STC (the canalising agency for import of sugar) to enter the market for importing sugar. It also found it amazing that the Ministry of Commerce had not provided the requisite support to the then CMD of STC, in taking a decision about importing sugar.

What the committee found baffling was that the STC made no preparation or calculation for entering the sugar trade. International sugar suppliers had started calling on the corporation from November, 1993, which got intensified in February 1994 when sugar imports became imminent.

The report has also indicted the then Cabinet Secretary, Mr Zafar Saifullah, for being unable to control the situation arising out of serious differences and even bickering at the level of Secretaries and Minister.

The report has recommended that the system of permitting imports under OGL duty free scheme should be made a permanent feature "so that as soon as domestic prices harden or tend to go beyond a point, importers can bring in sugar". It has also suggested that the Food and Civil Supplies Department be placed under one Cabinet Minister and a sugar buffer stock of one million tonne be created.

In an interview, Mr Gyan Prakash, a former Comptroller and Auditor General, said that he had examined

the whole issue from the administrative angle and it was not his intention to cast aspersions on the integrity of anyone. "I had no brief to go into any corruption charges", he said.

The Civil Supplies Minister, Mr A K Antony decided to resign on December 14, 1994, in view of the passing reference in the Gyan Prakash Committee Report. Mr Antony is known for his honesty in public life and was not indicted directly. However, he regretted that the report had made observation about his ministry, contrary to the actions taken by him and his officials in forestalling a sugar crisis in the country.

Although the Prime Minister Narasimha Rao absolved Mr Kalpnath Rai of the charge of "malafide" in the sugar muddle, he had to resign on December 22, 1994, following intensive pressure from the entire opposition as well as some members of the ruling party.

Bank Scam : Revised ATR ignores Major Opposition demands

THE revised Action Taken Report (ATR) on securities scam was submitted to the Parliament on December 20, 1994. The government refused to concede to any of the major demands raised by the Opposition earlier.

The revised ATR claims that the loss to the banking system will be only Rs 320 crore, most of which will be borne by the Standard Chartered Bank. It also declined to accept the recommendation of JPC that Portfolio Management Schemes (PMS) transactions by Public Sector Units (PSUs) should be prohibited. The ATR was of the view that the PSUs may have to deploy their resources temporarily in PMS and, therefore, a complete ban may not be workable.

The ATR also did not propose any action against the Union Ministers, Mr B Shankaranand and Mr Rameshwar Thakur, both indicted by the JPC.

The demand for cancelling the licences of foreign banks involved in the scam was also rejected. According to the ATR, "In light of substantial penal action taken against foreign banks, the RBI has indicated that it is not in favour of taking extreme steps of either cancelling or suspending the licences of foreign banks involved in the securities scam. The government agrees with the views of RBI."

Any action against former RBI governor, Mr R. Venkitaraman, and former deputy governor, Mr R. Janakiraman, has also been ruled out as they have retired. Also as per the service rules, no action can be taken.

against them.

The JPC recommendation of withdrawing RBI nominees from the board of the banks has also not been accepted. The report says: "In the present circumstances, when the banking industry is going through an important transition, there is a need for continuing with RBI nominees on the boards."

The revised ATR says that following discussions with the Opposition Parties, the government had revised its response in respect of 147 of the 273 items covered in the ATR.

However, the revised ATR has admitted the irregularities were committed in advancing loan of Rs 2 crore to Goldstar, a company on which Prime Minister's son, Mr Prabhakar Rao, was a director.

The BJP, the Janata Dal and other Opposition Parties have rejected the revised ATR, terming it as a "revised cover-up report". According to the BJP leader, Mr Jaswant Singh, the new ATR "was more a revision of words and less a tabulation of the action taken by the government".

The Opposition members charged that the government had ignored all the important recommendations made by the JPC.

In a delayed but assertive mood, Prime Minister Rao finally made the two ministers, indicted by the JPC, to resign on December 22, 1994. Mr Rameshwar Thakur and Mr B. Shankaranand submitted their resignations, ending resistance to pressure for resignations.

However, the Opposition Parties termed the action as very late and said that at this stage dropping the ministers would not help the government. The BJP leader, Mr L.K. Advani, said that if an immediate action had been taken against the Ministers the charges would have remained confined to them. "Now I hold the whole party tainted", he said.

INDIA-PAKISTAN RELATIONS

Pakistan asks India to close Karachi consulate

THE relations between the two neighbours suffered another blow when Pakistan asked India to close down its Consulate-General Office in Karachi. The Pakistani government charged the Consulate-General as a "centre of sabotage, subversion and terrorism".

The Indian High Commissioner, M. S.K. Lambha, outrightly rejected the charges as "vague and baseless". The External Affairs Ministry of India said that "it is a matter of greatest regret that the Pakistani government had decided to close down the Indian Consulate-General Office in Karachi on the basis of unfounded allegations". The step was termed as "yet another manifestation of Pakistan's consistently negative approach towards bilateral ties with India".

India baiting is a favourite past-time of Pakistani politicians whenever, any domestic situation goes out of control, India is made the scape goat. Karachi had been suffering for last so many years from acts of terrorism and violence. In spite of the presence of the army, the situation has been going from bad to worse. Things had come to such a pass that the government of Ms Benazir Bhutto had to show that it had the capacity to control. When it failed it put the blame on India to divert the public attention. The point to be noted is that how could a staff of 20 people, which was under 24-hour surveillance of the Pakistani intelligence agencies, encourage terrorism and subversion?

INDIA-RUSSIA RELATIONS

Prime Minister Chernomyrdin's visit

INDIA and Russia signed eight accords in various fields on December 23, 1994, during the visit of Russian Prime Minister Mr Viktor Chernomyrdin. The accords were designed to give impetus to India-Russia bilateral relations.

The two sides decided to intensify their "multi-faceted constructive" cooperation and regular political consultation to strengthen peace and stability in the world.

Both the countries also agreed in principle on establishing a hot line between Moscow and Delhi. Other accords included, pacts on promotion and mutual protection of investments, long-term purchase by Russia of certain commodities from India, merchant shipping, implementation of the long-term programme of military and technical cooperation, cooperation in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes, broadening the scope of Indo-Russian Joint Commission, and cooperation in the field of information.

The Russian Prime Minister assured Indian leaders that Russia had no intention of supplying any weapons to Pakistan. His remarks were considered significant in the context of Pakistan's reported efforts to buy SU-27 aircraft from Russia.

Mr Chernomyrdin also supported India's claim for getting a permanent seat in the U.N. Security Council.

He also charged Pakistan as being one of the countries of origin of the foreign mercenaries helping the rebel leaders in breakaway Republic of Chechnya.

INDIA-ISRAEL RELATIONS

Agreement on Economic Cooperation

AN agreement on trade and economic cooperation was signed between India and Israel on December 21, 1994 in New Delhi. The agreement provides that both sides would accord to each other the status of Most-Favoured-Nation (MFN) in respect of Import-Export licenses, custom duties and other procedures relating to foreign trade. The agreement was signed by Mr Pranab

Mukherjee, the Commerce Minister and his Israeli-counterpart Mr Michael Harish.

POLITICS

Arjun Singh's resignation causes flutter in Congress

THE resignation of Union Human Resource Development Minister Mr Arjun Singh from the Central Cabinet on December 24, 1994, caused a flutter in the ruling party at the centre.

Addressing a Press Conference Mr Singh clarified that he was neither throwing any challenge to the leadership of Mr Narasimha Rao nor he was resigning in a huff or out of frustration.

In his 7-page resignation letter, he demanded a high powered enquiry commission under a sitting judge to look into the facts produced in the JPC report. He also demanded that follow up action on Verma-Commission-report in order to remove all doubts in the minds of the people about Rajiv Gandhi's assassination.

His third demand was that Congress Party should apologise for the demolition of Babri Masjid. This was necessary for regaining faith of the minorities, he said.

He also asserted that in order to bring economic liberalisation in line with the aspirations of the people it should be clarified what steps are being taken to give a human face to this policy.

Lastly he demanded restructuring of the party with a clear objective of restoring the democratic functioning of all forums mentioned in the party constitution.

Regarding future plans Mr Singh said his immediate programme would be to go all over the country to enlighten the Congressmen at the grassroots level regarding methods to win over the sections of the society which got alienated from the party.

The Congressmen in general and CWC members, PCC presidents and the various Cabinet Ministers criticised Mr Arjun Singh for his resignation at a "critical juncture". Some termed it "a calculated attempt to destabilise the situation in the country".

Union Welfare Minister Mr Sitaram Kesri said in a statement on Dec 24, 1994 that "Mr Singh had run away from the battlefield". Maharashtra Chief Minister Mr Sharad Pawar said, he did not expect a crisis in the Congress or a change in the leadership. The Chief Ministers of Punjab and Haryana termed it as a "pre-planned conspiracy to blackmail the Prime Minister".

Mr N.D. Tewari, the UPCC stalwart, however, expressed concern over the resignation and said that issues raised by Mr Singh be addressed immediately, especially as elections were due in five States.

PLANNING & ECONOMY

Rural jobs programme

ACCORDING to a report the Ministry of Rural Development has performed a stupendous work by creating more than 500 million man-days of work in rural India, in the year 1994.

To give a greater thrust to the development programmes in rural areas, and to ensure better implementation, a joint machinery of government and NGOs was formed. CAPART, the nodal agency for support to NGOs in rural development, decentralised its operations and set-up six regional committees at Ahmedabad, Jaipur, Hyderabad, Bhubaneswar, Guwahati and Lucknow.

Apart from the wage-employment programme, the government gave a further impetus to the integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and its sub-schemes, the Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) and Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM).

The family credit scheme, introduced on a pilot basis in 210 districts, also proved to be a success. It is a device to ensure higher and concentrated investment for a beneficiary family, to enable it to cross the poverty line.

1994 also saw the implementation of the recommendations of the Hanumantha Rao Committee on Drought Prone Areas Programme and Desert Development Programme.

Steady journey of rupee in '94

DURING 1994 the Rupee had a steady journey against major world currencies, despite various hurdles in the process of economic liberalisation.

The Rupee remained mostly solid against the US dollar but slipped a bit against the Pound. It lost 5.3 per cent against the Pound, 11.5 per cent against the Yen and 10 per cent against the Deutsche Mark (DM). Against the Dollar it held between Rs 31.36 and Rs 31.37.

According to the foreign exchange managers, the rupee's decline against DM, Yen and Pound was due to the weakness of these currencies abroad.

The Rupee remained virtually stagnant against Dollar, for most of the 1994, due to the sustained support of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). The massive inflow of foreign exchange put tremendous pressure on the Rupee since the flow could not be absorbed by the import trade of the country. To provide an edge to the export trade and maintain a stable Rupee, RBI purchased currencies worth over \$ 13 billion during 1994.

Call to protect poor in economic reforms

THE United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) organised a seminar in Bombay in December 1994, to discuss on the national approach to social development. The discussion was the first in a series to promote the objectives of the world summit for social development, which is to be convened by UN at Copen-

hagen in March 1995.

All the participants, that included NGOs, trade unions, academic institutions, etc, were of the view that the Indian government is not doing enough to protect the poor from the negative effects of the economic liberalisation programme.

It was pointed out that for a country, where 40 per cent of the population lived in abject poverty, the problem had to be tackled on a war footing.

Economist and former member of the Maharashtra Planning Board, Mr H.M. Desadra, pointed out that the government should study the impact of the structural adjustment programme in countries like Mexico and Chile, where the gap between the rich and the poor has widened.

The discussion concluded by suggesting that measures should be adopted to force the government to set time-bound targets for poverty alleviation.

Kurien suggests economic policies must focus on agriculture

DELIVERING the first H.M. Patel memorial lecture on "The new economic policies and rural India", Mr V. Kurien, chairman of the National Dairy Development Board, said that economic policies must concentrate on agriculture and human resource development rather than keeping focus narrowed on business and industry.

He identified three pre-conditions for economic growth. One, an educated citizenry, two, a stable government with integrity and three, a strong, vital and growing agriculture.

"True development is the development of our men and women. It occurs only when the instruments of development are placed in their hands", he said.

Lambasting the concept of "let the market decide" he said that "markets are not noble. They do not allocate resources on the basis of justice, but simply on the basis of price." "Development does not mean ensuring plentiful supplies of luxury goods for our affluent elite", he said.

Mr Kurien added that "no civilised society entrusts its destiny to the market; yet today we seem to be moving rapidly in that direction".

JAMMU & KASHMIR

Successful anti-militancy operations

NOTWITHSTANDING a spurt in militancy, 1994 saw a discernible change in the mood of the people as also important positive developments on diplomatic, political and developmental fronts.

The militants, who were frustrated by the mounting pressure by security forces, resorted to killings of civilians. As many as 850 civilians were killed in 1994.

However, the year saw an increasing disenchantment of the people with the militants. The year was marked by continuous success of anti-militancy operations. As a

result of effective coordination between all forces, the highest number of 1635 militants were killed in various operations in the State in 1994.

Several self-styled chiefs and other top militants were either killed or captured. To escalate violence, Pakistan tried to push through foreign mercenaries in Kashmir. But, the security forces successfully thwarted these attempts.

Another successful development was the creation of special task forces comprising of personnel from the local police. The special task force in Srinagar eliminated or captured more than 400 militants.

During 1994, the Doda district was the worst affected by militancy. Escalated violence had resulted in migration of more than 1000 people to Chamba in Himachal Pradesh. However, the situation improved in the later half of the year following the deployment of fresh forces.

Peaceful resolution of the Hazratbal shrine issue and the successful conduct of the Amarnath Yatra, inspite of threat by the foreign mercenaries, were also significant achievements of the year.

On the diplomatic front, it was a year of fiasco for Pakistan as it failed to enlist the support of even Islamic nations, to move anti-India resolutions on Kashmir—first at the 50th session of Human Rights Conference at Geneva and later in the first and third committee sessions of UN General Assembly.

India's success at the diplomatic front was mainly due to the policy of transparency on Kashmir, under which Delhi-based foreign envoys and some foreign delegations were invited to visit Jammu and Kashmir and see the situation themselves.

ELECTIONS

Divisive campaigning to be checked

THE CEC has warned of appropriate remedial action, including postponement or cancellation of election, in case of violation of fair and free electioneering norms. An order to this effect was issued by CEC on December 27, 1994. The Commission has decided to appoint special observers, in addition to election observers, and election-expenditure observers who would observe the conduct of the contesting candidates and of their agents and political parties. The step has been taken to prevent candidates from exploiting "emotional and sentimental issues" and muster support on the basis of religion, race, caste, community or language.

The infringement could lead to prosecution of the particular candidate or office bearers of the political party.

According to the order, the special observers would keep the Election Commission informed whether the illegal tactics of a candidate or a party have put them in a "distinct though undeserved advantage over others".

NARMADA PROJECT

Rehabilitation measures violate award: Study

THE findings of the Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS) report have exposed the blatant violations into rehabilitation of oustees from Sardar Sarovar Project in Maharashtra. TISS had been engaged by the Maharashtra government and was functioning as a monitoring agency for resettlement and rehabilitation of the project-affected people in that State. The report was made public on December 21, 1994 at Bhopal.

It may be recalled that the Narmada Bachao Andolan leader Medha Patkar had been agitating for immediate stoppage of the construction work because of the violations in the rehabilitation process. The Madhya Pradesh government had also taken similar stand after the report of a Committee of MLAs had found serious violations in the rehabilitation of tribals from Madhya Pradesh. The Gujarat government, on the contrary has been maintaining that all was well on its front. These two reports are likely to embarrass the Gujarat government.

The TISS report, while speaking about the plight of the tribals in Maharashtra, says that "in resettlement colonies the problem of non-payment of compensation, delay in provision of land and other assets, break-up of families and other problems are manifest in a reduced standard of living".

HUMAN RIGHTS

NHRC to seek repeal of TADA

THE National Human Rights Commission chairman, Justice Ranganath Mishra, has said that the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) would write to all MPs for their help to seek a repeal of TADA (Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention)) Act and impress upon them the need for doing away with this law. Justice Mishra added that the Commission was reviewing all TADA cases and was in touch with Home Ministry on a regular basis. He expressed satisfaction that because of this practice the number of TADA cases had gone down to 28000 from 68000. He also urged the government to ratify the UN convention against torture.

However, the Union Home Minister said in Rajya Sabha on December 9, 1994 that government will not repeal TADA so long as "extraordinary conditions prevail in the country". He admitted that TADA was being misused and that the Chief Ministers had been repeatedly asked to review the cases.

According to the figures available with the Home Ministry, there were 6304 detenus under TADA. J & K topped the list with 1720, Maharashtra 1477, Assam 653, Andhra 267, Punjab 576, Delhi 377, Uttar Pradesh 329, Gujarat 252, Manipur 235, Rajasthan 163, Tamil Nadu 150, Madhya Pradesh 53, Meghalaya 16, Chandigarh 9, West Bengal, Arunachal Pradesh and Bihar, six each.

BIHAR

Worsening law and order situation

BIHAR became synonymous to 'functional anarchy' during the year 1994. According to official statistics available at State Police headquarters in Patna, atleast one murder case was registered every two minutes and one kidnapping every four hours. The State remained overtaken by incidents of murders, group clashes, kidnapping and other cognisable offences. The latest gory murder of Gopalganj District Magistrate Mr G. Krishnaiya, who was stoned to death by a violent mob at Muzaffarpur on December 5, 1994, was one such example of the state of affairs.

There was hardly any boast-worthy entry on the development front. The plan-budget faced a steep cut. It was brought down to 1010 crore from 2400 crore, following the State government's failure to mobilise internal resources.

However, despite the deteriorating law and order situation and bankruptcy the government of Chief Minister Laloo Prasad Yadav has managed to complete its term of five years. The ruling Janata Dal party remained intact despite a split at the National level.

MANIPUR

Political dramas continue

THE eastern State Manipur was again in the news due to constitutional controversies. Manipur governor Mr O.N. Srivastava, on December 24, 1994, quashed the proceedings of the State Assembly in which the Speaker Dr H. Bora Babu Singh had declared disqualification of 23 MLAs after a resolution to this effect was passed by 22 MLAs on December 21, 1994. The Governor also directed the Speaker to make all arrangements for the trial of strength of Rishang Keishing Ministry on Jan 9, 1995.

The trouble started on December 9, 1994 when the Speaker served show cause notices to 31 MLAs as to why they should not be disqualified for deserting their original party. He had also summoned these legislators to his chamber. The legislators filed a case in the Guwahati High Court against the Speaker. Justice D.N. Barua, who constituted the single bench of the High Court, passed an order on December 22, directing the Speaker that all MLAs, who had received notices of disqualification, be allowed to take part and vote in Assembly.

But, prior to that Dr Singh on the same day issued a press note announcing the disqualification of 23 MLAs under the tenth schedule of the Constitution. The State Assembly had 58 members out of a total strength of 60, but with the disqualification of 23 MLAs, the effective strength was reduced to 35.

Meanwhile, Manipur Governor Lt General V.K. Nayar, had also resigned on the night of 22nd of December 1994. General (Retd) Nayar had caused a major flutter among political circles by sending a report to the Presi-

dent of India, on February 1994, in which he had strongly indicted two senior leaders, former Chief Minister R.K. Dorender Singh and Mr Rishang Keishing, charging them of maintaining links with insurgent elements.

Nagaland's governor Mr O.N. Srivastva, who was meanwhile sworn in to look after Manipur as an additional charge, had to quash the proceedings saying 'these were not in accordance with the procedure of the assembly session'.

Earlier Dr Bora Babu Singh began the session by tabling the inaugural address of Governor Nayar in his absence and took up two main issues - disqualification of 23 MLAs under the anti-defection law and the no-confidence motion against the Keishing Ministry.

Chief Minister Rishang Keishing refused to accept the verdict of State Assembly which had passed unanimously the no-trust motion against his old ministry and requested the new gubernatorial incumbent, Mr O.N. Srivastva, to prorogue the State Assembly.

Mr Keishing's plea was that the session was unconstitutional as the Cabinet had urged the Governor to postpone the session.

SAMBA SPY CASE

Were innocent officers implicated?

SEVERAL former army officers, implicated in the famous Samba spy scandal, which rocked the country in the 70s, addressed a press conference in New Delhi on 19th of December 1994, and accused the Army's intelligence wing of falsely implicating and incarcerating the innocent officers.

These officers have petitioned to the President of India, seeking his intervention in undoing the wrongs meted out to them. Those present in the press briefing included ex-captain Mr R.S. Rathaur, Mr J.S. Rana and Mr Sarwan Dass, an ex-soldier who was the main prosecution witness against these officers.

It may be recalled that over 53 army officials and others from intelligence bureau and RAW were rounded up on the basis of statements given by Sarwan Dass and his associate Gunner Aya Singh: six officers were court-martialled and sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

WORLD ECONOMY

WTO comes into effect

THE new World Trade Organisation (WTO), which replaced the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), came into effect from January 1, 1995, with the backing of 85 founding members, including India.

WTO now comes as the third economic pillar of worldwide dimensions, along with the World Bank and

the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

The setting up of the WTO was agreed by 125 countries in April 1994 at a conference in Marrakesh, which concluded the strenuous Uruguay Round of trade negotiations after more than seven years of hard bargaining.

WTO, with power to settle trade disputes between nations and to widen the principle of free trade to sectors such as services and agriculture, covers more areas than GATT, whose rule had been in operation for the last 47 years. WTO envisages the reduction of tariffs by more than one-third and is concerned with the further opening of markets.

Although 125 had signed the Uruguay Round trade accord and are willing to join WTO, all the countries have not been able to ratify the WTO agreement by December 31, 1994. Therefore, it has been decided that GATT and the WTO will continue side-by-side for a year.

India joins WTO: In order to meet its obligations under the WTO, India amended its Patent Act, 1970 and anti-dumping law through late night promulgations of two Presidential ordinances on December 31, 1994.

The ordinance amending the Patent Act provides filing applications for products patenting in the fields of agricultural chemicals and pharmaceuticals. It also provides for grant of exclusive marketing rights to the applicant after specified conditions are met. In order to be eligible, the applicant has to file an application in India for grant of a patent.

The amendments made in the provisions of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, relating to the levy of anti-dumping duties and countervailing duties, are aimed at aligning the national law with the provisions of the final act of the Uruguay Round. The new provisions are more precise and specific vis-a-vis the earlier provisions.

RUSSIA

Chechnya continues to be a trouble spot

CHECHNYA, an oil-rich, culturally Muslim 'autonomous republic' of 1.2 million people in Russia's volatile northern Caucasus region, is facing bloodiest days of the war. Numerous buildings in the breakaway republic's capital Grozny, including Parliament headquarters, were set ablaze after Russian ground troops attacked the city on January 1, 1995. Thousands of soldiers and civilians died in the fierce fighting. However, the Russian army could not take control of the city and had to withdraw.

Chechnya was brought into Russian Empire in the 19th Century after more than 40 years of bitter warfare. When the USSR collapsed in 1991, Chechnya unilaterally seceded from Russian federation.

Moscow and Grozny were engaged in a war of words for the past three years over the republic's claim to independence. Moscow continued to regard Chechnya as an

integral part of the Russian federation and subject to all its laws.

As per pages of the history of this tiny "republic", the Chechans were also victimized in the Stalin-era. Thousands of people died during mass deportations to Central Asia. Even Mr Dzhokhar Dudayev, the present President spent his first 13 years in exile. Dudayev seized control in Chechnya, riding popular opposition to the August 1991 Soviet Coup attempt. In October 1991 he was elected president. He declared Chechnya's Independence same day. The country became a haven for gangsters and hijackers. Dudayev declared one-man rule in April 1993, in the wake of anti-Dudayev demonstrations.

Russian government issued a tough statement on December 14, 1994 warning the separatists to lay down their arms and restore Russian power. President Boris Yeltsin decreed an amnesty for all who give up their weapons by December 15, 1994. Moscow's message to Dudayev and his forces followed the breakdown of peace talks in Vladikavaz in neighbouring north Ossetia.

Mr Dudayev retaliated in a television broadcast in Grozny on December 15 and asked Chechans to wage war on the Russians. 'The earth should burn under Russian occupiers', he said.

Mr Dudayev also threatened *jihad* or Islamic holy war against Russia to establish Chechnya as an independent country.

The invasion of Chechnya, however, united almost all shades of Russia's fractions political spectrum in angry opposition to the invasion. Former Prime Minister Yegor Gaidar predicted that a military assault on Chechnya capital of Grozny would lead to the collapse of democratic institutions in Russia within a few months.

When the Soviet Union broke up in 1991, many observers predicted that the Russian federation—also a multi-ethnic patchwork straining under the historical legacies of imperial Russia and USSR—would not be far behind. But through slow diplomacy, Moscow has convinced most of its 21 wavering ethnic Republics to settle their differences within Russia's constitutional framework. Chechnya was the last remaining hold out.

Russian government also announced on December 27, 1994 in Moscow that a new government of national renewal in Chechnya, headed by Mr Salambek Khadzhiyev, a former Soviet Minister, has been set up.

Meanwhile, the stalemate continues, and so does the fighting. More than 400,000 residents have fled the republic and have become refugees. No early solution seems to be in sight.

USA-NORTH KOREA

Tensions continue

A US helicopter with two pilots on board, on a routine training flight near the N. Korea-S. Korea border, strayed into the N. Korean territory on December 17, 1994

and was shot down. While the co-pilot, Mr David Hilemon, was killed, the pilot, Mr Bobby Hall, was captured by N. Korean authorities.

The incident triggered a major crisis which lasted for 13 days and threatened to jeopardise the recently signed peace accord between USA and N. Korea. N. Korea claimed that the US helicopter was spying and refused to handover the pilot to the US authorities. The body of the co-pilot was, however, returned.

The United States rejected North Korea's explanation and warned that the \$4 billion nuclear pact could be in jeopardy.

The crisis was finally blown-off on December 30, 1994, with the US and North Korea officials agreeing to a written understanding.

North Korea had initially termed the straying of the helicopter into its territory as a "deliberate act of espionage". North Korea claimed that the helicopter was flying at an altitude of 400 metres when it crossed the rugged demilitarised zone that separates the two Koreas.

Clinton administration expressed regrets for the incident but did not admit to spying, as North Korea had charged.

Accord on North Korea nuclear consortium

THE United States, South Korea and Japan signed an agreement on December 17, 1994, to set up a consortium to raise upto \$ 4 billion to replace North Korea's nuclear reactors with new models that cannot produce fuel for atomic weapons. The multi-lateral consortium has been provisionally named Korean Energy Development Organisation (KEDO).

The consortium is a key part of an agreement, reached in Geneva on October 21, 1994, between USA and North Korea, to halt Pyongyang's nuclear programme, which USA claims may have already produced enough plutonium for one or two weapons.

Under the accord, the gas graphite reactors of North Korean nuclear plants—one in operation and two under construction—will be replaced with light water models from which, it is claimed, it will not be possible to divert fuel.

SUMMITS

OIC Summit

THE leaders of 52-member Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) began their seventh summit in Casablanca, Morocco, on December 13, 1994, with a call from Moroccan King Hassan to defend Islam's true ideals. More than twenty Kings, Emirs and Presidents were present at the royal palace in Casablanca, to discuss the 184-point resolution. The agenda included civil wars in Somalia and Afghanistan, the Muslim uprising in Kashmir and the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan.

The foreign ministers, who met for three days before

the summit, prepared a communique that declared the ban on arms for Bosnia, null and void and said that their governments would act on that basis. The Bosnian president Alija Izebegovic was also invited as a special guest.

The summit declared its commitment to a peaceful political solution to the Jammu & Kashmir issue on the basis of the relevant UN resolutions. In its seven-point resolution the OIC called upon India, Pakistan and the people of J & K to resolve the conflict peacefully. "It is an outstanding international dispute which needs to be resolved to promote peace and security in Asia", said Ms Benazir Bhutto, during an interview on December 15, 1994, at Casablanca.

Meanwhile, a Kashmiri separatist leader, Mr Molvi Umar Farooq, the president of All Parties Hurriyat Conference (APHC), who was allowed by India to attend this Morocco-summit, said, that Kashmiri Muslims would not take part in Elections for which the call is being planned by New Delhi. "Kashmir is not an internal Indian problem", he added.

Molvi Farooq and another APHC leader, Molvi Abbas Ansari, urged the Organisers of OIC to arrange a meeting of "recognised Kashmiri leadership" from both sides of ceasefire line in a third country as a first step towards a peaceful solution to the issue.

The world-Muslim leaders also called for an illuminated Islam, exempt of terrorism or fanaticism. The resolution, co-sponsored by Iran and Morocco, condemned international terrorism but failed to mention Islamic terrorism, though it was highlighted during discussions that Muslim terrorists were making inroads or fighting armed battles to topple their governments.

In Algeria more than 11,000 people have been killed in an Islamic insurgency trying to topple the government. The terrorists were also active in Egypt, Jordan, Oman and in tightly controlled Saudi Arabia, the seat of Islam's holiest site, Mecca.

BOSNIA

Mediation attempts by former US President Carter

BOSNIAN government and the rebel Serbs signed a ceasefire agreement on December 24, 1994 in Pale near Sarajevo, which was to be followed by a four-month cessation of hostilities. The agreement was preceded by a private mediation by former U.S. President Jimmy Carter, who was called in by the Serbs to break a deadlock in efforts to end the almost 33 months of civil war in Bosnia. The agreement was signed by Bosnian President Alija Izebegovic and Bosnian Serb leader, Radovan Karadzic. However, the fighting continued in some parts of the country, leading to warnings that this ceasefire too could collapse.

A UN spokesman said in Zagreb, Croatia that "the Croatian Serbs and separatist Muslims could threaten the stability of the ceasefire". He urged Bosnian Serb leaders

"to use their great deal of influence" with the Croatian Serbs to get them to withdraw from Bihac pocket which was surrounded on three sides by Serb-held territory in Croatia.

Bosnian shadow on CSCE: The Bosnian shadow loomed over the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), which links United States, Russia, Canada and most European nations. The conference was held in Budapest on December 6, 1994. It was convened to chalk out a strategy to avoid future European wars like the Bosnian conflict.

Mr Boris Yeltsin, the Russian President, accused the US and its NATO allies of trying to exclude and isolate his country. Infact Russia had long sought to make CSCE the premier security organisation in Europe. The United States favours a more assertive CSCE, though not at the expense of the 16-nation NATO.

EUROPEAN UNION

Membership door opened

THE European Union has given the green signal to admit 10 East European countries belonging to the former Soviet bloc. The decision was announced in a communique issued on December 12, 1994 at Essen (Germany) after a two-day summit-meeting of the then 12 current members. No modalities have been fixed as yet but the new entry is likely to start after 3 years with Hungary, Poland, Czech Republic, Bulgaria, Slovakia and Romania being front-runners. The initial process is known as 'pre accession' strategy as the communique stipulates that the EU won't take any newcomers until it has reformed its institutions in an inter-governmental conference scheduled to start in 1996. The EU leaders also hoped to soon bring the three Baltic republics and Slovenia into the 'pre-accession' strategy. The EU-leaders have also assured to back the strategy of preparing these countries with appropriate funds earmarked over several years. They have also pledged to create more jobs to meet the intolerable high level of unemployment. It may be recalled that during the recent recession, the EU-nations' jobless rate soared to nearly 11 per cent, forcing more than 17 million people on to the unemployment lines.

Approach to Asia: The EU leaders have endorsed a paper, drafted by the European Commission, in a move to generate a sense of urgency about the bloc's relations with Asia. There was a growing concern in the summit-meeting that Europe was lagging behind others in exploiting emerging Asia's potential. It cited competition from Japan, the United States and increasingly from companies within the region as the main threats.

The Developing Asian countries sold about \$ 155 billion of exports to the EU in 1993, 27 per cent of their total and bought about \$ 113 billion worth of EU goods.

The commission paper suggests promoting investment by providing financing incentives for joint ventures. It also calls for lobbying more forcefully for the removal of Asian laws hampering trade and investment.

PAKISTAN

Karachi continue to burn

KARACHI's daily gun battles and sniper killings are undermining Pakistan's National ambition of becoming Asia's next boom economy. Karachi is the economic hub and the biggest city of Pakistan.

More than 650 people have been killed in political, ethnic and religious violence in 1994. The level of violence has been steadily increasing.

Foreign investment has come to a knot and even the local investors are seeking to re-locate their units to the safer province of Punjab.

The gang wars and killings mostly erupt between two ethnic groups—the mainstream Altaf-faction of Mohajir Quami Movement (MQM) and its rival, Haqiqi-faction.

To eliminate dacoits, saboteurs and terrorists army was given command of the entire Sindh province on June 19, 1992. But, not much success was achieved by the army.

Mohajirs are Muslims that came from India after the partition and settled in Sindh. They were never accepted and were always discriminated against. Years of discrimination and torture by various regimes forced the Mohajirs to take to arms and counter threats to their lives and property. The problem was further compounded with the influx of drug money and presence of Afghan refugees.

Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto has entrusted the job of holding negotiations with MQM to the Sindh Chief Minister Syed Abdullah. The MQM welcomed the offer of talks with a pinch of salt. Its leader, Mr Altaf Hussein, who is living in self-exile in London for past two years, said that if the ruling Pakistan People's Party wants to initiate a dialogue, it would have to first stop all actions against his workers and supporters.

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMY

Paris Club signs pact on debt relief

THE Paris Club of creditor countries, in a meeting held at Paris on December 17, 1994, had decided to write off two-thirds of a country's debt, provided it could show it is making its best efforts to redress its economy. The Paris Club is an informal group of representatives from the world's main industrialised countries that meets regularly in the French capital to examine requests for debt-relief from cash-strapped countries. The agreement could affect \$ 28 billion of outstanding debt owed by such severely indebted countries. The governments of the Paris Club of creditor countries had been negotiating the accord since the G-7 economic summit in Naples in July 1994. Britain and France were important driving forces behind the latest initiative.

The idea is that wiping the slate clean will once again allow severely indebted low-income countries "to gain access to international capital markets". Practically all

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such countries, usually identified as having per-capita national incomes of less than \$ 700, are in sub-Saharan Africa. The few exceptions include Bolivia and Nicaragua.

ARMS RACE

US top arms supplier

A recent report of US office of Naval Intelligence, indicates that US has become the largest arms producer and exporter in the world, accounting for \$ 34 billion in sales in 1994.

Though sales are expected to fall to \$ 13 billion in 1995, yet the US share of the world market is expected to exceed 70 per cent. Russia and Germany vie for the second place, with each controlling around 10 per cent of the market.

The end of the cold war has resulted into search for new customers and for that, much fancier gadgets are now being put on sale, including satellite positioning systems, anti-tank and anti-aircraft missiles, night vision devices, cruise missiles and diesel submarines.

There has also been an alarming surge in arms transfers to Turkey and Greece, two long time adversaries. Of the 48 regional or ethnic conflicts currently raging, 39 are being fought with weapons that were sold by the U.S. President Clinton has recently sanctioned arms sales to Albania, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Eritrea, the Baltic States and Romania in order to 'strengthen the security of the United States and promote peace'.

CHINA-MYANMAR

Li Peng visits Myanmar

THE Chinese Premier Mr Li Peng, was on a three-day goodwill-visit to Myanmar on December 26, 1994. He held high-level talks with Myanmar leadership to give 'new impetus to bilateral trade, which was \$ 490 million in 1993 as compared to \$ 100 million annually in mid 1980s.

China is one of the few countries that has close ties with Myanmar's military junta, that brutally put down pro-democracy demonstrations in 1988.

The two countries, which share more than 2000 km of border, have a long history of economic ties due to close geographical proximity and complimentary economies.

Myanmar is strategically very important to China. The country can not only provide direct access to the strategic Indian Ocean but can also be used as a base to keep watch on both India and South East Asia. India has expressed concern over the growing military and strategic alliance between China and Myanmar.

ITALY

Political crisis as Prime Minister resigns

THE political crisis in Italy, caused by the resignation of the Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi, remained un-

solved despite of hectic exercises done by President Oscar Luigi Scalfaro to end the deadlock. The country's 53rd government since World War II, had to go as the Prime Minister, besieged by political opponents and fiscal instability, resigned on December 23, 1994, rather than see his government toppled by Parliament in case of voting on a no-confidence motion.

Prime Minister Berlusconi recommended fresh elections, whereas the former coalition partner, the federalist Northern League and the opposition parties were totally opposed to snap polls.

Mr Berlusconi and his three party-alliance had won election on the promise that they would cleanse the country's political culture and begin, what the media there came to call, "the second Republic". But, he himself got engulfed in a corruption probe.

WARFARE

2 m Kids died in wars since 1984

THE United Nations' Children Fund (UNICEF) in its just released "State of the World's Children, 1995" report, has revealed that in wars of the last ten years far more children have been killed or disabled than soldiers.

During the last decade, approximately two million children have died in wars, between four and five million have been physically disabled, more than five million forced into refugee camps and over twelve million left homeless.

Most of the children have been affected in conflicts in Mozambique, Angola, Somalia, Sudan, Afghanistan, Cambodia, Haiti and Bosnia.

UNICEF has stressed that it was time to shift from providing security through arms, to ensuring security through development. It has called for political commitment and competent management for improving the lot of the world's children.

The report points out that armed conflicts were not the only force affecting the normal development of millions of children in the 1990s. Economic forces are depriving far larger numbers of the kind of childhood which will enable them to become part of tomorrow's solutions rather than tomorrow's problems.

The report rejects as "absurd" the idea that the world cannot afford the financial cost of meeting its children's needs. "The principal technologies for meeting children's needs at low cost are already available and the financial cost is negligible in relation to what humanity has at stake", the report says.

UNICEF argues that given a sustained effort and some more help from the industrialised nations, most developing countries can reach the goals for the year 2000 and abolish from the planet the worst aspects of poverty, malnutrition, preventable illness and illiteracy.

Current General Knowledge

ABBREVIATIONS

DPEP: District Primary Education Programme.

ERNET: Educational and Research Network.

ISH: Information Super Highway.

NASDAQ: National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotation.

AWARDS

Jnanpith award, 1994

EMINENT litterateur and Kannada author Dr Anantha Murthy has been chosen to receive the 1994 Jnanpith award.

The award is given every year for creative writing and carries a citation plaque, a bronze replica of Vagdevi and a cheque of Rs 2.5 lakh.

Dr Murthy is the sixth Kannada writer to receive the award.

B.C. Roy award, 1993

THE Medical Council of India has conferred the Dr B.C. Roy award, 1993 on Dr Devaki Kutty, who had been selflessly serving the Garhwal Himalayan region for the past 12 years.

Indira Gandhi award for social services

THE first Indira Gandhi award for social services has been given to the renowned social worker Mama Baleshwar Dayal, for his dedicated work for the welfare of the aged, destitutes, women and children in Madhya Pradesh.

The award has been instituted by the government of Madhya Pradesh and carries an amount of Rs one lakh and a citation letter.

Financial Express award for economics, 1994

EMINENT economist, Dr K.N. Raj, has been selected for the award

for his contribution to economics as a teacher, researcher and policy-maker.

BOOKS

Decisive Battles of India

THIS book has been written by H.N. Verma and co-authored by Amrit Verma. It says that Indians were historically losers at warfare and lost decisive battles to successive invaders because of lack of sophistication in weaponry and tactics. The book goes on to say that although in ancient times Indians devised superior weaponry, and even exported it, an agreeable climate and secure geographical location provided little incentive to upgrade the weaponry.

As for the present times the book says that India lags in such pre-requisites of war as secrecy, deception, security and intelligence.

Samskara

THIS is the first novel of Dr Anantha Murthy, winner of the 1994 Jnanpith award. It was written in 1965. The novel played a big role in the success of Dr Murthy as a novelist. It was later translated into many Indian and European languages and was even prescribed in some American universities.

CONFERENCES

82nd Indian Science Congress

THE 82nd Indian Science Congress was held in Calcutta from January 3, 1995. The Congress was attended by over 6,000 national and international scientists, including four Nobel laureates.

The week-long conference mainly focused on science, technology and industrial development in India in the wake of economic liberalisation.

8th World Tamil Conference

NEARLY five lakh people converged on the temple town of Thanjavur, for the inaugural show of

the World Tamil meet on January 1, 1995.

Tamil scholar from over 20 countries participated. The theme of the conference was "contribution of Tamil culture to the 21st century".

DAYS; YEARS

Sports Day

THE government has announced that henceforth August 29, birth anniversary of hockey immortal Dhyan Chand, would be celebrated every year as Sports Day.

1995 as the year of tolerance

THE United Nations has proclaimed 1995 as the year of tolerance, saying that the ability to be tolerant of the actions, beliefs and opinions of others is a major factor in promoting world peace.

Amid the resurgence of ethnic conflicts, discrimination against minorities and xenophobia directed against refugees and asylum seekers, tolerance is the only way forward, said a UN statement.

DEFENCE

IAF's women pilots take wings

ON December 17, 1994, a new chapter was written in the history of the Indian Air Force when the first batch of seven women pilots were inducted into the transport stream of IAF. The women pilots were awarded the coveted 'wings' and commissioned by Chief of Air Staff, Air Chief Marshal S.K. Kaul, at a passing out parade at the Air Force Academy in Dundigal near Hyderabad.

All seven—Priya Nagundwar, Anusha Singh, Archana Kapoor, Harita Deol, Bindu Sebastian, Pamela Rodrigues and Priya Paul—said that they had dreamt of becoming pilots and that they do not consider Air Force as an exclusive preserve for

men. Infact they said that they "should be allowed to be fighter pilots".

In all 13 girls had been selected out of hundreds of applications for the first short service commission pilots course for women, which commenced in July, 1993. Of them, one cadet was "back phased" on health grounds and training of five other girls was "seized" for failing to learn flying to the exacting standards.

PERSONS

Murthy, Dr Anantha

DR Anantha Murthy is the eminent litterateur and Kannada author who has been honoured with the 1994 Jnanpith award. 62-year-old Dr Murthy is the sixth Kannada writer to receive the award.

His first short-story collection *Endendu Mugiyada Katha* appeared in 1955. However, he shot to fame with his first novel *Saanskara*, which was published in 1965.

Zail Singh, Giani

GIANI Zail Singh, the seventh President of India, died on December 25, 1994, following prolonged illness. His life was a saga of intense struggle, remarkable achievements and some unsavoury controversies.

He was born on May 5, 1916, in a family of artisans and lacked any formal education. From a mudhouse in the remote village of Sandhwan in what was then the princely State of Faridkot, now in Punjab, he came to occupy the sprawling Rashtrapati Bhawan in 1962.

He was the Chief Minister of Punjab from 1972 to 1977. His tenure as Chief Minister of Punjab was criticised for communalising Punjab politics which ultimately led to the growth of Sikh fundamentalism and militancy.

His political career started as a Praja Mandal activist. Later on he became a minister in the PEPHU government and then a minister of State under Pratap Singh Kairon. He was a member of Rajya Sabha from 1956 to 1962. In 1980 he was made the Home Minister by Mrs Indira

Gandhi.

He was a man of great personal charm and was perhaps the most easily approachable Head of State India ever had. Till the end he remained a simple, warm and down to earth person.

PLACES

Patola Palace

THE Patola Palace, the winter estate of the Dalai Lama since the 7th century, symbolises Tibetan Buddhism and its central role in the traditional administration in Tibet. It is built on the red mountain in the centre of the Lhasa Valley, at an altitude of 3,700 metres.

The World Heritage Committee has decided to include the Patola Palace to the UNESCO's world heritage list.

The 21-member WHC selects cultural and natural wonders that define the world heritage, sites and monuments of such unparalleled importance that their protection is the responsibility of entire mankind.

PROJECTS

Plan for safe drinking water

THE Central government proposes to cover the entire country with at least one source of safe drinking water by the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan.

The major objectives of the government on water supply front during the eighth plan are:

- To provide sustainable supply of safe drinking water to all no-source habitations.

- To complete eradication of guinea worm and to tackle major quality problems like excess fluoride, brackishness, iron and arsenic in drinking water.

- To enhance the quantum of supply and its quality in all the villages.

- To expand the efforts in securing scientific input in the rural water supply, particularly for source finding and recharge of aquifers.

- To improve the operation and maintenance of water supply systems with active participation of the people.

- To improve water quality throughout the country.

SPACE RESEARCH

Pact between ISRO, INTELSAT

IN a landmark agreement, the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has leased eleven transponders, on the "yet-to-be launched INSAT-2E, to the Washington-based INTELSAT. The long-term agreement will fetch ISRO a mind-boggling \$ 100 million over a period of ten years. It also marks a significant boost to ISRO's attempts at commercialising its operations.

INSAT-2E satellite is expected to be launched in the last quarter of 1997. It will be the fifth of ISRO's second generation satellites and will employ several advanced technologies that will make it one of the best.

Germany, Japan to test space capsule

GERMANY and Japan have decided to cooperate on a project to test the re-entry of a space capsule into the earth's atmosphere. Final preparations for the launch are underway at the Tanegashima Space Centre, which is located on an island off Kagoshima in Kyushu, Japan. A second-hand Russian capsule has been purchased for the experiment.

The two countries decided to cooperate after the United States and Russia—the leaders in the field—refused to share their technology.

The unmanned capsule, known as 'Express', for experimental space re-entry system, is expected to stay aloft for five-and-a-half days, orbiting the earth until landing in the desert of Southern Australia.

Two new satellites to be launched by 1996

INDIA'S second-generation remote sensing satellites, IRS-1C and IRS-1D, would be launched in 1995 and during 1995-96, respectively. The two satellites would provide remote sensed data, improved spatial resolution, enhanced spectral coverage and improved stereo viewing.

The highlight of the two satellites will be the use of the data by USA,

following the failure of the American satellite LANDSAT-6.

UNITED NATIONS

Palau 185th member

PALAU, till recently a trust territory administered by the United States, has become the 185th member of the United Nations.

Palau has a population of slightly over 15,000 and comprises of 200 islands in the Caroline chain in the Pacific, of which only eight are permanently inhabited. Most of the population lives in the capital of Koror.

MISCELLANY

Information super highway planned

A major attempt to link all information networks in the country into a single Information Super Highway (ISH) is likely to be undertaken soon and broadcasting is expected to play a major part in this operation.

Information and Broadcasting Ministry sources said that introduction of the ISH would increase productivity by 20 to 40 per cent and create massive job opportunities.

The concept is being developed in countries like the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada and Japan. It can be successfully used for networking data bank, telecommuting, education and health facilities.

In India the concept could help provide free exchange of information among educational institutions, hospitals, health care institutions and other sectors.

Essentially, an Information Super Highway is a network of optical fibre co-axial, twinwire, microwave link with radio, television and satellite bringing together thousands of interconnected and inter-operable networks.

In the United States, where the research into ISH is at an advanced stage, it has been estimated that up to 300,000 jobs will be created in the next ten to 15 years and productivity will increase by 20 to 40 per cent, apart from strengthening communication and information net-

works.

However, ISH applications in India would not be only for commercial purposes as in the United States. The ISH would have to be planned in a way that provides free exchange of information.

A large number of networks are already operating in India, and these could be linked to create ISH. Some of these include the Educational and Research Network (ERNET) of the department of electronics and the Remote Area Business Message Network (RABMN) of the department of telecommunications.

Satellite money order

PRIME Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao dedicated to the nation the satellite money order service on December 16, 1994.

The objective of the new service is to use high technology in the vast postal network for speeding up transmission of money order from one post office to another, besides cutting down operation costs.

The high-tech project is being implemented in two phases. Phase one envisages installation of micro earth stations, consisting of a PC, printer and Very Small Aperture Terminals (VSAT) with a dish antenna, at 75 places in the country. In phase two, 200 more micro earth stations would be added, so as to cover the entire country.

As a pilot scheme, the department of posts has selected six locations—Delhi, Madras, Bangalore, Lucknow, Patna and Shimla—for the installation of micro earth stations. The pilot scheme will help in working out detailed procedure for the scheme.

A satellite money order is booked like an ordinary money order and transmitted from the booking (VSAT) centre and printed at the destination by computer. At the receiving end, the money order is authenticated by the post master and then sent for delivery. With the transmission of money order via satellite, it will be possible to send money order to the VSAT at the receiving end within minutes, thus saving considerable

time. Once the new system is set up, it would also be possible to use the communication channel for electronic data transfer.

Indian Ocean has el nino

TWO scientists have reported that the Indian Ocean, like the Pacific Ocean, has an *el nino*, the cyclical shifts in upper ocean temperature that dramatically affect the world's weather.

The research for the first time links the two vast oceans in a related pattern occurring over three to seven years whose effects on the world climate could be more far-reaching than previously thought.

The discovery of a more global aspect of the *el nino* southern oscillation (ENSO) could advance scientists' understanding of the Pacific *el nino*, improving their ability to forecast *el nino*-spawned droughts, floods and storms the world over.

ENSO is an irregular cycle, repeating itself every three to seven years, during which global wind patterns and pools of very warm surface waters are displaced from one side of the equatorial oceans to the other side. The pool's displacement is associated with corresponding displacements in rainfall and winds, both locally and globally.

Historically, the warming of surface waters off South America's coast was called *el nino* (the child) since the recurring phenomenon usually coincided with Christmas time. But *el nino* is now recognised as a local manifestation of the global ENSO cycle whose variation have direct climatic impacts and socio economic consequences, ranging from destructive floods and droughts to disruption of commercial fisheries and agriculture. Its effects are felt from eastern Australia to Brazil, from North America to Europe and from Africa to India.

The recognition of a cyclical *el nino* pattern in the Indian Ocean, the researchers say, holds the potential for forecasting rainfall in the Austral-Asia region six to 12 months in advance.

SPORTS

ATHLETICS

Pune Marathon

OVERCOMING the heat and the dust, Joseph Kipkembui of Kenya, in his maiden attempt, pipped Peter De Vocht of Belgium to win the men's gruelling 42.195 km race clocking two hours, 24 minutes, 34 seconds.

The women's half marathon (21 km) race was won by Medde Hamrim of Sweden clocking one hour, 17 minutes and 14 seconds.

BASKETBALL

National Championship

PUNJAB defeated Bihar 65-55 to win the men's title. Indian Railways defeated Punjab 61-47 to win the women's title.

Indian Railways retained the women's title for the seventh successive time.

The championships were held at Ludhiana.

CHESS

31st Olympiad

RUSSIA vanquished Germany 3.5-0.5 to retain the gold medal at the 31st Chess Olympiad, held at Moscow.

CRICKET

India-West Indies Test series

Third Test: West Indies inflicted a humiliating 243-runs defeat on India to win the Third Test at Mohali. West Indies thus levelled the three-match series 1-1. The Caribbeans also maintained their enviable record of not having lost a Test series in the past 14 years.

While India had won the first Test at Bombay, the second Test at Nagpur had ended in a draw.

The Ashes

Second Test: Master spinner Shane Nornie of Australia grabbed

his first hat-trick to help Australia defeat England by 295 runs in the Second Test match played at Melbourne. England had earlier lost the first Test match also.

England were scuttled out for a miserable 92 runs in the second innings. It was the lowest England total in an Ashes Test since 1958-59, when they made 87 on the same ground.

Third Test: Australia just managed to draw the third Test, played at Sydney. The result was sufficient to preserve 2-0 lead in the five-Test series and guarantee the Ashes will stay in Australia until atleast 1997.

South Africa-New Zealand Test Series

Second Test: South Africa beat New Zealand by eight wickets to win the second Test, played at Durban, and level the three-Test series 1-1.

Third Test: South Africa beat New Zealand by seven wickets to win the third Test, played at Cape Town. South Africa thus won the three-Test series 2-1.

SAARC limited-over tournament

INDIA, inspired by brilliant batting from skipper Praveen Amre and fine bowling from medium pacer Venkatesh Prasad and leg spinner Sairaj Bahutule, won the second SAARC limited-over tournament with an emphatic 51-run victory over Bangladesh.

Cooch Behar trophy

PUNJAB lifted the trophy for the second time by virtue of 147 runs first innings lead. The final was played at Pune.

FOOTBALL

DCM Trophy

Iran's Bahman Club defeated Mohun Bagan 2-0 to win the

coveted trophy. Mohun Bagan, thus, failed to break the 11-year foreign domination in the DCM tournament.

IFA Shield

AN inspired East Bengal humbled arch-rivals Mohun Bagan 2-1 to regain the IFA Shield in its centenary year. The tournament was held at Calcutta.

HOCKEY

Asian schools championship

INDIA won the inaugural Asian schools championship for boys with a comfortable 7-0 victory over Bangladesh. The championship was held at Chandigarh.

TABLE TENNIS

World cup title

FRENCHMAN Jean-Philippe Galien beat world number one Jean-Michel Saive of Belgium to win the title.

TENNIS

National Hardcourt Championship

ASIA number two Vikrant Chadha took the men's title while the women's title was won by Jahnvi Parekh. The championship was held at Lucknow.

WEIGHTLIFTING

8th women's world championship

INDIA'S Karnam Malleswari has been adjudged the winner of two gold medals and a bronze medal for her performance at the eighth women's world championship, held at Istanbul.

Malleswari was originally the recipient of two silver medals and a fourth place in the 54-kg category. But, she was upgraded when China's Wang Sheng was disqualified after she tested positive in a drug test.

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DIRECT

Quantitative Aptitude

West Bengal Public Service Commission Clerkship Examination,
held on the 20th Nov. 1994

ARITHMETIC

- The H.C.F. and L.C.M. of two numbers are respectively 11 and 385. The numbers are:
(a) 11, 385 or 55, 77 (b) 55, 77
(c) 11, 385 (d) 22, 770
- 555555 when expressed as a product of prime factors is:
(a) 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 37 (b) 15, 7, 11, 13, 37
(c) 5, 21, 11, 37, 13 (d) 3, 7, 55, 13, 37
- The simplified value of $2\frac{2}{3} + (3\frac{1}{3} - 2\frac{1}{2})$ is:
(a) $\frac{12}{5}$ (b) $\frac{7}{36}$ (c) $\frac{16}{5}$ (d) $\frac{3}{4}$
- 32.561×27.03 is:
(a) 880.12383 (b) 88012.383
(c) 8801238.3 (d) 88.012383
- The smallest number which must be subtracted from the number 8691 so as to make it a perfect square is:
(a) 145 (b) 60 (c) 42 (d) 12
- If 10% of a number is subtracted from it, the result is 1800. Then the number is:
(a) 1900 (b) 1920 (c) 2000 (d) 2140
- A agrees to complete a piece of work in 6 days for Rs. 300, but, engaging an assistant the work is completed in 4 days. Then the share received by the assistant is:
(a) Rs 200 (b) Rs 250 (c) Rs 100 (d) Rs 150
- The price of 10 horses and 12 cows is Rs 1,36,000 and the price of 12 horses and 10 cows is Rs 1,50,000. Then the price of a horse is:
(a) Rs 1,000 (b) Rs 10,000
(c) Rs 5,000 (d) Rs 100
- Rs 3,400 is divided among A, B, C, D in such a way that the shares of A and B, B and C, C and D may be as 2 : 3, 4 : 3, 2 : 3 respectively. The sum of the shares of B and D is:
(a) Rs 2,040 (b) Rs 1,680 (c) Rs 2,000 (d) Rs 1,720
- A bag contains 400 coins consisting of 50 P, 10 P and 5 P pieces. The total value of coins of each kind is the same. The number of 5 P coins is:
(a) 200 (b) 125 (c) 250 (d) 300
- A man spends one quarter of his income on food, $\frac{1}{5}$ th of it on rent and the remaining, which is Rs 2,310 on other commodities. His total income is:
(a) Rs 4,200 (b) Rs 3,400 (c) Rs 5,000 (d) Rs 6,500
- The fractions $\frac{7}{11}, \frac{16}{20}, \frac{21}{22}$ when arranged in descending order is:
(a) $\frac{21}{22}, \frac{16}{20}, \frac{7}{11}$ (b) $\frac{7}{11}, \frac{16}{20}, \frac{21}{22}$
(c) $\frac{7}{11}, \frac{21}{22}, \frac{16}{20}$ (d) $\frac{16}{20}, \frac{7}{11}, \frac{21}{22}$
- In an examination 52% of the candidates fail in Science and 42% fail in Mathematics. If 17% fail in both the subjects, the percentage of candidates who failed only in Science is:
(a) 35% (b) 23% (c) 20% (d) 10%
- A sum of money amounts to Rs 2,240 at 4% p.a. simple interest in 3 years. The interest on the same sum for 6 months at $3\frac{1}{2}$ % p.a. is:
(a) Rs 50 (b) Rs 35 (c) Rs 150 (d) Rs 30
- A passenger train starts from A at 35 km per hour at the same time that a goods train starts from B at 25 km per hour. If the stations are 180 km apart, and there are no stoppages, the distance from A where they will meet is:
(a) 110 km (b) 90 km (c) 100 km (d) 105 km
- In a race of 200 metres B can give a start of 10 metres to A, and C give a start of 20 metres to B. The start that C could give to A is:
(a) 30 metres (b) 25 metres
(c) 29 metres (d) 27 metres
- The value $10\frac{1}{10} - 11\frac{1}{11} + 22\frac{1}{22} - 20\frac{1}{20}$ is:
(a) $2\frac{1}{110}$ (b) $1\frac{1}{220}$ (c) $2\frac{1}{220}$ (d) $1\frac{1}{110}$
- A mixture of 40 litres contains milk and water in the ratio of 3 to 1. The amount of water which must be added to it so that the ratio of milk to water may be 5 : 2 is:
(a) 2 litres (b) 3 litres (c) 4 litres (d) 1.5 litres
- A litre of water weighs a kilogram, a litre of

another liquid weighs 1.340 kilograms. A mixture of the two weighs 1.270 kilograms per litre. The ratio of their volumes in a litre of the mixture is:

- (a) 7 : 17 (b) 17 : 24 (c) 7 : 27 (d) 24 : 27

20. I have to go to a certain place in a certain time, and I find that if I walk at the rate of 5 kilometres per hour, I shall be 5 minutes too late and if at the rate of 6 kilometres per hour, I shall be 10 minutes too soon. Then the distance I have to go is:

- (a) 7.5 kilometres (b) 7 kilometres
(c) 8.5 kilometres (d) 8 kilometres

21. Mangoes are bought at Rs 10 per 100; the rate per 100 at which they must be sold so that the gain on Rs 100 may be equal to the selling price of 250 mangoes is:

- (a) Rs 12 (b) Rs 10 (c) Rs $13\frac{1}{3}$ (d) Rs $11\frac{1}{2}$

22. A mixture contains spirit and water in the ratio of 3 : 2; if it contains 3 litres more spirit than water, the quantity of spirit in the mixture is:

- (a) 10 litres (b) 12 litres
(c) 8 litres (d) 9 litres

23. The simplified value of 20% of 1 + 16% of 1 + 25% of 1 is:

- (a) $\frac{64}{5}$ (b) $\frac{16}{25}$ (c) 5 (d) 12

24. The number of digits in the number obtained by taking square root of 1166400 is:

- (a) 3 (b) 4 (c) 5 (d) 6

25. Rahaman used to save each day of any month an amount of paise which is equal to the total number of days in that month. In this way he saved Rs 9.61 in that month. The number of days in that month is:

- (a) 28 (b) 29 (c) 30 (d) 31

26. The smallest integer which is a perfect square and also divisible by 6, 16 and 24 completely is:

- (a) 48 (b) 144 (c) 432 (d) 576

27. Out of numbers 101, 431, 637 and 719, the composite one is:

- (a) 101 (b) 431 (c) 637 (d) 719

28. The weight of a container when $\frac{1}{2}$ of it is filled up with water is 9.5 kg, when $\frac{1}{3}$ of it is filled up with water, its weight is 7 kg. The amount of water that fills up the container completely is:

- (a) 15 kg (b) 16.5 kg (c) 17 kg (d) 19 kg

29. The sum of four successive integers are 1290, the greatest of them is:

- (a) 321 (b) 322 (c) 323 (d) 324

30. The value of $1 + 10 + 100 + 1000$ is:

- (a) .000001 (b) .0001 (c) .001 (d) 10000

31. The number which is to be added to the greatest four digit integer to get least five digit integer is:

- (a) 0 (b) 1 (c) 2 (d) 11

32. The sum of numerator and denominator of a perfect fraction is 4. The fraction is:

- (a) $\frac{2}{2}$ (b) $\frac{3}{1}$ (c) $\frac{1}{3}$ (d) $\frac{1}{4}$

33. The product of two positive integers is 1575 and their ratio is $\frac{9}{7}$. The least of them is:

- (a) 25 (b) 35 (c) 45 (d) 70

34. 380 mangoes have been distributed among 85 boys and girls so that each boy gets four mangoes and each girl gets five. The number of boys are:

- (a) 15 (b) 38 (c) 40 (d) 45

35. The value of:

$$1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 - \sqrt{1} - \sqrt{4} - \sqrt{9} \text{ is:}$$

- (a) 0 (b) 1 (c) 4 (d) 8

36. Rs 340.68 has been distributed among L, M and N such that L gets Rs 5.72 more than N and M gets Rs 2.24 more than L, then N gets:

- (a) Rs 109 (b) Rs 110.90 (c) Rs 113.56 (d) Rs 114.72

37. A man purchased some pens for Rs 540. If the price of each pen were less by Rs 3.00; he would get 6 pens more. The number of pens he actually purchased were:

- (a) 90 (b) 30 (c) 20 (d) 6

38. The sum of a proper fraction with its reciprocal is $\frac{13}{6}$; the fraction is:

- (a) $\frac{1}{6}$ (b) $\frac{2}{3}$ (c) $\frac{3}{2}$ (d) $\frac{5}{6}$

39. The first and second terms of a sequence of numbers in continued proportion are 2 and 6 respectively. The fifth number in the sequence is:

- (a) $\frac{2}{27}$ (b) 12 (c) 22 (d) 162

40. Raghubir, after travelling 84 km, found that if he travelled 5 km an hour more, he would take 5 hours less, he actually travelled at a rate of:

- (a) 5 km/hour (b) 6 km/hour
(c) 7 km/hour (d) 10 km/hour

41. When positive square root of a number which is perfect square, is subtracted from that number, it gives 110. The number is:

- (a) 100 (b) 121 (c) 144 (d) 169

42. A trader marked the price of a commodity so as to include a profit of 25%, but allowed discount of 16% on the marked price. His actual profit was:

- (a) 5% (b) 9% (c) 16% (d) 25%

43. Out of nine zinc balls of equal size, eight balls are of equal weight and the weight of the remaining is less than that of each of others. The least number of trials by weigh-balance that can isolate the odd ball is:

- (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 8 (d) 9

44. The total number of integers between 200 and 400 each of which either begins with 3 or ends with 3 or both

are:

- (a) 10 (b) 100 (c) 110 (d) 200

45. A dishonest trader cheats both the buyer and the seller by 10%. His actual gain is:

- (a) 10% (b) 11% (c) 20% (d) 21%

46. In 1972, total population in a village was 2000. In 1982 the number of men have been increased by 10% and that of women have been reduced by 6%; but the total population remained unaltered. The number of men in 1972 were:

- (a) 600 (b) 725 (c) 750 (d) 1250

47. A piece of cloth when measured by a defective scale was 12 metre in length while its actual length is 12.5 metre. The per cent error is:

- (a) 5 (b) 2 (c) 4 (d) 4.2

48. The ratio of incomes of P and Q is 3 : 4 and ratio of their respective expenditure is 2 : 3. If both of them save Rs. 120, the income of P is:

- (a) Rs 120 (b) Rs 240 (c) Rs 360 (d) Rs 480

49. 10% discount and then 20% discount in succession is equivalent to total discount of:

- (a) 15% (b) 20% (c) 28% (d) 30%

50. The average of all the integers lying between 1 and 50 (including them) which are perfect square is:

- (a) 20 (b) 25 (c) 25.5 (d) 50

51. The difference of $5\sqrt{2}$ and $\sqrt{32}$ is:

- (a) 1 (b) $\sqrt{2}$ (c) $2\sqrt{2}$ (d) $4\sqrt{2}$

52. Volume of a liquid increases by 10% when it is frozen to solid. If that solid be melted into liquid, then its volume decreases by:

- (a) 10% (b) $11\frac{1}{9}\%$ (c) $9\frac{1}{11}\%$ (d) 20%

53. If $\frac{2}{3}$ of A = 75% of B = .6 of C, then A : B : C is:

- (a) 2 : 3 : 3 (b) 3 : 4 : 5 (c) 4 : 5 : 6 (d) 9 : 8 : 10

54. .1% of 1 km is equal to:

- (a) 1 cm (b) 10 cm (c) 100 cm (d) 1000 cm

55. The product of three successive integers is always divisible by:

- (a) 5 (b) 6 (c) 9 (d) 11

56. The difference of greatest and least number formed by taking the digits 2, 4, 6, 9 all at a time but using each once is:

- (a) 7 (b) 7777 (c) 7173 (d) 9642

57. The number just preceding 9909 which is a perfect square is:

- (a) 9801 (b) 9899 (c) 9900 (d) 9908

58. The product of all the prime numbers between 80 and 90 is:

- (a) 83 (b) 89 (c) 7387 (d) 598347

59. The greatest ratio among the ratios 10 : 18, 7 : 21, 12 : 16 and 8 : 20 is:

- (a) 10 : 18 (b) 7 : 21 (c) 12 : 16 (d) 8 : 20

60. Five times of a positive integer is equal to 3 less than twice the square of that number. The number is:

- (a) 3 (b) 13 (c) 23 (d) 33

61. A and B took some amount of money from a bank on the same date at an interest of 10% per annum. After two years A paid completely his principal together with interest by an amount which was exactly equal to what B paid after three years as principal and interest. The ratio of principal amount of A to that of B is:

- (a) 3 : 2 (b) 2 : 3 (c) 12 : 13 (d) 13 : 12

62. A number when divided by 12 leaves a remainder 10, when that number is divided by 6, it will leave a remainder:

- (a) 2 (b) 4 (c) 8 (d) 10

63. The third proportional of 12 and 18 is:

- (a) 3 (b) 6 (c) 27 (d) 144

64. A dishonest shop-keeper uses a defective weight showing 1 kilogram but actually weighing 975 gm. In this way his profit in per cent is:

- (a) 39 (b) 25 (c) 5 (d) $2\frac{22}{39}$

65. The least one among the following:

$12\frac{1}{2}\%$ of 100; 12.55 ; $(\frac{18}{5})^2$; $\sqrt{160}$ is:

- (a) $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ of 100 (b) 12.55

- (c) $(\frac{18}{5})^2$ (d) $\sqrt{160}$

66. A mixture of two elements P and Q have been prepared by mixing them in the ratio 5 : 8 in respect of volumes or 4 : 5 in respect of weights. The ratio of weights of equal volumes of P and Q is:

- (a) 1 : 2 (b) 4 : 5 (c) 5 : 8 (d) 32 : 25

67. 700 coins consist of rupee, half rupee (50 paise) and quarter rupee (25 paise). The total values of rupee coins, half rupee coins and quarter rupee coins are in the ratio 2 : 3 : 5. The number of rupee coins are:

- (a) 50 (b) 100 (c) 150 (d) 200

68. The sum of all the digits of any integer consisting of more than one digit be subtracted from that integer; the difference is always divisible by:

- (a) 5 (b) 6 (c) 9 (d) 11

69. If the prices of pins reduces by Rs .04 per dozen, 12 more pins can be had for 48 paise. The present price of pin per dozen is:

- (a) Rs .08 (b) Rs .12 (c) Rs .16 (d) Rs .20

70. The simplest value of $\frac{50}{0.5} + \frac{0.05}{0.005} + \frac{5}{0.5}$ is:

- (a) 100 (b) 110 (c) 120 (d) 150

71. The bus fare and train fare of a place from Calcutta were Rs 2 and Rs 3 respectively. Train fare has been increased by 20% and bus fare by 10%. The ratio of new

train fare to bus fare is:

- (a) 18 : 11 (b) 5 : 3 (c) 3 : 5 (d) 11 : 18

72. A two-digit number is five times the sum of the digits. If 9 is added to the number, the digits interchange their positions. The number is:

- (a) 34 (b) 45 (c) 54 (d) 72

73. The ratio of greatest and smallest values of the ratios of 3 : 7; 5 : 6; 9 : 11; 4 : 5 is:

- (a) 14 : 5 (b) 35 : 18 (c) 55 : 36 (d) 3 : 11

74. On selling an almirah for Rs 2,576, a person got a profit of 12%. Had it been bought for Rs 100 less, the profit per cent would have been:

- (a) $16\frac{9}{10}$ (b) 17 (c) $17\frac{1}{11}$ (d) $17\frac{9}{11}$

75. A lent Rs 500 to B and a certain amount to C at 8% simple interest per annum. After four years, if A gets Rs 210 as interest from them, the sum of money lent to C is:

- (a) Rs 150 (b) Rs 156.25 (c) Rs 156.50 (d) Rs 160

76. In an election, 75% of the voters cast their votes out of which 2% votes were cancelled. A candidate got 9261 votes which are 75% of the valid votes. Total number of voter enrolled in that election were:

- (a) 16000 (b) 16400 (c) 16800 (d) 18000

77. The simplest value of $.9 \times .9 \times .9 + .1 \times .1 \times .1$ is:

- (a) .73 (b) .82 (c) .91 (d) 1

78. In Class II, 90% students passed in Bengali, 85% in Arithmetic and 150 in both the subjects; if none failed in both the subjects, the number of students in that class are:

- (a) 100 (b) 150 (c) 175 (d) 200

79. The simplest value of $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3}{5} \div \frac{2}{6} \text{ of } 1\frac{1}{4}$ is:

- (a) 2 (b) 1 (c) $\frac{1}{2}$ (d) $\frac{2}{3}$

80. A driver was required to drive at a uniform speed to cover a distance of 160 km. He was 32 minutes late in starting. To make up this lost time, he had to increase the speed by 10 km per hour. His prescribed speed was:

- (a) 32 km/hour (b) 42 km/hour
(c) 50 km/hour (d) 60 km/hour

81. The greatest one of $\sqrt{2}$, $\sqrt[3]{3}$, $\sqrt[4]{6}$, $\sqrt[5]{5}$ is:

- (a) $\sqrt{2}$ (b) $\sqrt[3]{3}$ (c) $\sqrt[4]{6}$ (d) $\sqrt[5]{5}$

82. The ratio of two numbers is 3 : 4 and their H.C.F. is 4; their L.C.M. is:

- (a) 4 (b) 12 (c) 16 (d) 48

83. A Jeep takes 2 hours less time than a motor car to cover a distance of 200 km. The speed of Jeep is 5 km/hour more than that of the motor car, the speed of motor car is:

- (a) 15 km/hour (b) 18 km/hour
(c) 20 km/hour (d) 22 km/hour

84. $\frac{1}{2}$ of A = $\frac{2}{3}$ of B = $\frac{1}{3}$ of C then A : B : C is:

- (a) 4 : 5 : 6 (b) 6 : 4 : 5 (c) 5 : 4 : 6 (d) 4 : 6 : 5

85. The calendar made for the year 1994 will also serve the purpose for the year:

- (a) 2000 (b) 2001 (c) 2004 (d) 2005

86. In a multiplication of 683 by a certain number, a boy obtained 116659 as product. If both the ~~times~~ were wrong, the correct answer is:

- (a) 115559 (b) 118159 (c) 117159 (d) 111859

87. When a certain number is divided by 223, the remainder is 79; when that number is divided by 179, the quotient is 315 and the remainder is:

- (a) 0 (b) 74 (c) 79 (d) 113

88. A man with a fixed yearly income and a fixed daily expenditure saves $\frac{1}{27}$ th of his income in a regular year. In a leap-year he saves Rs 1,017. His yearly income is:

- (a) Rs 29565 (b) Rs 27000 (c) Rs 26385 (d) Rs 12225

89. The least multiple of 13 which when divided by 4, 6, 7, 10 leaves the remainder 2 in each case is:

- (a) 422 (b) 842 (c) 1262 (d) 2522

90. The least number consisting of six digits which is a perfect square is:

- (a) 998560 (b) 100000 (c) 100489 (d) 999999

91. The simplified value of:

$$(3.5 - 2.3) \times (3.5 + 2.3) + 3.5 \text{ of } 2.3 \times 32.53 \text{ is:}$$

- (a) 27.1 (b) 2.71 (c) 27.10 (d) 27.01

92. 'A' starts from a place P toward a place Q, at the same time 'B' starts from Q for P. After meeting on the way they reach their destination in 3 and 4 hours respectively. The ratio of speed of A to B is:

- (a) 4 : 3 (b) 3 : 4 (c) $2\sqrt{3}$ (d) $\sqrt{3} : 2$

93. A man walks from A to B at a rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ km/hour and returns from B to A at $5\frac{1}{2}$ km/hour. His average rate of walking the whole distance is:

- (a) 4.95 km/hour (b) 5 km/hour
(c) 4.75 km/hour (d) 5.25 km/hour

94. The nearest integer to the number $10\frac{24}{13}$ is:

- (a) 10 (b) 11 (c) 12 (d) 13

95. A sum of money doubles itself in 6 years at simple interest per annum. Daily interest of Re 1.00 will be received for deposit of money under this scheme by an amount equal to (1 year = 365 days):

- (a) Rs 1200 (b) Rs 2190 (c) Rs 2400 (d) Rs 3650

96. Sum of squares of two consecutive positive even integers is 452. The greater one of them is:

- (a) 12 (b) 14 (c) 16 (d) 18

97. A grocer mixed sugar at Rs 12 per kg with sugar at Rs 9 per kg in a certain ratio and sold the mixture at Rs

11 per kg to have the gain $\frac{1}{8}$ th of his outlay. The ratio of mixture for two types respectively is:

- (a) 7 : 20 (b) 9 : 12 (c) 1 : 2 (d) 3 : 4

98. A liquid 'P' is $1\frac{3}{7}$ time as heavy as water and water is $1\frac{2}{5}$ time as heavy as another liquid Q. The amount of liquid P must be added to 7 litre of the liquid Q so that the mixture may weigh as much as an equal volume of water is:

- (a) $4\frac{2}{3}$ litres (b) 5 litres (c) $5\frac{1}{6}$ litres (d) 7 litres

99. If the rate of interest rises from $11\frac{1}{2}\%$ to 13% ; a man's annual income from interest on investment of a principal amount increases by Rs 1,620. His principal amount in rupees is:

- (a) 100000 (b) 108000 (c) 118000 (d) 180000

100. In two mixtures, the ratio of milk to water were 7 : 3 and 11 : 4 respectively. The two mixtures were again mixed up respectively in the ratio 5 : 3. The ratio of milk to water in the final mixture was:

- (a) 23 : 10 (b) 32 : 21 (c) 9 : 5 (d) 57 : 23

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (a)
5. (c) 6. (c)

7. (c) A's one day's work = $\frac{1}{6}$

A and his Assistant's one day's work = $\frac{1}{4}$

His Assistant's one day's work = $\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{12}$

Ratio of their work = $\frac{1}{6} : \frac{1}{12} = 2 : 1$

Ratio of their work = Ratio of their shares

\therefore His Assistant's share = $\frac{1}{2+1} \times 300 = \text{Rs } 100$

8. (b)

9. (a) A : B : C A : B : C : D
2 : 3 8 : 12 : 9
4 : 3 2 : 3
8 : 12 : 9 16 : 24 : 18 : 27

B's share = $\frac{24}{16+24+18+27} \times 3400 = \text{Rs } 960$

D's share = $\frac{27}{85} \times 3400 = \text{Rs } 1080$

Sum = $960 + 1080 = \text{Rs } 2040$

10. (c) 11. (a) 12. (a)

13. (a) %age of students failed in science only = $52 - 17 = 35$

14. (b) 15. (d)

16. (c) Time taken by B to cover 200 m = Time taken by A to cover 190 m

Let A's speed be x m/sec, B's speed = y m/sec and C's speed = 2 m/sec

$$T = \frac{D}{S} \quad \frac{200}{y} = \frac{190}{x} \text{ or } \frac{x}{y} = \frac{19}{20}$$

$$\frac{200}{z} = \frac{180}{y} \text{ or } \frac{y}{z} = \frac{180}{200} = \frac{9}{10}$$

$$\frac{x}{y} \times \frac{y}{z} = \frac{19}{20} \times \frac{9}{10} \Rightarrow \frac{x}{z} = \frac{171}{200} \text{ or } \frac{171}{x} = \frac{200}{z}$$

\therefore C can give a start to A = $200 - 171 = 29$ m

17. (b)

18. (a) Quantity of water in 40 l mixture

$$= \frac{1}{4} \times 40 = 10 \text{ l}$$

Let the quantity of water added be x l

$$\frac{2}{5+2} (40+x) - x = 10 \therefore x = 2 \text{ l}$$

19. (c)

20. (a) Let the reqd. distance be x km

$$T = \frac{D}{S} \quad \frac{x}{5} - \frac{5}{60} = \frac{x}{6} + \frac{10}{60} \therefore x = 7.5 \text{ km}$$

21. (c) In Rs 10, mangoes bought = 100 S.P. = C.P. + P
In Rs 100, mangoes bought = 1000

S.P. of 1000 mangoes = C.P. of 1000 mangoes + S.P. of 250 mangoes

\therefore S.P. of 750 mangoes = Rs 100

$$\text{S.P. of 100 mangoes} = \frac{100 \times 100}{750} = \frac{40}{3} = \text{Rs } 13\frac{1}{3}$$

22. (d) 23. (c)

24. (b) 1766400 No. of digit in the square-root of 1166400 = No. of bars

25. (d) 26. (b) 27. (c)

28. (a) Let the mass of water when $\frac{1}{2}$ container filled be m_1 kg and vol v_1

and Mass of water when $\frac{1}{3}$ of it is filled be m_2 kg

and vol. v_2

Mass of container = m $m + m_1 = 9.5$ kg

$v_1 : v_2$ $m + m_2 = 7$ kg

$\frac{1}{2} : \frac{1}{3}$ or 3 : 2 $m_1 - m_2 = 2.5$

$$m_1 + m_2 = 2.5$$

$$\frac{m_1}{v_1} = \frac{m_2}{v_2} \text{ or } \frac{m_1}{m_2} = \frac{v_1}{v_2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\frac{m_2 + 2.5}{m_2} = \frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow m_2 = 5 \text{ kg}$$

\therefore Mass of water that fills up the container = $3 \times 5 = 15$ kg

Or Let the total vol be v l

$$\text{Mass of } \left(\frac{v}{2} - \frac{v}{3}\right) l = 9.5 - 7.0 = 2.5$$

$$\therefore \text{Mass of } v l = 15 \text{ kg}$$

29. (d) 30. (a) 31. (b) 32. (c)

33. (b) 34. (d) 35. (d) 36. (a)

37. (b) Let the no. of pens be x

$$\text{A.T.S. } \frac{540}{x} = \frac{540}{x+6} + 3 \Rightarrow \frac{540}{x} - \frac{540}{x+6} = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + 6x - 1080 = 0 \Rightarrow (x+36)(x-30) = 0$$

$$x \neq -36 \text{ as no. of pens can't be -ve}$$

$$\therefore x - 30 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 30$$

38. (b) Let the fraction be x ,

$$\therefore x + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{13}{6}$$

$$\text{On solving } x = \frac{2}{3}, \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\text{But proper fraction} = \frac{2}{3}$$

39. (d) $\frac{2}{6} = \frac{6}{18} = \frac{18}{54} = \frac{54}{162}$ (Each ratio = $\frac{1}{3}$)

40. (c) Let his actual speed be x km/hr $\frac{84}{x} = \frac{84}{x+5} + 5$

$$\therefore x = 7 \text{ km/hr}$$

41. (b)

42. (a) Let C.P. be Rs 100 Profit = 25%

$$\therefore \text{M.P.} = \text{Rs } 125, \text{ Discount} = 16\%$$

$$\text{S.P.} = 125 \times \frac{(100-16)}{100} = \text{Rs } 105$$

$$\text{Gain} = 105 - 100 = 5$$

$$\therefore \text{Gain\%} = \frac{5}{100} \times 100 = 5$$

43. (c) 44. (c) 45. (a)

46. (c) Increase in no. of men = Decrease in no. of women

$$\text{Let the no. of men be } x$$

$$x \times \frac{10}{100} = (2000 - x) \times \frac{6}{100} \therefore x = 750$$

47. (c)

48. (c) Let P's income be Rs $3x$ and Q's income = $4x$

$$\frac{3x-120}{4x-120} = \frac{2}{3} \therefore x = 120 \therefore 3x = \text{Rs } 360$$

49. (c) Let the cost of an article be Rs 100

$$\text{1st discount} = 10\% \quad \text{2nd discount} = 20\%$$

$$\text{S.P. after two discounts} = 100 \left(\frac{100-d_1}{100}\right) \left(\frac{100-d_2}{100}\right)$$

$$= 100 \left(\frac{90}{100}\right) \left(\frac{80}{100}\right) = \text{Rs } 72$$

$$\text{Total discount} = 100 - 72 = \text{Rs } 28 \text{ on Rs } 100$$

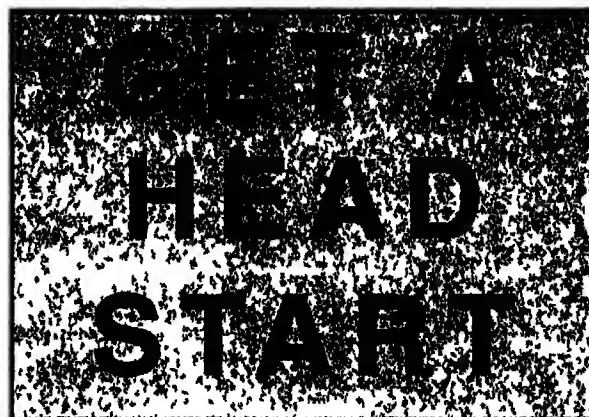
$$\text{Single equivalent discount} = 28\%$$

50. (a) 51. (b) 52. (c) 53. (d) 54. (c)

55. (b) 56. (c) 57. (a) 58. (c) 59. (c)

60. (a) 61. (d) 62. (b)

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63. (c) Third proportional of 12 and 18 = $\frac{18 \times 18}{12} = 27$

64. (d) He gains 25 gms on every 975 gm
 $\therefore \text{Gain\%} = \frac{25}{975} \times 100 = \frac{100}{39} = 2\frac{22}{39}$

65. (a)

66. (d) $\frac{v_1}{v_2} = \frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{m_1}{m_2} = \frac{4}{5}$ $\frac{d_1}{d_2} = ?$
 $d_1 = \frac{m_1}{v_1}$ $d_2 = \frac{m_2}{v_2} \therefore \frac{d_1}{d_2} = \frac{m_1}{v_1} \times \frac{v_2}{m_2}$
 $\frac{d_1}{d_2} = \frac{m_1}{m_2} \cdot \frac{v_2}{v_1} = \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{8}{5} = \frac{32}{25}$

67. (a) 68. (c) 69. (c) 70. (c)

71. (a)

72. (b) Let the digit at unit's place be x
 and the digit at ten's place be y
 \therefore No. formed = $10y + x$
 A.T.S. $10y + x = 5(x + y) \dots(i)$
 $10y + x + 9 = 10x + y \dots(ii)$
 Solving (i) and (ii), $x = 5$, $y = 4$
 \therefore No. is 45.

73. (b)

74. (c) S.P. = Rs 2576, P = 12% \therefore C.P. = $2576 \times \frac{100}{112}$
 $= \text{Rs } 2300$
 If C.P. = 2300 - 100 = Rs 2200 then P = $2576 - 2200$
 $= \text{Rs } 376$

$P\% = \frac{376}{2200} \times 100 = \frac{188}{11} = 17\frac{1}{11}$

75. (b) 76. (c) 77. (a) 78. (d) 79. (a)

80. (c) Let his prescribed speed be x km/hr
 A.T.S. $\frac{160}{x} - \frac{160}{x+10} = \frac{32}{60} \therefore x = 50$ km/hr

81. (b) 82. (d)

83. (c) Let the speed of motor car be x km/hr
 $\therefore x \neq -25$

$\frac{200}{x} - \frac{200}{x+5} = 2 \Rightarrow x = 20$ (Speed can't be -ve)

84. (a)

85. (d) The calendar made for a year will also serve the purpose for any other year if
 (i) Both years are leap years or both are regular years
 (ii) Both years have the same day of week on 1st January

86. (b) 87. (d)

88. (a) Let his yearly income be Rs x

Saving in a regular year = Rs $\frac{x}{27}$

\therefore Expenditure = $x - \frac{x}{27} = \text{Rs } \frac{26}{27}x$

Expenditure in a leap year = $\frac{26}{27}x \times \frac{366}{365}$

\therefore Saving in a leap year = $x - \frac{26 \times 366}{27 \times 365}x$

A.T.S. $x - \frac{26 \times 366}{27 \times 365}x = 1017$

$\therefore x = \text{Rs } 29565$

89. (d) L.C.M. of 4, 6, 7, 10 = 420

$420 \times 1 + 2 = 422$ which is not a multiple of 13
 $420 \times 3 + 2 = 842$ which is not a multiple of 13
 $420 \times 6 + 2 = 1262$ which is not a multiple of 13
 and so on
 $420 \times 6 + 2 = 2522$ which is a multiple of 13

90. (c) 91. (a)

92. (c) $\frac{A's \text{ speed}}{B's \text{ speed}} = \sqrt{\frac{4}{3}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} = 2 : \sqrt{3}$

93. (a) Average rate = $\frac{\text{Total distance travelled}}{\text{Total time taken}}$

94. (c) 95. (b) 96. (c)

97. (a) Let the quantity of sugar at Rs 12/kg be x kg
 and the quantity of sugar at Rs 9/kg be y kg
 Total C.P. = Rs $(12x + 9y)$ $P = \frac{1}{8}(12x + 9y)$
 S.P. = C.P. + P

$\therefore 11x + 11y = 12x + 9y + \frac{1}{8}(12x + 9y)$

or $11x + 11y = \frac{9}{8}(12x + 9y)$

$88x + 88y = 108x + 81y$

$7y = 20x$ or $\frac{x}{y} = \frac{7}{20}$

Reqd. ratio = 7 : 20

98. (a) Let the mass of 1 litre of liquid Q be x kg

\therefore Mass of 1 litre of water = $\frac{7}{5}x$ kg

Mass of 1 litre liquid P = $\frac{10}{7} \times \frac{7}{5}x$ kg = $2x$ kg

Let the reqd vol. of liquid P added be v litre

A.T.S. $7x + v.2x = (7+v)\frac{7}{5}x \therefore v = 4\frac{2}{3}$ litre

99. (b)

100. (d) By the method of alligation,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \frac{7}{10} & & \frac{11}{15} \\ & \diagdown & \diagup \\ & K & \\ & \diagup & \diagdown \\ K - \frac{11}{15} & & \frac{7}{10} - K \end{array}$$

A.T.S. $\frac{K - \frac{11}{15}}{\frac{7}{10} - K} = \frac{5}{3} \therefore \frac{K}{1} = \frac{57}{80}$

$\therefore \frac{\text{Milk}}{\text{Water}} = \frac{57}{80 - 57} = \frac{57}{23}$

GENERAL AWARENESS

West Bengal Public Service Commission Clerkship Examination, 1994
held on 20th Nov 1994

1. The Greek ambassador who visited the court of Chandragupta Maurya was:
 - (a) Seleucos
 - (b) Megasthenes
 - (c) Tacitus
 - (d) Heliodoros
2. Fahien visited India during the time of the:
 - (a) Mauryas
 - (b) Sungas
 - (c) Kushanas
 - (d) Guptas
3. The king of Kamarupa who was a contemporary of Sasanka was:
 - (a) Rajyabardhana
 - (b) Bhaskarbarman
 - (c) Prabhakarbardhan
 - (d) Devagupta
4. The great Pala king who was involved in a contest with the Pratiharas and the Rashtrakutas was:
 - (a) Gopal
 - (b) Dharmapala
 - (c) Devapala
 - (d) None of them
5. The Cholas ruled in:
 - (a) North India
 - (b) South India
 - (c) West India
 - (d) Central India
6. The name of the founder of the Slave dynasty of India is:
 - (a) Sultan Mahmud
 - (b) Qutubuddin
 - (c) Raziya
 - (d) Balban
7. The Qutub Minar was built (except the basement) by:
 - (a) Qutubuddin
 - (b) Raziya
 - (c) Iltutmish
 - (d) Balban
8. The Sultan who introduced price control for the market is:
 - (a) Qutubuddin
 - (b) Balban
 - (c) Muhammad bin Tuglak
 - (d) Alauddin
9. The system of horse-posts was introduced by:
 - (a) Babur
 - (b) Akbar
 - (c) Sher Shah
 - (d) Sher Singh
10. The Mughal Emperor known for his ruinous Deccan policy is:
 - (a) Akbar
 - (b) Jehangir
 - (c) Shah Jahan
 - (d) Aurangzeb
11. The nawab who was defeated in the battle of Buxar was:
 - (a) Murshid Kuli
 - (b) Sirajuddaulah
 - (c) Mir Kasim
 - (d) Mir Jafar
12. The practice of Sati was abolished by:
 - (a) Warren Hastings
 - (b) Cornwallis
 - (c) Bentinck
 - (d) Hardinge
13. The Indian Association was started by:
 - (a) Surendra Nath Banerjee
 - (b) Dadabhai Naoroji
 - (c) Ananda Mohan Basu
 - (d) Gandhi
14. The Muslim League was founded in:
 - (a) 1904
 - (b) 1905
 - (c) 1906
 - (d) 1907
15. The last British Viceroy was:
 - (a) Linlithgow
 - (b) Wavell
 - (c) Mountbatten
 - (d) Ripon
16. The temple of Pasupatinath is situated in:
 - (a) Nepal
 - (b) Rajasthan
 - (c) Sikkim
 - (d) Andhra Pradesh
17. The temple of Mahabalipuram is to be found in:
 - (a) North India
 - (b) West India
 - (c) East India
 - (d) South India
18. The Qutub Minar is to be found in:
 - (a) Delhi
 - (b) Agra
 - (c) Bhopal
 - (d) Lucknow
19. The Panchet dam is on the river:
 - (a) Kaveri
 - (b) Damodar
 - (c) Mahanadi
 - (d) Ganges
20. West Bengal has a power plant in:
 - (a) Tamluk
 - (b) Durgapur
 - (c) Asansol
 - (d) Diamond Harbour
21. The Steel factory of Bihar is situated in:
 - (a) Rourkela
 - (b) Villai
 - (c) Bokaro
 - (d) Durgapur
22. Itanagar is the capital of:
 - (a) Arunachal Pradesh
 - (b) Manipur
 - (c) Meghalaya
 - (d) Nagaland
23. West Bengal has a toy train line in:
 - (a) Cooch Bihar
 - (b) Jalpaiguri

- ☒ (a) Darjeeling (d) Bankura
 24. The capital of Himachal Pradesh is:
 (a) Lucknow ☒ (b) Shimla
 (c) Dehra Dun (d) Chandigarh
25. The people of Kerala speak:
 (a) Kanari (b) Tamil
 (c) Telegu ☒ (d) Malayalam
26. One of the sub-divisions of the district of Murshidabad is:
 (a) Kalyani ☒ (b) Lalbag
 (c) Arambag (d) Tamluk
27. The Nakhoda mosque is in the district of:
☒ (a) Calcutta (b) Murshidabad
 (c) Hooghly (d) Malda
28. The earliest text of the Old Testament is in:
 (a) Latin (b) Greek
☒ (c) Hebrew (d) English
29. Find the odd name in the series noted below:
 (a) Virgil (b) Dante
☒ (c) Copernicus (d) Milton
30. The book in which there is a description of the island of Lilliput is:
 (a) Alice's Adventures in Wonderland
☒ (b) Gulliver's Travels
 (c) Treasure Island
 (d) Robinson Crusoe
31. Desdemona is a character of:
 (a) Macbeth (b) Hamlet
☒ (c) Othello (d) Julius Caesar
32. Kubla Khan is a poem by:
 (a) Ghalib ☒ (b) Coleridge
 (c) Southey (d) Sheikh Sadi
33. The Jatakas were written in:
☒ (a) Pali (b) Prakrit
 (c) Magadhi (d) Bengali
34. Munshi Premchand is the author of:
 (a) Jagari (b) Sipahi ka Sapna
☒ (c) Godan (d) Matribhumi
35. The famous hymn 'Vande Mataram' first appeared in the Bengali novel:
 (a) Pather Dabi (b) Ghare Bairey
 (c) Rajsimha ☒ (d) Anandamath
36. The book written by M.A.K. Azad is:
☒ (a) A Nation in Making
☒ (b) India Wins Freedom
 (c) India Divided
 (d) My Experiments with Truth
37. Which is not a part of Archimedes' principle?
☒ (a) Volume of a body immersed in water decreases
 (b) Weight of a body immersed in water decreases
 (c) A body immersed in water displaces water
 (d) An upward force acts on a body immersed in water
38. The Goodwill Games were held recently in:
☒ (a) St Petersburg (b) Ottawa
☒ (c) Auckland (d) Melbourne
39. A piece of stone is thrown horizontally from a height. The path of the stone will be:
 (a) horizontal
 (b) vertical
 (c) circular
☒ (d) curved but not circular
40. If we place hand under an electric lamp, hand will receive heat by the process of:
 (a) conduction and convection
 (b) convection
 (c) convection and radiation
☒ (d) radiation
41. X-ray was invented by:
 (a) Henri Becquerel
☒ (b) William Rontgen
 (c) William Crookes
 (d) J.J. Thompson
42. Water in a beaker at room temperature is poured on a slice of ice at 0°C. If there is no chance of heat coming from outside, then the water will:
 (a) become ice at 0°C
 (b) cool to 0°C and some ice will melt
☒ (c) cool to 4°C, but no ice will melt
☒ (d) it will slightly cool
43. The equivalence of mass and energy has been established by:
 (a) Rutherford ☒ (b) Planck
 (c) Neils Bohr ☒ (d) Einstein
44. Which one is absent in air?
 (a) Oxygen (b) Nitrogen
☒ (c) Hydrogen (d) Helium
45. The possible method of separation of two liquids if they have appreciable difference in boiling point is:
☒ (a) distillation
☒ (b) fractional distillation
 (c) crystallisation
 (d) sublimation
46. In which case of the following chemical reaction occurs by contact only?
☒ (a) Sulphur and iron
 (b) Copper and nitrogen
 (c) Phosphorus and iodine
 (d) Zinc and oxygen
47. In a compound the proportions of the constituents by weight:
☒ (a) remain fixed sometimes
☒ (b) remain fixed always
 (c) never remain fixed
 (d) change if the compound is heated or cooled

48. The following one is present in 'vinegar':
☒ (a) acetic acid
 (b) formic acid
 (c) nitric acid
 (d) hydrochloric acid
49. We get electric current from an electric cell at the cost of:
 (a) chemical energy
 (b) heat energy
 (c) light energy
 (d) atomic energy
50. Which one of the following is an amphoteric oxide?
 (a) CO_2 (b) Na_2O
 (c) Al_2O_3 (d) P_2O_3
51. Brass is an alloy of:
 (a) Cu & Zn (b) Cu & Sn
 (c) Cu, Sn & Zn (d) Cu, Zn & Ni
52. Bauxite is an ore of:
 (a) Zinc (b) Copper
 (c) Iron (d) Aluminium
53. The relation between the pressure and volume of a gas at a constant temperature is given by:
☒ (a) Boyle's Law
 (b) Charles' Law
 (c) Dalton's Law
 (d) Graham's Law
54. Rate of pulsation of an adult per minute is:
 (a) 70 to 80 (b) 50 to 60
 (c) 80 to 90 (d) 90 to 100
55. The blood group which is a universal donor is:
 (a) A (b) B ☒ (c) O (d) AB
56. Source of vitamin C is:
 (a) milk (b) egg
☒ (c) citrus fruit (d) carrot
57. What is the main function of the tail of a bird?
 (a) To help the bird to float in air
 (b) To balance the body
 (c) To generate speed during flying
☒ (d) To control direction during flying
58. Which one of the following vitamins is not soluble in fat?
 (a) A (b) D (c) C (d) K
59. Which one of the following food chains is correct?
 (a) grass—grasshopper—hawk—toad
 (b) leaf—lion—deer—pig
 (c) fruit—monkey—tiger—cow
 (d) algae—prawn—fish—man
60. How long haemoglobin in blood may remain alive?
 (a) 80 days (b) 100 days
☒ (c) 120 days (d) whole life
61. Which one of the following types of food is

produced directly by Photosynthesis?

- ☒ (a) Fat (b) Glucose
 (c) Protein (d) Vitamin
62. With the help of which organ cockroach respirates?
 (a) Nasal aperture (b) Lung
 (c) Spiracles (d) Gills
63. Which portion of the Indian Constitution reflects the mind and ideals of its framers?
 (a) Preamble
 (b) Fundamental Rights
 (c) Directive Principles
 (d) Emergency Provisions
64. The Constitution of India provides for:
☒ (a) single citizenship
 (b) multiple citizenship
 (c) dual citizenship
 (d) None of the above
65. The fundamental rights under the Indian Constitution are:
 (a) nine (b) ten
 (c) seven (d) six
66. A Presidential proclamation can remain in force for:
 (a) three months
 (b) two months
 (c) six months
 (d) till the President revokes it
67. The President of India is elected for:
 (a) 4 years (b) 6 years
☒ (c) 5 years (d) life
68. The Chief Election Commissioner of India is:
 (a) elected by the Parliament
 (b) nominated by the Prime Minister
☒ (c) appointed by the President
 (d) None of the above
69. In an election, electioneering has to cease in a constituency:
 (a) 2 days before the poll
 (b) 48 hours before the commencement of polling
 (c) 48 hours before the closing hour of polling
 (d) 24 hours before the poll
70. The Constitution of India came into force on:
☒ (a) January 26, 1950
 (b) November 26, 1950
 (c) November 26, 1949
 (d) January 26, 1949
71. The Men's singles title in Wimbledon Tennis Championship, 1994 was won by:
 (a) Andre Agassi
 (b) Pete Sampras
 (c) Jim Courier
 (d) Stefan Edberg

72. Pick out the wrong combination:

- (a) Derby—Horse racing
- (b) Corbillion Cup—Tennis
- (c) Ryder Cup—Golf
- (d) Merdeka—Soccer

73. 'Nelson' is a term associated with:

- (a) Yachting
- (b) Wrestling
- (c) Curling
- (d) Boxing

74. Subroto Mukherjee Cup is associated with:

- (a) Cricket
- (b) Football
- (c) Tennis
- (d) Table Tennis

75. The last World Cup Football has been won by:

- (a) Brazil
- (b) Italy
- (c) Germany
- (d) Columbia

76. Jackie Joyner Kersee created an Olympic record in:

- (a) Heptathlon
- (b) Long Jump
- (c) 100 m. sprint
- (d) High jump

77. The Prime Minister of Sri Lanka is:

- (a) Sirimavo Bandarnaike
- (b) Chandrika B. Kumaratunga
- (c) Gamini Dissanayeke
- (d) Dudley Senanayeke

78. In 1993, the U.S.A. imposed economic sanctions on:

- (a) China
- (b) Russia
- (c) Iraq
- (d) North Korea

79. UNICEF stands for:

- (a) United Nations International Commercial and Economic Fund
- (b) United Nations International Cultural and Educational Fund
- (c) United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
- (d) United Nations Integrated Commercial and Economic Fund

80. The recent U.N. Population Conference was held in:

- (a) Dhaka
- (b) Cairo
- (c) Teheran
- (d) Palestine

81. 'Operation Blackboard' aims at:

- (a) promoting adult education
- (b) providing primary education in educationally backward areas
- (c) opening of new schools, especially for female children
- (d) providing education to urban slum dwellers

82. India's intermediate range ballistic missile, Agni,

was successfully test-fired on:

- (a) February 19, 1994
- (b) March 24, 1994
- (c) April 23, 1994
- (d) May 1, 1994

83. The Prime Minister of Israel is:

- (a) Mrs Golda Meir
- (b) Yitzhak Rabin
- (c) Shimon Peres
- (d) Moishe Dayan

84. Safdar Hashmi was a:

- (a) classical singer
- (b) street-play artiste
- (c) children's poet
- (d) film director

85. The earthquake in Maharashtra took place on:

- (a) September 30, 1993
- (b) September 13, 1993
- (c) September 23, 1993
- (d) September 12, 1993

86. European Community has:

- (a) 12 member countries
- (b) 8 member countries
- (c) 10 member countries
- (d) 11 member countries

87. Kuchipudi is a dance style of:

- (a) Andhra Pradesh
- (b) Orissa
- (c) Rajasthan
- (d) Kerala

88. Film Institute of India is located at:

- (a) Ahmedabad
- (b) Pune
- (c) Bombay
- (d) Calcutta

89. Pannalal Ghosh was associated with:

- (a) Flute
- (b) Tabla
- (c) Sarod
- (d) Veena

90. The world record in pole vault is held by:

- (a) Mike Powell
- (b) Sergei Bubka
- (c) Daley Thomson
- (d) Sergei Litvinov

The questions given below were set in the Bank P.O.s examination held recently:

91. Which of the following awards was conferred on Ms Kiran Bedi?

- (a) Saraswati
- (b) Magsaysay
- (c) Golden Globe
- (d) Rani Lakshmi
- (e) President's Medal

92. In 1994 World Cup Football semi-finals, Brazil defeated which of the following countries?

- (a) Bulgaria
- (b) Italy
- (c) Sweden
- (d) Germany
- (e) None of these

93. Which of the following is stipulated under GATT on technical barriers to trade?

- (a) Restricting the production of technical goods to a few selected countries
- (b) Preparation of detailed guidelines for prevention of deceptive practices
- (c) Applying stricter control over production and export of electronic goods
- (d) The importing countries have the right to enforce technical regulations at custom points.
- (e) None of these

94. Which among the following five is rated as the poorest State on the basis of poverty line?

- (a) Uttar Pradesh
- (b) Madhya Pradesh
- (c) West Bengal
- (d) Tamil Nadu
- (e) Orissa

95. Which of the following is capital of Bulgaria?

- (a) Sofia
- (b) Danube
- (c) Rio de Janeiro
- (d) Belgrade
- (e) None of these

96. Which of the following is nearest Rupee Value of U.S. \$ Dollar at present?

- (a) 28
- (b) 32
- (c) 16
- (d) 25
- (e) 43

97. Which of the following editions of newspapers has the combined largest circulation in India?

- (a) Times of India
- (b) Punjab Kesari
- (c) Ananda Bazar Patrika
- (d) Malayala Manorama
- (e) Indian Express

98. Approximately how many million tonnes of wheat was stocked at the end of April 1994 in India?

- (a) 15
- (b) 10
- (c) 20
- (d) 25
- (e) 18

99. As per the available reports, the per capita income of which of the following States is maximum?

- (a) Haryana
- (b) Punjab
- (c) Maharashtra
- (d) Uttar Pradesh
- (e) Gujarat

100. Who among the following is the chairman of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)?

- (a) G.V. Ramakrishna
- (b) T.S. Srinivasan
- (c) S.S. Nadkarni
- (d) S.A. Dave
- (e) None of these

101. Dr Baba Saheb Ambedkar Marathwada University is at which of the following places?

- (a) Nanded
- (b) Aurangabad
- (c) Parbhani
- (d) Nagpur
- (e) Beed

102. After how many years Mr Yasser Arafat entered into Gaza strip?

- (a) 20
- (b) 30
- (c) 27
- (d) 17

103. Who was elected as the leader of the UK's Labour Party?

- (a) John Smith
- (b) Douglas Herod
- (c) Tony Blair
- (d) Jacques Sator

104. The Chakma refugees are taking shelter in which of the following countries?

- (a) Myanmar
- (b) Rwanda
- (c) Uganda
- (d) Bosnia
- (e) None of these

105. Who won the 1994 Wimbledon men's singles championship?

- (a) Todd Martin
- (b) Michael Stich
- (c) Pete Sampras
- (d) Jim Courier
- (e) Goran Ivanisevak

106. The Ozone layer protects us from:

- (a) Ultra-violet radiations
- (b) Visible radiations
- (c) Cosmic rays
- (d) Infra-red rays

107. Who has directed the film 1942 a Love Story?

- (a) Mahesh Bhatt
- (b) Yash Chopra
- (c) Vidhu Vinod Chopra
- (d) Shakti Samanta
- (e) Ketan Mehta

108. The fragment of which of the following comet system collided with Jupiter in July 1994?

- (a) Shoutring-Levy 9
- (b) Levy-9
- (c) Galleleo-7
- (d) Shoemaker-Levy-7
- (e) Shoemaker-Levy-9

109. Which of the following was one of the main objectives of Bharatiya Jnanpith?

- (a) To encourage translation of works of Indian authors in foreign languages.
- (b) To depute Indian authors to foreign countries
- (c) To arrange programmes of visiting foreign authors
- (d) To encourage creation of original contemporary literature
- (e) Collecting and preserving documents of historical importance

EXPECTED QUESTIONS

110. Goswami Committee relates to the manner of appointment of the:

- (a) Governor, Reserve Bank of India

- (b) Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India
(c) Chief Election Commissioner
(d) Comptroller and Auditor General of India
- 111 The Charter of the UN was signed on June 26, 1945 and came into force
(a) immediately
(b) on Oct 24, 1945
(c) on November 11, 1945
(d) on January 1, 1946
- 112 The State of Hyderabad ceased to exist on
(a) November 1, 1956
(b) December 1, 1956
(c) Oct 1, 1956
(d) Sept 1, 1956
- 113 Who is called the "beacon of light of Asia"?
(a) Aurobindo Ghosh
(b) Mahatma Gandhi
(c) Jawahar Lal Nehru
(d) Subhash Chander Bose (Netaji)
- 114 The author of the book *Lajja* is
(a) Yasir Munir
(b) Taslima Nasreen
(c) Nagina Parveen
(d) Jahanara Tasreen
- 115 The producer of the controversial film 'Bandit Queen', based on Phoolan Devi, is
(a) SS Bedi
(b) Shekhar Kapoor
(c) Mahesh Bhatt
(d) Ramesh Sippy
- 116 Hwang Young-Jo who won the Sang Beck Lee Cup for the best athlete of the 12th Asian Games belong to which of the following countries?
(a) China (b) Japan
(c) South Korea (d) Uzbekistan
- 117 India's first medal in athletics at the 12th Asian Games was won by
(a) Shiny Wilson (b) Kunjarani Devi
(c) PT Usha (d) K Saramma
- 118 India's position in medals tally at the 12th Asian Games stood at
(a) sixth (b) seventh
(c) eighth (d) ninth
119. Gold medal in Kabaddi in the 12th Asian Games was won by
(a) Qatar (b) Saudi Arabia
(c) India (d) Pakistan
120. How many gold medals did 15-year-old Mo Huilan of China called "Mighty Mouse", win in gymnastics in the 12th Asian games?
(a) four (b) five
(c) six (d) seven
- 121 Who emerged as the fastest man in the 12th Asian Games?
(a) Zhong Hnandi of China
(b) Talal Mansoor Al-Rahman of Qatar
(c) Toshinari Takota of Japan
(d) Ibrahim Ismail Muftah of Qatar
- 122 Who gave India its first medal of the 12th Asian Games?
(a) Kunjarani Devi (b) Shiny Wilson
(c) PT Usha (d) K Saramma
- 123 The Vice-President of India, Mr K R Narayanan, paid a week-long goodwill visit in October '94 to which country?
(a) Singapore (b) China
(c) Japan (d) Vietnam
- 124 The proposal for a "triangular defence cooperation" between Russia, India and China was recently mooted by
(a) Ivan P Rybkin of Russia
(b) P V Narasimha Rao
(c) Butros Butros Ghali
(d) Li Peng
- 125 The ceiling for an Assembly election in majority of the States has been raised from
(a) Rs 50,000 to Rs 1.5 lakh
(b) Rs one lakh to Rs 2 lakh
(c) Rs 1.5 lakh to Rs 2.5 lakh
(d) Rs 1.5 lakh to Rs 3 lakh
- 126 On October 26, 1994, which of the two West Asian countries signed peace pact ending 46 years of war?
(a) Iraq and Iran (b) Israel and Palestine
(c) Israel and Jordan (d) Iraq and Kuwait
- 127 With which country, the USA signed a nuclear pact on October 22, 1994, to put an end to war of nerves?
(a) Russia (b) N Korea
(c) Japan (d) China
- 128 Which north-European country opted for joining the European Union in a referendum on Oct 16, 1994?
(a) Finland (b) Sweden
(c) Netherlands (d) Norway
- 129 Hong Kong is to become part of China in the year
(a) 1995 (b) 1996
(c) 1997 (d) 1998
- 130 *Pimaka* is the name given to
(a) a guided missile with a range of 40 km
(b) an indigenously developed multi-barrel rocket system
(c) a multipurpose gun
(d) a fighter aircraft
131. The biggest-ever power project joint venture of India is to be set up by a company based in:
(a) Singapore (b) Hong Kong
(c) South Korea (d) Germany
132. Which Constitutional Amendment Act imparted a constitutional status to the Panchayati Raj system?

- (a) 72nd (b) 73rd
(c) 74th (d) 75th

133. In a landmark judgement, the Supreme Court recently gave a historic verdict and held that a person has a "right to die". Which Section under the Indian Penal Code makes attempt to suicide a penal offence?

- (a) Section 307 (b) Section 308
(c) Section 309 (d) Section 306

134. While settling the controversial issue of reservations, the Supreme Court referred to "creamy layer". What does this signify?

- (a) Defence Services Personnel
(b) Other Backward Classes
(c) economically better-off people
(d) persons having very large income

135. Who among the following is head of the 5th Pay Commission?

- (a) Ranganath Mishra
(b) S.R. Pandian
(c) M.K. Mukherjee
(d) K.A. Swamy

136. The Prakash Tandon report deals with:

- (a) restructuring of the railways
(b) restructuring of the Indian Airlines
(c) Bank Scam
(d) Privatisation of General insurance business

137. Trade Ministers of how many countries signed the Uruguay Round Final Act on April 15, 1994, which paves the way for the setting up of the World Trade Organisation with effect from January 1, 1995?

- (a) 60 (b) 80
(c) 100 (d) 120

138. The name given to the first light aircraft developed by the National Aerospace Laboratories (NAL) with the help of private funding, is:

- (a) Parwaz (b) Hansa
(c) Udan (d) Garuda

139. Who is the author of the novel titled *Beloved*?

- (a) Girija Kumar Mathur
(b) Toni Morrison
(c) Rabindra Nath Tagore
(d) Aurobindo Chosh

140. The author of the epic novel *Neela Chand* is:

- (a) Prof Shiv Prasad Singh
(b) Bhagwan S. Gidwani
(c) Munshi Prem Chand
(d) Vijay Tendulkar

141. When water freezes, its volume:

- (a) decreases (b) squeezes
(c) increases (d) remains the same

142. The disease Beri-Beri is caused by the deficiency of which Vitamin in the body?

- (a) Vitamin C (b) Vitamin A
(c) Vitamin B (d) Vitamin K

143. The planet nearest to the sun is:

- (a) Venus (b) Mercury
(c) Pluto (d) Mars

144. Insulin is used for the treatment of:

- (a) Indigestion (b) Gastric trouble
(c) Diabetes (d) Rabies

145. Bile is formed in:

- (a) liver (b) kidneys
(c) pancreas (d) thyroid

ANSWERS

1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (b) 4. (b)
5. (b) 6. (b) 7. (a) 8. (d)
9. (c) 10. (d) 11. (b) 12. (c)
13. (a) 14. (c) 15. (c) 16. (a)
17. (d) 18. (a) 19. (b) 20. (b)
21. (c) 22. (a) 23. (c) 24. (b)
25. (d) 26. (d) 27. (a) 28. (c)
29. (c) 30. (b) 31. (c)
32. (b) *Britannica*, 1991-92, Vol. 3, p. 447
33. (a) *Hindu World* Vol. 1, p. 497
34. (c) 35. (d) 36. (b) 37. (a)
38. (a)
39. (d) 40. (d) 41. (b) 42. (d)
43. (d) 44. (c) 45. (b) 46. (a)
47. (b) 48. (a) 49. (b) 50. (c)
51. (a) 52. (d) 53. (a) 54. (a)
55. (c) 56. (c) 57. (d) 58. (c)
59. (d) 60. (d) 61. (a) 62. (c)
63. (a) 64. (a) 65. (d) 66. (c)
67. (c) 68. (c) 69. (d) 70. (a)
71. (b) 72. (b) 73. (b) 74. (b)
75. (a)
76. (a) It is related to World Table Tennis (Women)
77. (a) 78. (c) 79. (c) 80. (b)
81. (a) 82. (a) 83. (b) 84. (b)
85. (a) 86. (a) 87. (a) 88. (b)
89. (a) 90. (b) 91. (b) 92. (c)
93. (c)
94. (e) Original members were Belgium, France, West Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom joined in 1973, Greece in 1981, and Portugal and Spain in 1986.
95. (a) 96. (b) 97. (d) 98. (d)
99. (b) 100. (c) 101. (b) 102. (c)
103. (c) 104. (e) 105. (c) 106. (a)
107. (c) 108. (d) 109. (d) 110. (c)
111. (b) 112. (a) 113. (d) 114. (b)
115. (a) 116. (c) 117. (a) 118. (c)
119. (c) 120. (a) 121. (b)
122. (a) a bronze medal in Women's Weightlifting 46 kg category
123. (b) 124. (a) 125. (a) 126. (c)
127. (b) 128. (a) 129. (c) 130. (b)
131. (b) 132. (b) 133. (c) 134. (c)
135. (b) 136. (a) 137. (d) 138. (b)
139. (b) 140. (a) 141. (c) 142. (c)
143. (b) 144. (c) 145. (a)

TEST OF REASONING—H

Find out the missing numbers:

1. 4; 7; 12; ...; 28.
(a) 17 (b) 21 (c) 23
(d) 20 (e) 19
2. 7; 6; 13; 19; 32; ...
(a) 49 (b) 51 (c) 63
(d) 53 (e) 54
3. 15; 31; 63; 127; ...
(a) 189 (b) 165 (c) 239
(d) 255 (e) 261
4. 11; 16; 13; 17; ...; 18.
(a) 23 (b) 17 (c) 19
(d) 15 (e) 21
5. 6; 14; 8; 18; ...; 20; 15; 32.
(a) 9 (b) 10 (c) 11
(d) 12 (e) 14
6. 1; 64; 4; ...; 9; 8; 16; 1.
(a) 8 (b) 16 (c) 27
(d) 24 (e) 25
7. 9; 13; 21; ...; 69; 133.
(a) 26 (b) 37 (c) 31
(d) 29 (e) 33
8. 35; ...; 32; 29; 25.
(a) 33 (b) 34 (c) 37
(d) 42 (e) 31

Match the right parts:

9. 735; 864; 132; 555
(a) All the numbers are divisible by 9.
10. 224; 504; 441; 483
(b) All the numbers are divisible by 3.
11. 504; 324; 432; 882
(c) They are squares of certain numbers.
12. 916; 736; 500; 312
(d) All the numbers are divisible by 7.
13. 441; 361; 256; 529
(e) All the numbers are divisible by 4.

Find out the missing letters and numbers:

14.

B	C	E	?	L	Q
17	12	8	?	3	2

 (a) $\frac{G}{4}$ (b) $\frac{H}{7}$ (c) $\frac{G}{5}$

(d) $\frac{H}{5}$

(e) $\frac{I}{6}$

15.

P	C	?	J	S	W
3	16	?	6	23	19

(a) $\frac{M}{14}$

(b) $\frac{N}{13}$

(c) $\frac{F}{10}$

(d) $\frac{G}{8}$

(e) $\frac{H}{11}$

Find the odd-man out:

16. (a) CFI (b) HKN (c) TWZ
(d) DGK (e) PSV
17. (a) KGH (b) WTS (c) PML
(d) GDC (e) ZWV
18. (a) GJL (b) NQS (c) DGI
(d) RUW (e) TWZ
19. (a) FDCC (b) JHGK (c) ZXWA
(d) WUTY (e) MKJN
20. (a) EV (b) GT (c) HR
(d) MN (e) KP

If in the alphabetical order A and B interchanged places, B and C interchanged places, E and F interchanged places and the process continued till Y and Z then:

21. The letter 'T' would be between
(a) Q S (b) R P (c) R S
(d) Q R (e) P S
22. Which letter would be to the left of 15th letter from left?
(a) N (b) P (c) O
(d) R (e) M
23. Which letter would be exactly in the middle of 20th letter from the left and 11th letter from right?
(a) J (b) R (c) T
(d) L (e) Q

In questions 24 to 26, four of the words that follow the lead word are similar while one is different. Your task is to spot this stranger:

24. PICTURESQUE

- (a) QUITE (b) SPICE (c) EQUIP
(d) STRIPE (e) RETIRE

25. EFFICIENCY

- (a) FANCY (b) EFFECT
(c) FINANCE (d) SCIENCE
(e) MINCE

26. MAINTENANCE

- (a) ANTENNA (b) MENACE (c) MICE
(d) MAIN (e) TEN

According to a certain code:

□ means 'is bigger than'

Δ means 'is smaller than'

φ means 'is equal to'

27. If BA φ CD and B Δ D then:

- (a) A φ C (b) A □ C (c) AD Δ BC
(d) A □ C (e) None of these

28. ABC Δ CDE and B φ E then

- (a) A φ D (b) A □ D (c) A Δ D
(d) E Δ B (e) None of these

29. If AB Δ CD and C □ B then relationship between A & D is.

- (a) A □ D (b) A φ D (c) A Δ D
(d) D □ A (e) can't say

30. If ABC φ CDE and D □ A then the relationship between E and B is.

- (a) E φ B (b) F Δ B (c) E □ B
(d) B φ E (e) can't say

In questions 31 to 36 the word December is coded in six different ways. Same codes are used for the word February but not in the same order. Match the same codes together:

DECEMBER

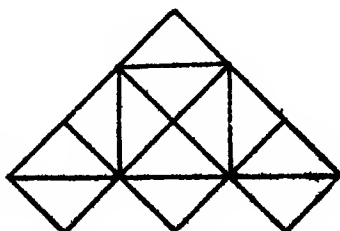
FEBRUARY

31. EGFIRHLZ (a) ZSBVSCGF
32. CFBFLCDS (b) GGEVZGYG
33. EDFCBMRE (c) YFREABUR
34. SFCNFDFD (d) YRAUFLBR
35. RDEEBCME (e) FFRBAUYR
36. REBMDECE (f) EFASTBQZ

37. If CRANF is coded as 12345 and FRANCE is coded as 623415 then FRACTION would be

- (a) 62357891 (b) 6253894 (c) 62317894
(d) 62347895 (e) 63247894

Questions 38 to 40 are based on the figure given here:



38. How many squares are there in the figure?

- (a) 6 (b) 7 (c) 8
(d) 9 (e) 10

39. How many triangles does the figure have?

- (a) 17 (b) 18 (c) 19
(d) 20 (e) 21

40. How many straight lines are needed to draw the figure? You have to give the minimum number.

- (a) 14 (b) 12 (c) 15
(d) 11 (e) 13

Five women, Sheela, Kusum, Nirmala, Sharda and Sujata are married to Surendra, Bipin, Raj, Anand and Bhupendra but not in the same order. Read the information given below and match the right couples:

Names of one couple start with the same letter.

Kusum and Nirmala are not married to Bipin or Bhupendra.

Sheela and Sharda are not Anand's or Surendra's wife.

Kusum is not married to Anand and Bhupendra is not Sheela's husband.

41. Sheela (a) Surendra
42. Kusum (b) Bipin
43. Nirmala (c) Bhupendra
44. Sharda (d) Anand
45. Sujata (e) Raj

Seven villages A, B, C, D, E, F and G are situated as follows:

A is 3 km to the east of D and 1 km to the north of E.

C is 1 km to the north of F.

E is 1 km to the east of B.

G is 2 km to the north of D and 2 km to the west of C

46. Which of the three villages lie in a straight line?

- (a) CCA (b) CFE (c) FAB
(d) CFB (e) None of these

47. Which two villages are the farthest among these seven?

- (a) E & C (b) C & D (c) G & E
(d) G & A (e) None of these

48. A team of four players is to be selected from seven players, A, B, C, D, E, F and G on the following basis:

A and B should not be together.

F and G must be together.

C and E must be together.

G and E should not be together.

B must be with C.

D must be with F.

The four players of the team would be:

- (a) BCDE (b) BDFG (c) ADEF

- (d) ADFC (e) None of these

Five children A, B, C, D and E are running on a track C is ahead of A who is ahead of D. E is between C and A and B is behind D

- 49 Who is in the last?
 (a) A (b) B (c) C
 (d) D (e) E
- 50 Who is exactly in the middle?
 (a) A (b) B (c) C
 (d) D (e) E

51 Keshav starts from his home towards south. After 2 km he turns left and walks 1 km. He again turns left and walks 1 km more. Then he turns right, goes 1 km and again turns right and goes another one km. How far is he from his home?

- (a) 1 km (b) 2 km (c) 3 km
 (d) 4 km (e) None of these

Two brothers, Ravi and Sharad earn Rs 4200 and Rs 5250 respectively. The D.A. is 60% of the salary, the H.R.A. 40% of the salary and the city allowance, 25% of the H.R.A. Now answer the following questions.

52 How much House Rent Allowance does Sharad get?

- (a) Rs 1000 (b) Rs 1250 (c) Rs 1200
 (d) Rs 950 (e) None of these

53 What would be the total of the D.A. of both the brothers?

- (a) Rs 2500 (b) Rs 2550 (c) Rs 2600
 (d) Rs 2700 (e) None of these

54 What is the difference in the city allowance of Sharad and Ravi?

- (a) Rs 150 (b) Rs 100 (c) Rs 75
 (d) Rs 50 (e) None of these

55 In a circus, the joker's bicycle has a big and a small wheel. The diameter of the big wheel is 84 cm while the radius of the small wheel is 28 cm. If the big wheel goes round 50 times during a performance, how many times would the small wheel go round?

- (a) 100 (b) 75 (c) 60
 (d) 65 (e) None of these

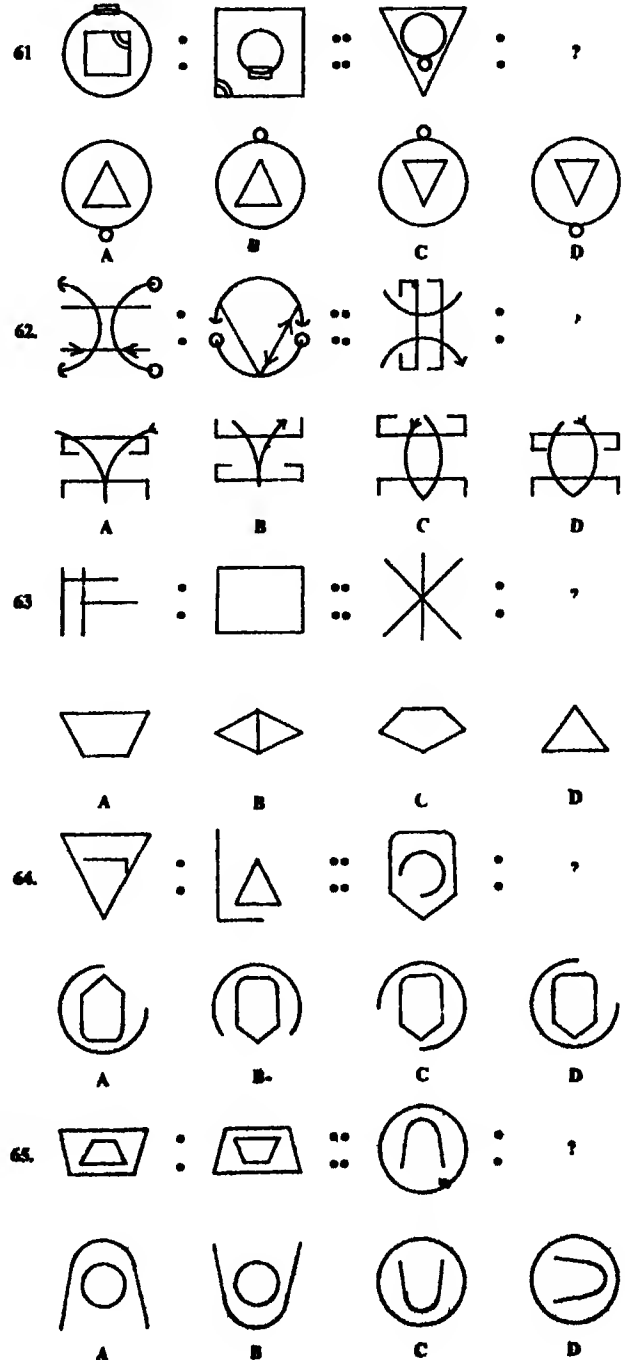
Four youngmen, Shakil, Anil, Kartar and Tony hold the posts of Manager, Receptionist, Accountant and Waiter but not in the same order. Match the right job with the right person on the basis of information given below:

- Anil is not Manager or Receptionist
 - Shakil is neither Waiter nor Manager
 - Kartar is not Accountant or Waiter
 - Tony and Shakil are not Receptionists
- 56 Manager (a) Kartar
 57 Receptionist (b) Anil
 58 Accountant (c) Tony
 59 Waiter (d) Shakil

60 Which statement is superfluous?

- (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3
 (d) 4 (e) None

The first set of figures are related to each other in a definite way. You have to find the figure from A, B, C and D which would have similar relationship with the figure in the other set.



NON-VERBAL SERIES

Given below are two sets of figures, the Problem Figures and the Answer Figures marked A, B, C, D and E. You have to find out which of the Answer Figures would fit in place of the question-mark in the Problem Figures:

PROBLEM FIGURES

ANSWER FIGURES

	PROBLEM FIGURES					ANSWER FIGURES				
						A	B	C	D	E
66.					?					
67.					?					
68.					?					
69.					?					
70.					?					
71.					?					
72.					?					
73.					?					
74.					?					
75.					?					

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

- (e) The numbers have a difference of 3, 5, 7, 9 ... respectively.
- (b) Each number is the total of its two preceding numbers.
- (d) Each number is ' $\times 2 + 1$ ' of the preceding number.
- (c) There are two series, 11, 13, 15 ... and 16, 17, 18 ...
- (a) Make sets of two. Each next number is ' $\times 2 + 2$ ' of the previous number.
- (c) There are two series, $1^2, 2^2, 3^2 \dots$ and $4^3, 3^3, 2^3 \dots$
- (b) The numbers are ' $\times 2 - 5$ ' of the preceding number.
- (b) Go on deducting 1, 2, 3, 4 from numbers respectively.

- 9 (b) 10 (d) 11 (a) 12 (e) 13 (c)
 14 (d) The gap among letters goes on increasing by 1 and their numbers, according to their position in alphabets are in reverse order
 15 (c) Letters have their numbers according to their place in the alphabets. The numbers and letters lie in a cross e.g. P = 16, C = 3, S = 19, W = 23

For answering questions 16 to 20 write letters from A to Z and number them from 1 to 26 and in reverse order. It would be easy to judge the gaps and other similarities

- 16 (d) 17 (a) 18 (e) 19 (d) 20 (c)
 21 (a) 22 (e) 23 (e)
 24 (e) All others have letters from the lead word only. This one has an extra 'R'
 25 (c) Others have one outsider this one has two N and A
 26 (a) In other words, letters picked up for making words have been used without changing order
 27 (c) 28 (c) 29. (e) 30 (b)
 31 (b) Codes are next letter for first, next + 1 letter for second, next + 2 letters for third and so on
 32 (f) Letters 1, 3, 5 are preceding ones and 2, 4, 6 next ones
 33 (c) Interchange letters in sets of two letters
 34 (a) Write letters of the word in reverse order and use their next letters as codes

- 35 (c) The arrangement of letters in the word is 81726354.
 36 (d) The arrangement of letters is 87561234.
 37 (c) 38 (c) 39. (e) 40. (b) 41. (b)
 42. (e) 43. (d) 44. (c) 45. (a) 46. (d)
 47. (c) 48. (d) 49 (b) 50 (a) 51. (b)
 52. (a) 53 (d) 54. (d) 55. (b) 56. (c)
 57 (a) 58 (d) 59 (b) 60 (c) 61. B
 62 A 63 D 64. A 65. B
 66 C The lower figure occurs alternately, the triangle is reversed and the line above has three positions
 67 D The figure rotates clockwise, circle goes to the other end and arrow head changes alternately
 68 C All the three figures move in different directions
 69. A Curve changes and block slides down changing sides
 70 C All the figures move at a different pace. Two of them change their shape too
 71 E The lowest figure goes to the top
 72 F Trident goes round clockwise changing direction, the pendulum swings left to right and the crescent turns
 73 B Main figure changes alternately and a line is added
 74 B The line on the right changes alternately, the pendulum slides and square goes round anti-clockwise
 75. A Mark how the brackets change positions

TEST OF REASONING

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TEST OF REASONING—II

Find the odd-man out:

1. (a) trident (b) triangle (c) tributary
(d) tripod (e) tricycle
2. (a) wool (b) cotton (c) silk
(d) butter (e) milk
3. (a) Myanmar (b) Mongolia (c) Malaysia
(d) Cambodia (e) Mexico
4. (a) topaz (b) diamond (c) heart
(d) spade (e) club
5. (a) nails (b) throat (c) kidney
(d) thigh (e) knee
6. (a) hockey (b) cricket (c) relay-race
(d) badminton (e) chess
7. (a) straight (b) crescent (c) angular
(d) huge (e) round
8. (a) mechanic (b) gardener (c) farmer
(d) shepherd (e) potter

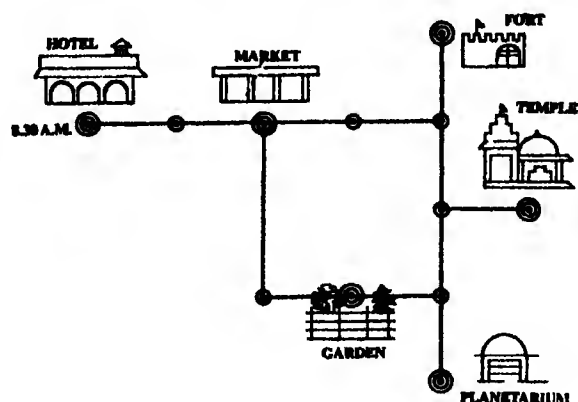
Tick-mark the most appropriate choice:

9. fan : heat as medicine : ?
(a) cure (b) patient (c) illness
(d) health
10. Bharat Natyam : dance as Mathematics : ?
(a) numbers (b) calculation
(c) Algebra (d) subject
11. stove : kitchen as ? : telephone
(a) number (b) dial
(c) message (d) talk
12. Shakespeare : drama as Nehru : ?
(a) history (b) politics
(c) Prime Minister (d) India
13. money : bank as ? : library
(a) reading (b) books
(c) readers (d) knowledge
14. Urdu : Hindi as Sitar : ?
(a) music (b) instrument
(c) Ravi Shankar (d) Sarod
15. memory : brain as ? : tongue
(a) mouth (b) taste
(c) slip (d) saliva
16. cuckoo : spring as ? : rains
(a) drops (b) clouds
(c) flood (d) frog

Choose the group of words with a similar relationship to that of the group given in question:

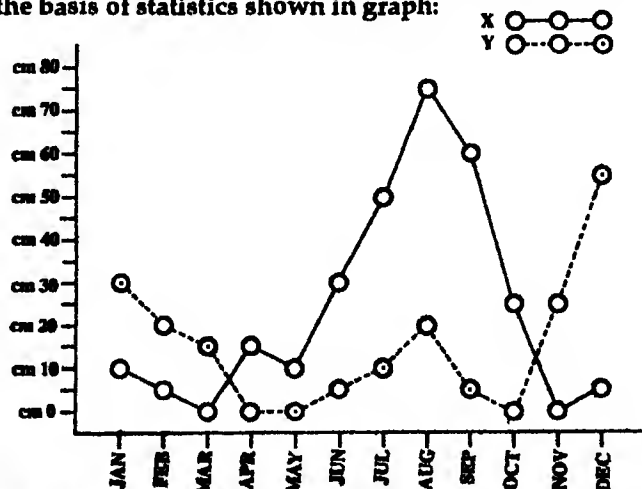
17. Hollywood : films : Bombay
(a) Ganga : river : Yamuna
(b) politician : historian : scientist
(c) college : education : school
(d) sea : river : ocean
18. brick : cement : stone
(a) hotel : restaurant : bar
(b) pen : ink : writing
(c) sugar : tea-leaves : milk
(d) wheat : rice : grain
19. comet : star : moon
(a) steamer : ship : raft
(b) god : saint : hermit
(c) book : atlas : newspaper
(d) painting : photography : artist
20. day : night : dusk
(a) summer : winter : spring
(b) desert : sand : oasis
(c) rich : poor : tycoon
(d) storm : cloud : rain
21. literature : poetry : drama
(a) light : bulb : candle
(b) death : poison : murder
(c) music : vocal : instrumental
(d) travelling : bus : train

The places of tourist interests in a city along with the roads connecting them are shown in the figure given below. A Tourist Bus starts from the hotel where the tourists are staying at 8.30 A.M. and goes round at a speed of 40 km per hour. The bus first takes the tourists to the old Fort where they spend 45 mts. From there they are taken to the Temple where they spend 30 mts. The bus then takes them to the Planetarium to see the show and waits there for 1 hr and 15 mts. From the Planetarium the tourists are taken to the Botanical Garden where they spend one hour. In the end, they are taken to the market where the bus waits for one full hour and then they are back at hotel. Now answer questions 22 to 27 with the help of the information given and the road map. The dots on the road mark kilometres, i.e. the distance between two dots is 1 km.



22. How many kms did the bus travel?
 (a) 13 (b) 15 (c) 18 (d) 19
23. At what time did the bus return to hotel?
 (a) 1.27 P.M. (b) 1.30 P.M. (c) 1.35 P.M.
 (d) 1.48 P.M. (e) None of these
24. Some historians were not interested in temple and planetarium. They stayed at the old Fort and reached the planetarium half a minute before the bus was to leave by taking a taxi that took them straight to the planetarium at a speed of 40 km per hour. When did they leave the Fort in the taxi?
 (a) 11.20 A.M. (b) 11.10 A.M.
 (c) 11.25.30 A.M. (d) None of these
25. When did the party arrive at market?
 (a) 12.36 P.M. (b) 12.24 P.M.
 (c) 11.55 A.M. (d) None of these
26. At what time did the tourist bus leave the temple?
 (a) 9.47 A.M. (b) 9.52 A.M.
 (c) 9.57 A.M. (d) None of these
27. When did they arrive at the park?
 (a) 11.23 A.M. (b) 10.57 A.M.
 (c) 11.21.30 A.M. (d) None of these

The graph, given below shows rainfall round the year of two places, X and Y. Answer questions 28 to 34 on the basis of statistics shown in graph:



28. Which month records equal rainfall for both X and Y?
 (a) April (b) October
 (c) November (d) None
29. What is the difference in the annual rainfall of X and Y?
 (a) 95 cm (b) 85 cm
 (c) 100 cm (d) None of these
30. The rainfall of X and Y, if added, is 60 cm. during two months. Which are these two months?
 (a) July and Dec. (b) Mar. & Apr.
 (c) July & Sept. (d) None of these
31. X has no rainfall during.
 (a) Mar & Nov (b) Apr. & May
 (c) Oct & Nov (d) None of these
32. In which of the following parts of India could Y be situated?
 (a) Near Himalayan region
 (b) On the Western Ghats near sea coast
 (c) On the Eastern Ghats in South near sea coast
 (d) In extreme eastern parts
33. Where could X be situated?
 (a) West Rajasthan (b) Andamans
 (c) Eastern Tamil Nadu (d) U.P. (east)
34. What is the average rainfall of Y per month?
 (a) +17 cm (b) +15 cm
 (c) +18 cm (d) None of these
35. If 1st Jan 1996 is on Monday then 1st April of the same year would be on:
 (a) Monday (b) Sunday
 (c) Wednesday (d) Thursday

SYLLOGISMS

In questions 36 to 42, a situation has been explained in a few statements followed by a conclusion. You have to say whether the conclusion

- (a) necessarily follows from the statements.
 (b) is only a long-drawn one.
 (c) definitely does not follow from the statements.
 (d) is doubtful as the data provided is inadequate.

Note: Your answers should only be in the light of the statements given.

Statements:

36. 1. When India enjoys summer, the Australians have winters.
 2. Seasons in Northern hemisphere and Southern hemisphere are opposite to each other.

Conclusion: India and Australia are in different hemispheres.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

Statements:

37. 1. When Chief of our army went to the Western border for an official visit, the Pak army opened fire.
2. The army Chief of Pakistan is soon going to inspect the area across our border line.

Conclusion: When he comes for inspection our soldiers would open fire.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

Statements:

38. 1. A temple is being designed by some of the religious leaders.
2. Designing buildings is the job of architects.

Conclusion: Prior to become religious leaders, these persons were architects.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

Statements:

39. 1. In a car accident, an owner of the factory and his driver were injured.
2. The owner was attended by a team of senior doctors while the driver was looked after by junior staff.
3. In spite of having almost the same type of injuries, the owner died while the driver became alright.

Conclusion: The junior medical staff was more efficient than the senior doctors.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

Statements:

40. 1. Although Miss X is just 20, but with a little touching she looked 60 on the stage as her role demanded.
2. The role of a college student was successfully played by a 40-year old actress.

Conclusion: Make-up can perform wonders.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

Statements:

41. 1. Some people offer their hair to please gods.
2. Hair is usually used for making wigs.

Conclusion: Most of the gods are bald and thus need human hair for their wigs.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

Statements:

42. 1. Two of our girls won the prestigious Miss Universe and Miss World awards for the year

1994.

2. In the final round, some questions were asked which they answered beautifully and scored high marks.

Conclusion: The Indian girls were not only beautiful and charming but intelligent and alert as well.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

TYPE II

In questions given below, statements 1 and 2 are followed by conclusions I and II. Taking the statements to be true although they may appear at variance with commonly accepted truths, tick-mark your answers as under:

- (a) Only conclusion I follows from the statements.
(b) Only conclusion II follows from the statements.
(c) Both I and II follow from the statements.
(d) Either I or II follows.
(e) Neither I nor II follows.

Statements:

43. 1. Some comets are moons.
2. All moons are planets.

Conclusions:

- I. Some planets are comets.
II. No comet is a planet.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements:

44. 1. All balls are poles.
2. All poles are nets.

Conclusions:

- I. Some balls are not nets.
II. Some nets are balls.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements:

45. 1. Some judges are clerks.
2. Some clerks are lawyers.

Conclusions:

- I. Some lawyers are judges.
II. No lawyer is a judge.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements:

46. 1. All spoons are glasses.
2. Some glasses are plates.

Conclusions:

- I. No plate is a spoon.
II. Some plates are spoons.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements

- 47 I The boys who put on blue shirts were either college students or members of dramatic club
II All the boys who were not members of the dramatic club wore red jackets

Conclusions

- I Some college students put on red jackets
II Some boys wore blue shirts but not red jackets
(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements

- 48 I Poonam is younger than Rajesh but older than Manu who is older than Tanu
II Ved is older than Poonam but younger than Rajesh

Conclusions

- I Rajesh is the oldest among the group
II Tanu is the youngest
(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements

- 49 I All the beautiful looking houses are ill-ventilated
II Some of the well ventilated houses are made of marble

Conclusions

- I No beautiful house is made of marble
II All the ordinary or ugly looking houses are well-ventilated
(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

TYPE III

In making decisions about important questions, it is advisable to distinguish between strong arguments and weak arguments so far as they are related to the question. A weak argument may not be directly related to the question, may be related to some trivial aspect of the question or may be of minor importance. In questions given below, a question is followed by arguments I and II. You have to decide which of the arguments is strong and which is weak. Then tick mark your answers as directed.

- (a) Only I is strong
(b) Only II is strong
(c) Both I and II are strong
(d) Either I or II is strong
(e) Neither I nor II is strong

50 Is live telecast of the Parliamentary proceedings a wise step?

- I Yes, the citizens must know what the members elected by them are doing in the Parliament
II No, the citizens might lose their faith in their leaders when they see them as nothing but charging bulls

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

51 Should hunger-strike be treated as an attempt to suicide?

- I Yes, if one remains hungry for too long one can't survive
II No, every type of a strike is just a demonstration

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

52 Should stray dogs be killed?

- I Yes, they bark too much at night and disturb everyone's sleep
II No, they are absolutely harmless creatures

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

53 Is arrest of anti-social elements just as a safety measure justified?

- I Yes, if there is some risk, they are the persons who start trouble which may take toll of human lives
II No, when they have not done anything wrong, why should they be arrested just on assumptions?

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

54 Have the Five-Year Plans helped India?

- I Yes, they were the first steps towards modernization
II No, India had to take debts from foreign countries for their implementation

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

55 Has UN been successful in solving international problems?

- I Yes, it has intervened and stopped so many wars which might have continued for years
II No, the solutions are very temporary and the relations between the nations and their problems stand where they were

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

56 Do believers in non-violence have more moral force than those who are prepared to risk their lives in violent actions?

- I Yes, it requires great strength to bear tortures and yet not be revengeful or be broken
II No, risking one's life is more dangerous
(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

TYPE IV

In questions given below, a statement is followed by implications I and II. An implication means something taken for granted, hinted at or understood. Tick-mark your answers as follows.

- (a) Only I is implicit.
(b) Only II is implicit.
(c) Both I and II are implicit.

- (d) Either I is implicit or II.
(e) Neither I nor II is implicit.

Statement:

57. Election result usually show the defeat of the ruling party.

Implications:

- I. The ruling party becomes too sure of its success.
II. People get so fed up with the party in power that they want a change.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement:

58. In film-line when new faces come up, the older generation begins to feel insecure.

Implications:

- I. New stars take less money and work more sincerely.
II. It reminds the older generation that they are aging and soon the industry will have no use for them.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement:

59. The dishes that were served to the guests were not ordered by the host.

Implications:

- I. They were ordered by the guests.
II. The restaurant had very limited dishes hence there was no choice.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement:

60. Whenever there is a snowfall in higher altitudes, the temperature of the whole of North India goes down.

Implications:

- I. The north-east cold winds brings the whole part under the spell of cold wave.
II. If there is no snowfall, we'll have summer round the year.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement:

61. The idiot-box (TV) is constantly warning people to save themselves from AIDS.

Implications:

- I. TV is a powerful media for reaching masses.
II. AIDS is the only dangerous and fatal disease.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement:

62. Some of the temples are regularly visited by the

foreign tourists.

Implications:

- I. The tourists are interested in the architecture and ornamentation of these temples.
II. The foreigners are devotees of Indian gods and goddesses.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement:

63. The number of earthquakes in India is on increase.

Implications:

- I. The interior parts of India are getting hotter.
II. Nuclear tests are responsible for these earthquakes.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

TYPE V

Each question given below has a problem and the proposed solutions I and II that might solve it. You have to judge which is the right solution. Tick-mark the right answer as under:

- (a) Only I is the right course of action.
(b) Only II is the right course of action.
(c) Both I and II are right.
(d) Either I or II is the right course of action.
(e) Both I and II lack force.

64. The police has been secretly informed of the involvement of a very notable celebrity in some nefarious trade.

- I. The person concerned must be arrested immediately.
II. Since the person is a celebrity, he should not be touched unless there is some proof, so his actions must be shadowed.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

65. The terrorists have kidnapped some school children and in return, are demanding release of two of their hard-boiled members.

- I. The criminals should not be released in any case.
II. The criminals should be released so that innocent children do not suffer unnecessarily.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

66. There has been a violent clash between the medicos and the university students.

- I. The Vice-Chancellor and the Principal of the Medical College should be asked to intervene.
II. A meeting of the leaders of both the Union should be called to end the disputes in a peaceful way.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

67. In spite of regular vigilance, drugs continue to flow into the city.

I. More staff should be put on the trail of smugglers.

II. There should be a rapport between the Intelligence Branches of different States as well as countries.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

68. The authorities are worried about the trains being always late.

I. Some incentive should be provided to the staff that observes punctuality.

II. Those who are responsible for delays should be penalised.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

69. Our athletes are not upto the mark.

I. India does not lack talents hence a thorough search should be made for persons who are gifted, have potentials and talent.

II. India must search for the best coaches.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

70. The cases of bride burning for dowry are on increase.

I. All these cases should be handled by women only.

II. All the new brides should be registered and constantly kept in touch to know if the in-laws are harassing them.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. (c) In all the others 'tri' means 3.
2. (b) All the others are obtained from living beings.
3. (e) All the others are Asian countries.
4. (a) All the others are connected with playing cards.
5. (c) All the others are visible parts.
6. (c) All the others are games.
7. (d) All the others are shapes while this one is size.
8. (a) All the others depend upon land.
9. (c) One is used to get rid of the other.
10. (d) One is a specific branch of the other.
11. (b) One is a part of the other.
12. (a) The relationship is that of the write and the subject that interests him.
13. (b) One is systematically stored in the other.
14. (d) Both belong to the same category.
15. (b) One is special organ for the other.
16. (d) The creature is related to the season.
17. (c) 18. (c) 19. (a) 20. (a)
21. (c) 22. (c) 23. (a) 24. (b)
25. (b) 26. (c)

27. (d) The answer should be $11.19\frac{1}{2}$ mts.

28. (d) 29. (c) 30. (a) 31. (a)

32. (c) In India, the South Eastern Coast has winter rainfall.

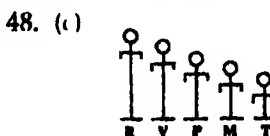
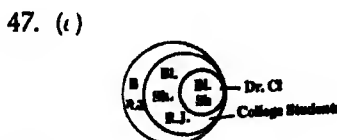
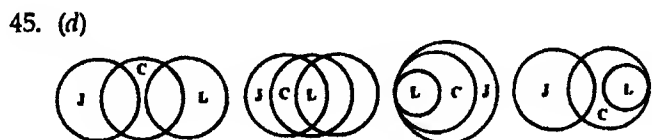
33. (d) 34. (b) 35. (a) 36. (a)

37. (c) 38. (c) 39. (b) 40. (a)

41. (c) 42. (a)

Questions of Type II are best answered by drawing diagrams of all the possible situations and then reaching a fool-proof conclusion:

Let each diagram be represented by a circle irrespective of its size.



49. (e) 50. (c) 51. (e) 52. (e) 53. (c)
54. (a) 55. (a) 56. (a) 57. (b)
58. (b) 59. (d) 60. (a) 61. (a)
62. (a) 63. (e) 64. (b) 65. (b)
66. (c) 67. (c) 68. (d) 69. (c)
70. (e)

before themselves.

Develop stamina that is more than equal to the task in hand. Remain relaxed and cope with tension as you work hard and harder. Motivate yourself for higher effort. Hit hard at your target.

An untrained soldier fires at a dummy. A trained one fires at some part of the dummy—say, the eye.

William James, the celebrated psychologist says: "The human individual lives far within his limits. He possesses powers which he habitually fails to use."

The mind and body have vast powers of endurance and reserves of stamina. These reserves of endurance and stamina are usually tested in hard times.

The exam is at hand and you are not fully prepared. You study far into the night, go to sleep for an hour or two and start studying again till late in the morning.

You go straight to the examination hall and answer every question. You take a few hour's rest and again start studying for the next exam. This you carry on for weeks and still you keep fit.

Potential

USE your full potential. In the course of our ordinary, easy-going life we do not make full use of our potential but in an emergency we draw upon them.

Your desire to get through an exam; your intense concern about the health and safety of your dear one makes you draw upon your reserves. You feel that you are equal to the extraordinary task and you find enough energy for it. It is your mental attitude that gets you through.

Create the spirit of "urgency" while working for your goal. In that way alone you can work hard.

The energy you use in your daily activities is made up from the food you eat, the oxygen you breathe, and the healing touch of sleep you get at night.

In order to get from each day the work of more than a day, you must learn how to conserve your energy

and to make it go a long way.

Late Jawaharlal Nehru was an awfully busy man. His days and nights were a continuous round of activity—conferences, talks, travels, decision-makings, appointments, public speeches, attending to the needs of the people. How did he do it? Simply by relaxing himself during every minute he could snatch from his overbusy schedule.

You too can increase your efficiency and capacity for work by breaking your day's efforts with short periods of relaxation. Relax and live longer.

So, plan your day's activity in such a manner that you eliminate unnecessary chores. Do the more difficult or more creative part of your work at *peak* of your energy time.

Do things when you feel fresh and vibrant. Thus a few minutes spent at such a time save you of wasted energy during the day.

Importance of Planning

PLAN your work. Finish work the same day. Leaving your unfinished work for tomorrow only increases your work-load. You feel unrelieved. It decreases energy. Plan your work and work your plan.

Once you have gained confidence in your own self and have learned how to make the most of yourself, the only thing left out to make you successful is a motive.

Motivation is an *inner* drive that fires you to attain your goal. Motivation is built on two things—an urge to *work* and a goal to *achieve*.

The drive, most desirable and the most worthy of a man, is the desire for self-fulfilment. You will never be able to put your heart and soul in the work nor you will be able to mobilise your zeal, your fervour, your innermost powers if inner spark is missing. You will never feel real satisfaction, the edifying moments of contentment that come when you achieve self-fulfilment.

Your power, money, prestige do not give self-fulfilment unless you work for the real urge in you. If you were to follow your real desire you

would work with your whole being, with your full powers. Jawaharlal Nehru was a politician but became an outstanding writer simply because he had the urge to write.

Motivate yourself

YOUR urge drives you to a goal. Those who succeed have a long-range and short-range goals. Each short-range goal works as a step carrying *one* towards the final goal. How well you reach your long-range goal, depends upon how efficiently you complete your short-range goals.

Set the target of your short-range goal higher than you think you can reach.

Be specific about your goals. You must be clear in your mind how they are going to help you reach the final goal.

By throwing a challenge to yourself in the form of a specific time and date you mobilise your dormant powers.

Mulk Raj Anand, now 90, writes one article a day to meet his needs. How does he succeed? He generates his own "oxygen"—motivation.

A detailed study of the lives of more than 300 men and women of outstanding ability enumerates the following traits.

Their mettle for struggle was brought out in the face of difficulties. They persisted steadily in the pursuit of their goals. They completed important tasks on their own initiative. Their wish to perform brilliantly was a passion with them.

The force that distinguishes a man successful from a failure is hard work and perseverance. The need for persistence is the greatest when the going is tough and when circumstances are against you. That is the time to show your character. Hold on for because that might be just the moment when the tide is going to turn in your favour.

Prepare yourself for success. Better be prepared and not go rather than go and not be prepared!

Facts about Science

Laser

The word **Laser** is an acronym derived from "light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation". **Laser** is any class of device that produces an intense beam of light of a very pure single colour. This light beam can be intense enough to vaporise the hardest and most heat-resistant materials.

The existence of stimulated emission was first recognised in 1917 by Einstein. But, ways to use it in devices were not found until the 1950s. The first laser was constructed in 1960 by Theodore H. Maiman of USA.

There are several different types of lasers, produced by different means, for different purposes. Some of the important ones are:

(a) **Optically pumped solid-state lasers:** An optically pumped solid-state laser consists of a rod of the material chosen, with its ends polished flat and parallel and coated with mirrors to reflect the laser light. The sides are left clear to admit the light from the pumping lamp, which may be a pulsed gas discharge, flashing on and off like a photographer's electronic flash bulb. It may be wound around the laser rod, positioned alongside, or focused on it by a mirror. The first operating laser employed a rod of pink ruby, an artificial crystal of sapphire (aluminium oxide). Many other rare-earth elements have since been employed, the most widely used being neodymium. Power outputs in the form of brilliant flashes of light of thousands of watts can be obtained.

(b) **Liquid lasers:** Solid-state lasers have the disadvantage of occasional breakdown and damage at higher power levels because of the intense heat generated within the material and by the pumping lamp. The liquid laser is not susceptible to

such damage; the crystalline or glassy rod is replaced by a transparent cell containing a suitable liquid, such as a solution of neodymium oxide or chloride in selenium oxychloride. Such cells can be made as large as desired to increase power output. Only a small number of inorganic liquids, however, will function as lasers.

(c) **Dye lasers:** Certain organic dyes are capable of fluorescing—i.e., re-radiating light of a different colour. Though the excited state of their atoms lasts only a small fraction of a second and the light emitted is not concentrated in a narrow band, many such dyes have been made to exhibit laser action, with the advantage that they can be tuned to a wide range of frequencies.

(d) **Gas-discharge lasers:** Atoms in a gas discharge can be excited to radiate and produce light, as in a neon sign. Occasionally, a particular energy level will cause an exceptionally high number of atoms to accumulate within it. If mirrors are positioned at the ends of the discharge tube, laser action results. Though the conditions are unusual and occur for only a few of the many wavelengths at which the discharge emits, most gases can be made to exhibit laser action at some wavelength under certain discharge conditions. Gas-discharge lasers commonly use a helium-neon mixture, though those designed to produce laser action at infrared wavelengths employ such gases as carbon monoxide and hydrogen cyanide.

(e) **Gas dynamic lasers:** If a hot gas is allowed to cool rapidly, the number of molecules in a low-energy state may decrease more rapidly and fall below the number in a higher energy state, thus permitting laser action. This condition can be achieved

by expanding burning carbon monoxide mixed with nitrogen through jet nozzles. High power outputs of more than 30,000 watts can be obtained.

(f) **Chemical lasers:** Certain chemical reactions produce enough high-energy atoms to permit laser action to take place. Laser action can occur in carbon dioxide, for example, if it is present when the elements hydrogen and fluorine are reacting to produce hydrogen fluoride. Large amounts of energy can be released when only moderate amounts of the appropriate materials react.

(g) **Semiconductor lasers:** A semiconductor laser consists of a flat junction of two pieces of semiconductor material, each of which has been treated with a different type of impurity. Aluminium gallium arsenide and gallium arsenide typically are used in lasers of this type. When a large electrical current is passed through such a device, laser light emerges from the junction region. Power output is limited, but the low cost, small size, and comparatively high efficiency make these devices suitable for use as light sources in optical fibre communications systems and in compact digital audio disc players.

(h) **Free-electron lasers:** Lasers of this type are more efficient than any other variety in producing beams of very high power radiation. Furthermore, these devices are tunable, so that they can be made to operate at microwave to ultraviolet wavelengths. (Theoretically they have the potential of generating laser radiation of X-ray wavelength, though present technology is still incapable of such short wavelengths.) In a free-electron laser, free electrons (i.e., those not bound to nuclei) from a particle accelerator or some other source are passed through an un-

dulator (commonly called a "wiggler"), a device consisting of a linear array of electromagnets. An alternating magnetic field in the undulator bends the electrons into a spiral path around the lines of force, whereby they are accelerated to velocities approaching the speed of light and emit energy in the form of synchrotron radiation. The intensity and wavelength of this radiation can be adjusted by modifying certain parameters of the magnetic field. Because of this ability to produce laser light tunable over a broad range of wavelengths and high efficiency, researchers believe that the free-electron laser, with further development, will prove especially suitable in such applications as isotope separation, semiconductor research, and ballistic missile defense (namely, as a laser beam weapon).

Laser applications: The light produced by lasers is in general far more monochromatic, directional, powerful, and coherent than that from any other light sources. Nevertheless, the individual kinds of lasers differ greatly in these properties as well as in wavelength, size, and efficiency. There is no single laser suitable for all purposes, but some of the combinations of properties can do things that were difficult or impossible before lasers were developed.

A continuous visible beam from a laser using a gas, such as the helium-neon combination, provides a nearly ideal straight line for all kinds of alignment applications. The beam from such a laser typically diverges by less than one part in a thousand, approaching the theoretical limit. The beam's divergence can be reduced by passing it backward through a telescope, although fluctuations in the atmosphere then limit the sharpness of a beam over a long path. Lasers have come to be widely used for alignment in large construction—e.g., to guide machines for drilling tunnels and for laying pipelines.

A pulsed laser can be used in a light radar, sometimes called LIDAR, and the narrowness of its beam permits sharp definition of targets. As

with radar, the distance to an object is measured by the time taken for the light to reach and return from it. LIDAR echoes have been returned from the Moon, facilitated by a multi-prism reflector that was placed there by the first astronauts to land there. Distances can be measured from an observatory on Earth to the lunar mirror with an accuracy of several centimetres. Simultaneous measurements of the mirror's distance and direction from two observatories on different parts of the Earth could give an accurate value for the distance between the two observatories. A series of such measurements can tell the rate at which continents are drifting relative to each other.

A vertically directed laser radar in an airplane can serve as a fast, high-resolution device for mapping fine details, such as the contours of steps in a stadium or the shape of the roof of a house. With a pulsed laser radar, returns can be obtained from dust particles and even from air molecules at higher altitudes. Thus air densities can be measured and air currents can sometimes be traced.

The brightness and coherence of laser light make it especially suitable for visual effects and photography that simulate third dimensional depth—e.g., holography (q.v.).

The light from many lasers is relatively powerful and can be focused by a conventional lens system to a small spot of great intensity. Thus even a moderately small pulsed laser can vaporize a small amount of any substance and drill narrow holes in the hardest materials. Ruby lasers, for example, are used to drill holes in diamonds for wire drawing dies and in sapphires for watch bearings. For biological research, a finely focused laser can vaporize parts of a single cell, thus permitting micro-surgery of chromosomes.

Strong heating can be produced by a laser at a place where no mechanical contact is possible. Thus one of the earliest applications of lasers was for surgery on the retina of the eye.

Lasers are also used for small-

scale cutting and welding. They can trim resistors to exact values by removing material and can alter connections within integrated arrays of microcircuit elements. A pulse of light from a laser can vaporize a sample of a substance for analysis by suitable instruments. By this method an extremely small sample can be analyzed without introducing contaminants.

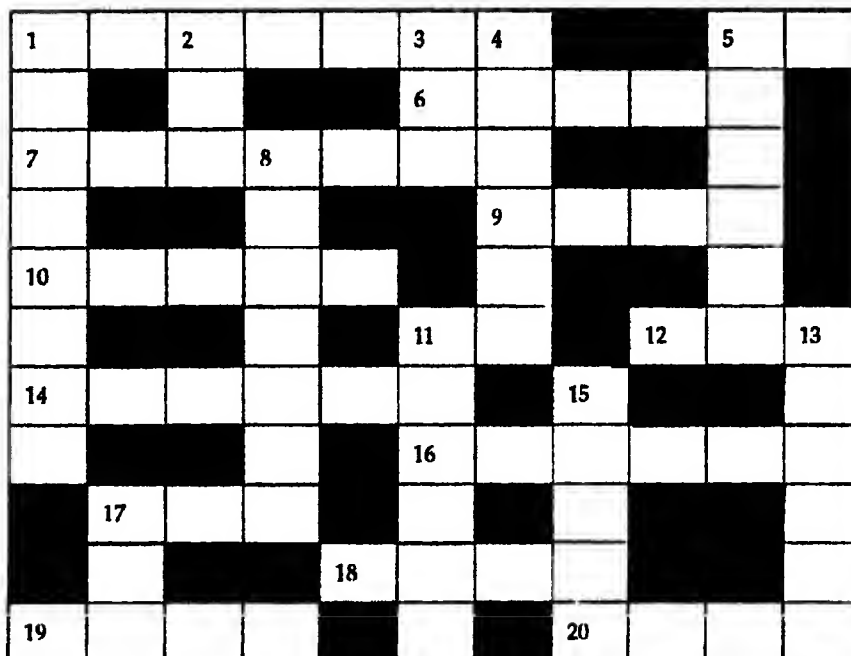
Laser beams can be used for communications. Because the light frequency is so high (around 5×10^{14} hertz for visible light), the intensity can be rapidly altered to encode very complex signals. In principle, one laser beam could carry as much information as all existing radio channels. Laser light can, however, be blocked by rain, fog, or snow so that, for reliable communications on Earth, the laser beam would need to be enclosed in a protective medium. Optical fibres made of glass and covered with a cladding material are employed for this purpose.

Laser technology is integral to optical disc recording and storage systems. In such a system, digital data are recorded by burning a series of microscopic holes, commonly referred to as pits, with a laser beam into thin metallic film on the surface of a small-diameter disc. In this manner, information from magnetic tape is encoded on a master disc, which is replicated by a process known as stamping. In the read mode, laser light of low intensity is reflected off the disc surface and is "read" by light-sensitive diodes. The amount of light received by the diodes varies according to the presence or the absence of the pits, and this input is digitized by the diode circuits. The digital signals are subsequently converted to analog information on a video screen. Compact audio disc players work in much the same way except that the digital signals are transformed into sound impulses.

Lasers also are used in a major type of computer printer. Laser printers employ a laser beam and a system of optical devices to etch images on a photoconductor drum. The images are carried from the drum to paper by means of electrostatic photocopying.

General Knowledge

Crossword No. 19



ACROSS

1. An artificial word formed from the initial letters of the words comprising the title of an organisation (7).
5. Measure of the acidity of a solution is usually expressed as ____ (2).
6. Fifth largest planet of solar system (5).
7. A chemical substance used to produce a chemical reaction (7).
9. That part of a plant which absorbs moisture and food (4).
10. A consolidated laminated clay rock (5).
11. A member of bull family (2).
12. Abbreviated name of high explosive solid (1,1,1).
14. Elongated depression in earth's surface between mountains (6).
16. Any quantity that is sufficiently defined when the magnitude is given in appropriate units (6).
17. Abbreviated name of UN organisation that works for labour interests (1,1,1).
18. Prefix denoting one million, million times; 10^{12} (4).
19. A quantity or dimension adopted as a standard of measurement (4).

20. Rise and fall of surface of oceans caused by gravitational pull of moon (4).

DOWN

1. A substance used for rubbing or grinding down surfaces (8).
2. Abbreviated name of Ribonucleic acid (1,1,1).
3. Japanese currency (3).
4. A mould for shaping a cast (6).
5. Fundamental quantum of electromagnetic energy (6).
8. Surname of Italian astronomer. Constructed first telescope (7).
11. Shell made of two unequal halves with rough outer surface. Source of pearls (6).
13. A force, moment of force or system of forces that tends to produce rotation (6).
15. A measure of weight of diamonds and other gems (5).
17. An electrically charged atom (3).

(Answers to G.K. Crossword No. 19 will appear in March '95 issue)

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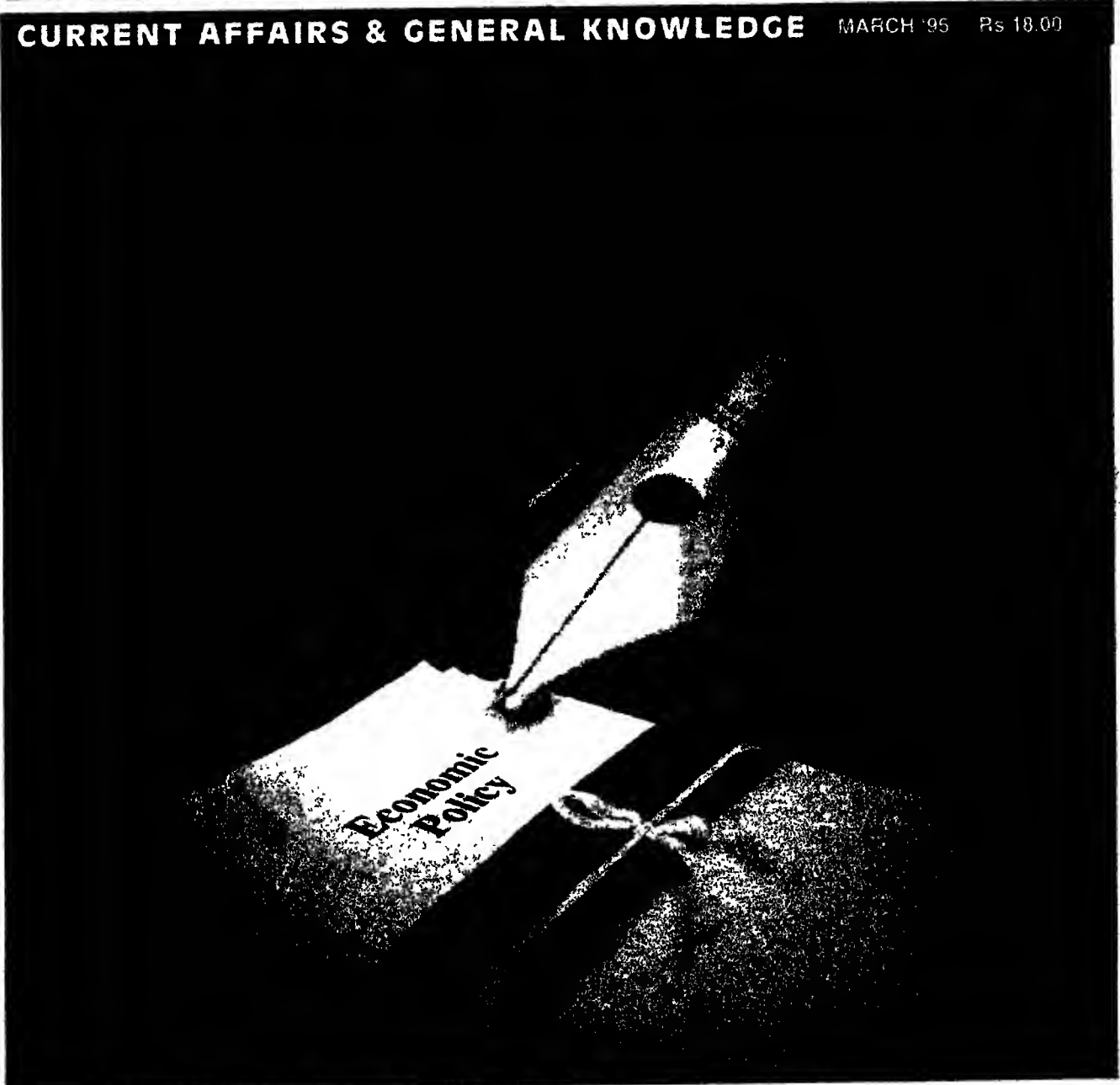
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The Competition MASTER

VOLUME 36, No. 6

MARCH, 1996

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LAYOUT & COVER DESIGN

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CHANDIKA PRESS PVT LTD BY D D. KHANNA AT
CHANDIKA PRESS PVT LTD, 126, INDUSTRIAL AREA-I,
CHANDIGARH-160 002

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RNI No RNI/434/59

Creating a new India is the dream of our people. It is a dream which has been haunting the minds of our people since the days of the British rule. It is a dream which has been haunting the minds of our people since the days of the British rule. It is a dream which has been haunting the minds of our people since the days of the British rule.

Such intellectually equipped, all-round qualified and physically fit youth will be expected to transform the world which has truly been described as "a mass of folly".

We could all make this a joint endeavour through full cooperation in acquiring the capability to tackle the nation's problems and efficiently run the services. Thus we could justify the hopes of our Founding Fathers.

We are doing our bit in this direction, and we feel confident that you will do yours.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Signature

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READERS' FORUM

The best two letters of the month, appearing in the box, have been awarded a prize of Rs 50.00 each. Readers are invited to send us their views on topics covered in this issue. The decision of the Editors will be final.

TRAVELLING THE INFOBAHN

The hi-tech communication systems have shrunk the world like never before. The whole world is practically "on-line" and any information is available at the touch of the button. However, there are several areas, especially in India and other developing countries, where, what to talk of information technology, even electricity is not available 24 hours a day. The gap between the haves and have-nots is very big. It is necessary to ensure that the information technology is provided in each and every corner of the country and made accessible to everyone. Only then will it be of help and use and assist in economic growth of the country.

M. Murshid Pasa
Calcutta

EDUCATION AND DEMOCRACY

As for a flowering plant, good quality seed with proper nourishment is necessary, similarly for the development of real democracy educated people are a must.

Rajiv Roshan
Muzaffarpur

Today if there is so much confusion in, and exploitation of our democratic system it is because majority of Indians are illiterate or semi-literate. It is the lack of knowledge that restricts people to vote on territorial or caste loyalties. Lack of awareness prevents them to see things on a broader canvas. The democratic set-up of the nation can be kept intact in its true spirit only by efforts to make all illiterates educated.

Shuchika Sahay
Patna

PARTIES AND POLITICIANS

In recent times there has been a legitimate question-mark against the concept of democracy in our country. This is not because we have lost faith in democracy, but because we have allowed hypocrites into the arena of politics. These people do not believe in the well-being of the masses. It is time for the people of India to rise and commit themselves to the goal of establishing a just, humane, democratic order.

C. Chandrasekhar
Madras

Political parties are a must in a democratic system. If some political parties vitiate the atmosphere, encourage partisan spirit, offer an opportunity to corrupt and self-seeking political advocates, they do so because the Indian electorate allows them to do so by electing them every now and then. Only an enlightened public opinion can checkmate evil influences and not a change in the system.

Soumya Ranjan Biswal
Bhubaneswar

ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

One thing has been proved in the Assembly elections held in November-December, 1994. Corrupt and lethargic governments are not acceptable. I hope the message has gone home with our politicians too.

Sudhakar Bhende
Bombay

The drubbing of Congress in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka has proved that

EDUCATION AND DEMOCRACY

Education is indispensable in making ordinary citizens aware of their rights and responsibilities. With education comes a sense of duty, discipline and patriotism—characteristics which our present-day politicians badly need. When the masses will be educated, their leaders will also be educated. After all leaders don't come from outside. They are part of our society.

Neelu Sharma
New Delhi

PARTIES AND POLITICIANS

In the pursuit of power, the Indian politician takes advantage of national problems the way an enemy would. For him the woes of the nation mean simply a new opportunity to garner votes. And while he confronts with his opponents he does not seem to care if his moves are good for the country or not. The biggest problem is that politicians are refusing to rise above their dwarfish selves.

Congress no longer has the stronghold over the electorate, as it did a decade ago. The main cause of debacle is there for everyone to see corruption, inefficiency and factionalism have been the main causes of defeat. Let's not let the vested interests propagate that the policy of liberalisation was responsible for the defeat of Congress. This is not true.

Sudhanshu Walia
Ludhiana

POPULATION PROBLEM

The single biggest factor that contributed to slow economic growth has been ever growing population. What India today needs is not a revised family planning programme but rapid economic growth. An eminent economist once said, "Development is the best contraceptive."

Debdas Adhikari
Purulia, West Bengal

In the February '95 Readers' Forum a reader had presented some 'Ps' that have been responsible for India's sorry plight. I feel that the biggest factor responsible has been "population". All the other 'Ps' like pollution, poverty, etc follow from this. Control of overpopulation can solve 90 per cent of our

problems.

Pawan Talwar
Uttarkashi, U.P.

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Ariaria, Bihar

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Manohar Jai Prakash
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Intellectuals are not snobs or conceited men who think they have the right answers to all the world's questions. A true intellectual, in fact, is one who, despite all the intelligence he possesses and the knowledge he has mastered, displays a remarkable degree of humility. Pride and prejudice are as far away from his mind as the earth is from the sky. The degree of his intellect can be judged from the extent of the courtesy and consideration he extends to people less enlightened than he is. In almost every country it is the intellectuals who shape the style and pattern of things. A nation which does not trust its intellectuals, it is said, does not trust itself. The men of action, after all, are the unconscious instruments of the men of thought. Doesn't thinking come first and action afterwards? Dry, isolated, ivory tower intellect is a mere rattling thing that helps no cause and no human being, not even the thinker himself. He must utilize his intellect for the common good, and just as God placed no limits on the degree of intelligence a human being may acquire by dint of labour and devotion, similarly, the sky is the limit for the practical exercise and application of intellect.

The role which intellectuals have played in the course of history is indeed so remarkable that it remains unsurpassed. The great thinkers Voltaire and Rousseau gave to humanity the unique and unforgettable slogans of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity, which have been enshrined in many constitutions and which have formed the permanent foundation of many political institutions. History bears witness that whenever the leadership of a country falls into the hands of illiterate or uncultured people relying on brawn rather than the brain, there is

deterioration into intrigue, violence with a blatant struggle between factions, all leading to total chaos, instability or a revolution. It is only when leaders who are well-educated, sincere and firm believers in the decencies of life, in other words those who are intellectually well-equipped, assume power does good government ensue.

India herself was awakened from slumber in the 19th century as a result of the sustained efforts of Intellectual giants who aroused the masses and made them conscious of their rights. Education spread the gospel of liberal nationalism and to this gospel can be traced the beginnings of the Indian National Congress.

Apart from playing other key roles in society, intellectuals help maintain high moral and ethical standards. A Society which lacks intellectuals will lack the agents who can bring about the crucial change in outlook that alone can ensure justice and morality. Besides, intellectuals discourage the trend towards materialism.

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India-USA: Changing Equations

The recent visit of US Defence Secretary Mr William J Perry to India has brought to focus the change in relationship between the two biggest democracies of the world. Mr Perry's visit came seven years after the visit of President Reagan's Defence Secretary Mr Carlisle. In the intervening period the relations between India and USA swung like a pendulum swinging between average to poor. Mr Perry's visit was followed by the visit of US Commerce Secretary Mr Ronald Brown. The visit helped give a further boost to the trade relations.

The high level visits indicate that the US government is now recognising the importance of India—in its strategic as well as economic plans.

SINCE the end of the Cold War USA has shown keenness, from time to time, to develop military as well as economic cooperation. Today economic component has become an important component of international diplomacy. The emerging economic potential of India and association with it can have considerable impact on the world scene. USA can not afford to ignore a potential market which is larger than the whole of Western Europe put together. This fact was duly highlighted by Prime Minister P V Narasimha Rao when he visited USA in May, 1994.

Prime Minister Rao's visit, in fact, paved the way for normalisation of relations between the two countries. The preceding twelve months had seen the relation stooping to the lowest levels. Irresponsible statements on Punjab and Kashmir by senior US officials, followed by certain statements by President Clinton, resulted in relations going from bad to worse. Fortunately for India, and also USA, USA recognised soon that

India must not be rubbed wrongly. It realised that India is a major power in South Asia, not just in terms of military might but also in terms of population, size and strategic location. No super-power can ignore this.

Mr Perry's visit can be termed as a milestone in Indo-US relations. It marks the beginning of a new phase in a hitherto unexplored area of common security interests. The visit resulted in signing of an agreement envisaging increased interaction between Indian Ministry of Defence and its US counterpart, besides expanding the scope and content of cooperative defence research and production activities. Titled 'Agreed Minute on Defence Cooperation', the document has been described as the first of its kind between the two Defence Ministries in the post-cold war period.

Although Indo-US defence cooperation goes back to 1991, when service to service cooperation began, it could not go far because of lack of an institutionalised consultative process, which is very necessary when the Armed forces are under strong civilian control. The recent agreements are expected to take care of this shortcoming.

Prime Minister Rao expressed confidence that the visit of Mr Perry would strengthen the growing Indo-US contacts in various spheres. Both Mr Rao and Mr Perry favoured 'close consultations' on regional issues and those concerning global peace and security.

Prime Minister Rao agreed that the UN peace-keeping was an area in which the two countries could cooperate. However, he emphasised that ground-rules for the same be

clearly defined.

New Delhi and Washington differ on certain aspects of peace-keeping operations, like the command and control of forces, financing and duration of such operations. India favours the 'sunset clause' for bringing to a close operations that have outlived their utility. At the same time there is convergence of views on the utility of peace-keeping operations and the necessity of a standby force for such tasks.

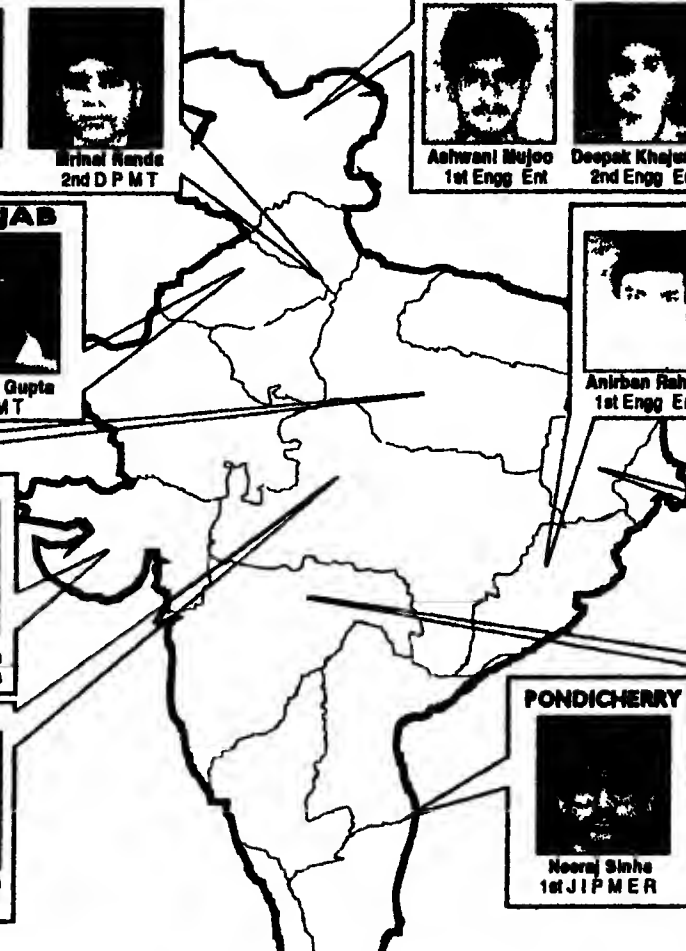
Mr Perry's visit has given a new twist to the relations between the two countries. The new partnership ensures that bilateral relations, especially in the crucial area of security, are not at the cost of their respective relations with other countries. Today USA is willing to listen carefully to India's core fundamental security concerns. It agrees that the issues are far more complex than what appears on surface. At the same time USA expects India to exercise restraint and avoid escalation. For India it is not difficult approach since restraint has been cornerstone of its security policies.

Increased economic ties: The visit of US Secretary of Commerce, Mr Ronald Brown, as the head of a "presidential business development mission", resulted in setting up of the Indo-US Commercial Alliance, a super forum for bilateral consultations aimed at forging closer business-to-business links. The initial period of the alliance will be two years.

Business collaborations—in power, telecommunications, insurance sector etc—envisaging US investment of \$2.6 billion, were also signed during Mr Brown's visit.

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Soon after signing the memorandum of understanding, Union Commerce Minister, Mr Pranab Mukherjee made the demand for larger US-market access for its products. Mr Mukherjee said that an improved access to the markets of developed countries, especially the US, was critical for the "continued success of our reforms process".

India also urged US to consider an extension of the Generalised System of Preferences (GSP), for Indian exports to US, beyond July 31, 1995. Indian exports to the US, under GSP, amount to more than \$750 million and constitute about 17 per cent of India's total exports to USA.

Mr Brown indicated that the growing commercial ties with India was the beginning of a new era of partnership between the two countries. He said that the business deals worth \$2.6 billion were only the beginning. "We are encouraging billions of dollars to come to India", he said.

Mr Brown also delivered to Prime Minister Rao a letter from President Clinton in which he expressed his keen desire to work with the Indian Prime Minister, to consolidate the US position as India's biggest partner and investor.

During his discussions with the Indian leaders, Mr Brown emphasised the need for steeper reduction in tariff, greater Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) protection and opening up the banking and insurance sector.

The Indian response varied from issue to issue. Regarding the opening up of the insurance sector, the Finance Minister, Dr Manmohan Singh, said that the government had undertaken the necessary consultations to build a consensus within the country and based on this a policy decision will be taken. On reduction in import tariffs, these will be progressively lowered in three to five years. As for IPR protection, India assured that it was ready to discuss these within the World Trade Organisation framework in a "constructive spirit".

Mr Jefferey E. Graten, US Undersecretary of Commerce for International Trade, who accompanied Mr Brown, noted that within the next decade or so India would become one of the world's biggest and most important emerging markets. The US would remain the world's most important and mature market, he said.

Mr Graten added, "we will both play a major role in the world, and are struggling to define that role. We both need each other in the new era ahead, where commercial ties and commercial enlargement will be at the core of our bilateral and global interests."

Mr Graten made it clear that the new US approach to India was not based on commercial interests alone. "Economic growth in India is a powerful stabilising force in a region of the world where stability is of paramount importance", he pointed.

Conclusion: There has never been a cause for direct confrontation between India and USA. Yet the relations have mostly been cold. The cold war brought in artificial divisions because of the distinct tilt of India towards the former Soviet Union. India never propagated as belonging to the Soviet camp but USA always considered India as unofficial member of the Soviet camp. The Soviet occupation of Afghanistan made things worse. Pakistan suddenly became strategically very important for USA. And, Pakistan made the best use of the opportunity to become nuclear right under the US nose.

Mistrusts are galore. These cannot be erased in one go. Although Afghanistan is no longer under Soviet occupation there has not been much change in US attitude towards Pakistan vis-a-vis Kashmir problem, terrorism and nuclear arms race in South Asia.

Pakistan is still considered a trusted ally and USA is not yet ready to openly condemn Pakistan for propagating terrorism across the border and waging a proxy war in Kashmir. As long as USA does not openly condemn Pakistan on these counts, the mistrust between India and USA will remain.

India also has points of disagreement with the US relating to stiffer protection for intellectual property rights, human rights in Kashmir and Punjab, and of course, the signing of nuclear non-proliferation treaty.

On NPT India feels that it is unfair to ask it to sign NPT while Pakistan has gone ahead and acquired full nuclear capability. Besides Pakistan, China too has an arsenal of weapons which too bothers India. Why should India be asked to control its defence programmes while the countries in the region have amassed weapons of mass destruction?

India also feels that US can, but is not using its clout with Pakistan to stop its proxy war against India. Pakistan's interference in Kashmir and Punjab is well known but the US Defence Secretary skirted such issues.

Just as India needs US influence to solve its security problems and a greater access to US markets for economic development, USA needs India for its own economic and strategic gains. Major economic players are today competing to capture the huge Indian market. USA can certainly not allow itself to be left behind in this race. Economic power is going to play a major role in coming years. Thus, a give and take relationship has to be developed. Of course, this has to be ensured that the concessions are mutually beneficial and not on the basis of unreasonable pressures and panicky responses.

The United States and India have embarked on the road to security cooperation. This is a very positive sign, but will involve a great deal of serious working together. The first priority will be to establish mutual trust.

Mr Perry was rightfully optimistic about the potential of Indo-US relations. Quoting from Graham Greene he said, "There always comes a moment in time when a door opens and lets the future in." The end of the cold war has opened such a door. "The future is out there waiting to come in", Mr Perry added.

100 Years of Cinema

TUESDAY, the seventh of July in the year 1896, the motion picture was born in India. It was described as 'marvel of the century', 'the wonder of the world'.

The first steps were taken by Harishchandra S. Bhatvadekar, better known as Save Dada. He got together two well-known wrestlers and photographed a reel of their bout (entitled *The Wrestlers*). Another film he made was of some monkeys being trained by their master. Thus, within four years of its birth at Watson's Hotel Bombay, the cinema had made "spectacular" progress.

Pundalik, a religious drama, based on a story specially enacted for the camera by actors made up for their roles, was a feature film in every sense and has to be acknowledged as India's first picture, preceding D.G. Phalke's *Raja Harishchandra*, exactly by a year.

It was finally with D.G. Phalke's *Raja Harishchandra*, released on May 3, 1913, that the Indian feature film came into being and the foundation was laid for a film industry that was to become the biggest in the world. *Raja Harishchandra* was 3,700 feet long, four reels, and ran for fifty minutes.

After 1920, Indian cinema shaped as an industry. This is most noticeable in production, which rose from a eight per year to eighteen (1920), forty (1921), eighty (1925) and a hundred and seventy-two at the turn of the decade. Boards of film censors were set up province-wise but they started functioning only from 1920.

In the 1925-26, came a film by which Indian cinema came to be widely known on international level. It was *The Light of Asia*. The brain behind it was Himansu Rai.

The year 1928 saw some spectacular successes as well as some

colossal failures. The first record of a silver jubilee run was in 1929, with *Kapal Kundala* running at for twenty-nine weeks.

The most remarkable thing about the birth of the sound film in India is that it did not come because of the silent films losing their hold and the box-office crumbling.

The silent cinema was at its peak when the talkie revolution came. The silent period scored the highest production features in its history, namely, 172 films in 1930 and 207 in 1931.

Films were completed quickly, some within ten days. The average budget was around 20,000 rupees and only three prints were made. Stars were paid salaries.

When Sulochana got five thousand for thirty-five days' work in Baburao Painter's *Love Immortal* (*Baur Bahadur*), she created a record for the highest ever paid amount.

The censorship being mostly political, passionate kisses and love scenes were quite common. This is contrary to popular belief today that films those days were "pure".

Another milestone was reached by *Alam Ara* which was described as an 'all talking, singing, dancing' picture and became an instant hit.

Then came musical hits with *Laila Majnu* having twenty-two songs and *Shakuntala* having forty-one!

In 1935, it was *Devdas* which exerted an influence that lasted for years. Barua himself played *Devdas*, while in Hindi, Saigal gave it a kind of popular image, with his acting and singing. Two more big names who made their debut at this time were Mehboob and Sohrab Modi.

With 1937 and its amazing string of achievements, the Indian cinema stepped into its golden age. The quantity fell compared to 1935 but the quality improved. Topping the

list was V. Shantaram's extraordinary work and easily among the best films made in India, *Duniya na Mane* (Hindi) and *Kunku* (Marathi).

The last year of the nineteen thirties also marked the crossing of twenty-five years by the Indian film and so the silver jubilee celebrations were held in May, 1939.

In its twenty-sixth year, the film industry held the eighth rank among Indian industries and fourth among the cinema industries of the world. Its total investment was Rs 17 crores and it employed 40,000 people.

The year 1941, the last in the golden era, was marked with films of exceptional merit as well as box-office pull. By 1943, the industry began to feel the stress of the war. Shortage of raw stock led feature films to be restricted in length and production. Censorship was made stricter. Nationalistic songs, photos of national leaders and all references to Gandhiji were forbidden. There was a tilt to musicals. Smuggling of national sentiments into songs or dialogue was pursued and often succeeded because of the subtlety of language.

In 1945, the total production fell into a new low of 99 films, of which 74 were in Hindi. The trend of musicals, romantic melodramas, legendary and pseudo-historical tales continued, as they were profitable and steered clear of censor troubles.

Dilip Kumar had made his debut in 1944. Raj Kapoor appeared in *Neel Kamal* in 1947. Dev Anand started in 1946. Meena Kumari, Kamini Kaushal, Suraiya, Nirupa Roy were also soon to attain fame.

In 1948, the Hindi screen was invaded by the South, with Gemini's blockbuster *Chandralekha*. Gemini Studios, established in 1940 in Madras, had made nine films in South Indian languages, including the Tamil *Chandralekha*, when S.S.

Vasan hit upon the idea of making its Hindi version

An artistic invasion of the Hindi screen was made by Raj Kapoor with *Aag*, the story of an artist and his sad romances with three girls, played by Nargis, Kamini Kaushal and Nigai

In 1949, the Cinematograph Act was amended to make censorship a central subject, as per recommendations of the 1927 Enquiry Committee. There were now two classes of censor certificates, 'A' for adults only and 'U' for universal exhibition

The films of the last few decades have become escapist fare, highly fanciful. In such a situation, a reaction was natural. The reaction came with the arrival of Satyajit Ray and his classic *Pathur Panchali* which opened up a new path. Raj Kapoor made *Jagte Raho* which won the Grand Prix at Karlovy Vary

Guru Dutt made *Pyasa*, a deeply moving and realistic film of a poet's quest for love and struggle against a merciless world. Otherwise the cinema presented a dismal picture. Gloss and glamour, masala and formula pushed rationales to the point of exit

The industry's Golden Jubilee year gave nothing novel or creative. Good films came from K.A. Abbas and Bimal Roy and Sunil Dutt. An awareness about simple low-budget, non-star film shot on locales was brought to the Hindi cinema by Mrinal Sen's *Bhuvan Shome*

The next phase saw absurdity, vulgarity, sex and violence mounting the screen in the garb of entertainment. One exception was Hrishikesh Mukerji who made quite a lovable little film *Anand Gulzar's* films struck a mid-way path successfully

Realistic cinema did not die as Mani Kaul's *Duvidha*, Avatar Kaul's *27 Down* and M.S. Sathyu's *Gaam Hava* mounted the screen. Shyam Benegal made *Ankur* and Govind Nihalani made his own off-beat films

Basu Chatterji's *Rajnigandha* and *Manzilen Aur Bhi Ham*, *Parinau*, *Trisandhya*, and in a way *Vanya Din Nayee Raat*, Mrinal Sen's *Chorus* and Ritwick Ghatak's swan-song *Jukti*

Takoo Ar Gappo were notable. Satyajit Ray's creative entry in the Hindi field with Premchand's *Shatruj ke Khuladi* did not create even a ripple.

The new-wave or parallel cinema reached its peak with *Ankush*, *Albert Pinto ko Gussa Kyon Aata Hai*, *Chakra Chirutha*, *Chashme Buddoor*, *36 Chowringhee Lane* (in English) and *Umrao Jaan*

Today everything has become surface gloss, shiny and insincere as a whore's smile. Films are trashy, cinematic graffiti, pale and ineffectual copies of Hollywood originals. They have neither heart nor soul

The cost of production has reached incredibly high levels. Mehboob Khan had signed Nargis, Dilip Kumar and Raj Kapoor for *Andaz* for a total of seventy-five thousand rupees. Today you sign one big hero and one big heroine and you have to set aside a crore of rupees for them

Film died and action and rape came in. 'Specialists' who were considered helping hands at one time, became gods. Take Saeed Khan, the dance director. They have become so proficient at their work that the way was cleared for just any Tom, Dick and Harry to become directors

The 'art' cinema had nothing 'arty' about it. It was born out of the reaction to senseless, mindless mixtures of muck-rakers who were out to rake in piles of filthy lucre. These film-makers stuck to a realistic depiction of character and situation. However, their work was praised by critics but failed at the box-office

The 'arty' film-makers are also guilty because they shun providing entertainment. Hence masses find their work dull and boring

This messy state of affairs began to sprout complications of a startlingly different nature when that abomination named video invaded the industry. Overnight, video devalued this striking new invention of the twentieth-century—a basically larger-than-life phenomenon—to bonsai size, reduced it to an item which could be bought and sold across the counters of the grocery-stores like soap. Or hired for mass-viewing on the TV sets in people's

homes. The grandeur, the larger-than-life splendour of cinema was miniaturised

The movie-industry was thrown into chaos because of video, and cable-TV and now foreign television channels beaming via satellite

There are two sides to this media revolution. The plus points are that you see films made years ago and films made in other countries. You see them free in your own homes. Another plus point is that the producers of these films get paid for all kinds of rights now

On the other side is the viewpoint that the motion-film must be seen in the auditorium where on that larger-than-life screen in front of you which you are watching with single-minded concentration all the visual and aural subtleties

Those who found it cheaper to sit at home and watch movies on video, found that the entire bottom one-third of their TV screen was running Ads non-stop—Ads of all kinds of consumer products—which ruined the movie

Video piracy was yet another aspect of the problem. It caused heart-burn and financial loss to film-makers. As a result the Copyright Act had to be amended twice in the last ten years

Melody has come back into Hindi movies in a very big way in 1990s

With heaps of money coming to the producer over and above the standard distribution rights, it is no wonder that there are people, most of them with black money, who are rushing in, attracted by easy money

To counter the impact of video, film-producers are now resorting to another ploy. They are making big-star, big-set, big-everything films so that they can be enjoyed only in a theatre hall. Others do not make videos till the film has come off the theatres. This is the manner in which film is now being fashioned as we close to the twenty-first century

Star-system, video and cinema have got mixed up in conflicting currents. Eventually, all the elements will, like water, find their own level.

Role of Bureaucracy in Economic Development

Economic development is one of the most important objectives in most of the developing world. While the developed countries lay emphasis on maintenance and service administration, the emphasis of national policy in the Third World are on comprehensive and all round balanced economic development. Economic development carries a more comprehensive meaning as compared to the traditional narrow meaning covering only the economic aspects of life. Bureaucracy in every country has a special role to play in preparing developmental plans and their effective administration. In most of the developing countries execution of the developmental plans is the direct responsibility of Bureaucracy. Development administration has, thus, emerged as a special field in Bureaucracy which is part and parcel of its overall administrative responsibilities.

Comprehensive Development

CONVENTIONALLY, economic development refers to increase in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) as well as per capita GDP over a longer period of time. Of late, the term development has been sub-divided in rural development and urban development. In a country like India where over 70 per cent of the total population lives in the rural areas, rural development has been identified with economic development. It is only during the more recent past that need for urban development was also realised and a comprehensive programme for urban development was undertaken.

Traditionally, rural development has been the essence of economic development in India. As majority of rural population is dependent on agriculture, directly or indirectly, economic development found its expression through land reforms and agricultural development through

green revolution. However, it has now been realised that development of agriculture is only a part of rural development. There are several other areas in economic development which cannot be ignored to achieve self-sustaining economic growth.

A modern and broader concept of development essentially includes development of primary sector, balanced industrial growth, human resource development and upgradation of human skills, development of tertiary sector, including improvement in services, trade and transport, and building up of social and economic infrastructure to achieve fuller utilisation of available physical and human resources. While agriculture and industry supplement each other, tertiary sector and development of social and economic infrastructure creates conducive climate for rapid economic development. Such a concept of economic development ensures increased ability of a country to cope with changes towards pre-determined political, social and economic objectives.

This new concept has predominant social and political overtones. It is essential that a society forges ahead with increased levels of development. Traditions must give way to modern and scientific thoughts. Social equality, higher levels of literacy, demographic balance and secular temperament are some of the attributes of developed social attitudes. Similarly, increased political education and awareness, increased rationality, equality and political participation must be witnessed in a developing society. Any development without these socio-political aspects cannot be considered complete. And to achieve this difficult task, bureaucracy plays a

vital role as an executing agency.

Core Agency

IN most of the developing world bureaucracy is the core agency to execute the development administration plans. Here the word, "bureaucracy" does not confine itself to the top administrators at State, district or block level but includes the entire bureaucratic machinery right from the top to the bottom of administrative set-up. In effect, lower echelons of bureaucracy are more involved in developmental process, as this level of administration comes in closer contact with the general public.

In most of the developing countries administrative set-up is the result of colonial legacy and the system evolved by the erstwhile colonial powers which is still continuing with minor modifications. Unlike in the developed West, where normally the policy of *Laissez Faire* is adopted by the government and the market forces of demand and supply are allowed to operate freely, the executive in the developing countries has a more comprehensive, participative and direct role. Invariably, the main instrument of the executive is bureaucracy. Rationality and efficiency have been identified as two most important attributes of any bureaucratic system. It is a broader system which follows a given hierarchy of personnel, a given set of rules, merit based selection, proper maintenance of records and clearly defined spheres of authority and responsibility. In addition to the traditional tasks of revenue collection and law and order maintenance, a variety of other tasks are also assigned to this system. In developing economies, where the State has assumed the role of promoter, producer and marketer, the responsibility of the

administration increases enormously

In India, the traditional 'steel frame', as the bureaucracy is known, provides the basic structure for administration and economic development. In addition to the traditional functions, developmental roles like promotion of industries, execution and administration of land reforms, execution of rural development programmes, regulation of services, development of socio-economic infrastructure, management of public sector enterprises and execution of the programmes of national importance are performed by the bureaucracy.

It would, however, be wrong to presume that all these programmes and policies are being executed flawlessly. Several inherent bottlenecks make it virtually impossible to execute these plans and programmes *in toto*. Despite several deficiencies in execution, developmental plans are executed in a fairly efficient manner in India, given the inbuilt constraints of a less developed country like ours. The weaknesses of this system have been debated upon numerous times but due to lack of any feasible alternative at present, the Indian government has continued to repose its faith in good old bureaucratic system.

Prevailing Practices

By far, most of the developing countries have similar system of development administration. However, in the developed countries, the practice differs significantly. For example, USA has a far more informal and flexible bureaucratic organisation. Germany is yet another extreme where rigid social structure is aptly reflected in its strict and rigid administration, which has assumed some degree of flexibility after German re-unification. However, decentralisation of the entire administration is an essential and common feature in most of the developed countries.

The experience of most of the developing nations has been to the contrary. Even in economies like China and Japan, which have shown

rapid economic development during the last two decades, the administrative system had been centralised to a great extent. These economies faced problems of development which were similar to the problems faced by India—unproductive agriculture, less developed industry and higher levels of unemployment. The bureaucratic system in China was different and agrarian development was achieved through collective farming. But the bureaucratic organisation of the communist party was akin to the bureaucratic set-up in any other developing country.

There are several factors responsible for difference in approach to development in the developed West and the developing countries. The most important one is that the developed countries grew by way of natural process while the developing countries were, all of a sudden left to find for themselves, by the colonial powers, after centuries of economic and social exploitation. These countries started the process of development without any resources and technical know-how and the only alternative was to seek financial and technological aid from the world community. As these resources were extremely scarce, it was considered necessary to keep their control strictly with the public authorities. These compulsions resulted in widening the role of bureaucracy from that of promotor to entrepreneur and regulator, making it the most important tool in development administration.

The existing bureaucratic system has several inherent drawbacks which need to be addressed immediately. In a welfare state like ours, active involvement of the masses is essential for successful implementation of any programme aimed at socio-economic development. Barring the initial stages of development, when community development programme was launched, Indian administrative set-up has failed to ensure active participation of masses in the process of economic development, particularly rural development. Another drawback has been that the higher-level

bureaucracy has confined itself to the so-called ivory towers. It has been experienced that higher an officer moves in administrative hierarchy, farther he or she moves from the masses. Inaccessibility of senior bureaucrats has acted as a constraint in the development of a country like ours. Yet another drawback is the increasing level of corruption. Although corruption in public offices has been accepted to be a common phenomenon in the developing countries, it has retarded the process of development considerably.

Interference in administration by the politicians has been yet another important factor which has weakened the administration. Constitutionally the legislators are responsible for making legislations, thereby giving the broad policy guidelines for day-to-day administration. But, the interference of the legislators as well as other politicians in the day to day administration has resulted in politicisation of administration. The generalist character of civil service has also acted as a dampener. Every civil servant is considered to be a generalist who can handle top-most positions in highly technical departments with considerable ease. Without professional management qualifications, a civil service officer is expected to be a successful executive in a public sector enterprise. This has resulted in lacklustre performance by the civil servants and calls for cultivating expertise among the generalists so that the civil servants also develop some specialisation during their career.

Conclusion

THE coming years are likely to witness increasing association of Panchayati Raj Institutions and voluntary organisations in the field of development administration. However, despite that bureaucracy is likely to be the key player in the arena of administration of economic development. Its close association with Panchayati organisations and non-government organisations will certainly improve the delivery system as well as output.

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Political Ideology and Economic Policy

Political environment in any system plays a vital role in determining the pace of economic development. History of humanity is replete with the examples of countries which made outstanding strides in economic development in a stable political environment. Examples also exist where countries with immense potential for development and enormous endowment of resources failed to achieve the desired levels of growth due to political instability. Relatively slower growth rate in most of the African countries is among other things also attributed to military and dictatorial regimes where instability and uncertainty about the government adversely affected the economic development directly. However the countries with autocratic Governments for relatively longer stretches of time have done much better so far as economic development is concerned as the longer rule provided political certainty and stability to ensure sustainable long term development.

Theoretical Framework

IN the theory of political thought, economic framework conducive to the proposed political philosophy has always been integral part of the philosophy. The earliest political thought of Plato, which formed the basis of political philosophy of Greek, also envisaged an economic system which is also referred to as Plato's communism. A communism of property and family was advocated by Plato. It was feared that a desire to have personal property would result in raising personal ambitions. Plato feared that such a situation would result in a clash between the interests of the State as well as the individuals. The philosophy thus advocated destruction of the

false notion of self to promote the integrated society as a whole. The institution of common messing out of private lands available in ancient Sparta also reflects a touch of communism. Not that the proposed communism was good, but this economic policy was perceived as part and parcel of political system.

Even the second Greek political philosopher, Aristotle, found economic system as part and parcel of political ideology. As against the communism of Plato, Aristotle recognised the personal wealth of individuals. To him, property was a natural and normal instrument and extension of personality. In other words while Plato appeared to be an ancient communist, Aristotle believed in capitalism and individual ownership. Ancient Roman political philosophy also recognised the right to personal property.

The changing times continued to influence the economic basis and theories in the political systems. Early medieval political thought again advocated a socialistic society where communism was not advocated as compulsory and essential feature but was reflected as optional and originating out of charity. Concept of social equality was promoted but only as a natural feeling among the rich for the poorer sections and not as an explicit manifestation of the State. During the middle and later middle ages most of the political theorists advocated socialistic economy with a very mild type of communism, with emphasis on distributive justice.

Hence, till the arrival of Karl Marx on the scene of political

philosophy, most of the political thinkers advocated a definite economic policy for their political systems. It is, however, admitted that before Karl Marx and Frederick Engels, no political thinker suggested a comprehensive economic system by doing detailed economic analysis.

Analysis of Karl Marx

THE works of Karl Marx were essentially part of political ideology which was based on strong economic concepts. He held a firm belief that man was more economic rather than political animal. His three main works, including the Communist Manifesto, the Critique of Political Economy and Das Capital, reflect the essence of his political and economic philosophy. This is one glaring example where a distinct economic philosophy also created an entirely new political system where the Government was to be based on socio-economic equality, ownership of resources by the society jointly and demolition of capitalism.

Marx emphasised on the theory of surplus value. In a capitalist society labour adds value to the goods produced but the labour is not paid the equal value for its hard work. The surplus value is appropriated by the capitalists as profit. This process of accumulation of surplus results in concentration of capital in the hands of capitalists. The basic assumption of Marx was dialectic materialism. It means that the world, by its very nature is material and evolution of the world is not on the idea of Universal Spirit but on the material forces. Human brain, as per Marx, is material and generator of

thought. Marx conceives of history as a struggle between economic classes which results in dialectic evolution.

After outlining the economic basis, Marx evolved his political ideology. Envisaged in the communist manifesto, Marx propounds "true" democracy by laying down that the first step in revolution is to raise the proletariat to the position of ruling class. The programme of action to achieve this would include abolition of personal property and inheritance, nationalisation of production, credit, communication, transport and other means of national importance. This thought further believed that the working class, after the class struggle would take over the political and economic control of the State, which would result in abolition of capitalism. After a brief transitional period of the dictatorship of the proletariat, a new political association would emerge in which free development of every individual is to take place. The final stage of communism was envisaged to be the Stateless society in which, due to man's rational conduct, there would be no need for a regulatory authority in the form of a State and every individual will conform to a code which is necessary in the overall interest of the society. Political theories, during the evolution of various political philosophies, thus specifically dealt with the economic policies to be pursued with a view to achieve the political ends. Some of these theories have been practically followed during the past several centuries in various countries.

Indian Experience

INDIAN experience in this respect has been chequered. Before independence, the Britishers followed a policy of economic exploitation of India. The political system was so designed as to ensure that the Indians could not have any say in political and economic matters. Systematic and well organised economic exploitation ensured export of raw material from India to Britain and import of finished products from there. This,

on the one hand resulted in export of valuable raw material from India, and on the other, resulted in destruction of traditional artists and artisans and aggravated poverty and misery among the Indian masses.

After independence, first three decades witnessed uninterrupted rule by one political party. Pt Jawahar Lal Nehru laid the foundation of economic philosophy for development and provided political leadership upto 1964. Influenced by socialistic ideology, Nehru decided to adopt the Soviet Model of five-year plans for rapid economic development. Devastated by the tragedy of partition, private capital was not coming forth to set up basic and heavy industries which needed huge capital investment, long gestation period and gave low returns. Nehru, therefore, adopted the mixed economy model, a model still forming the basis of our economic policy. It was decided to encourage the public sector in a big way. High priority was assigned to industrialisation to provide conducive climate for development. First Five-Year Plan was basically a rehabilitation plan for the population uprooted in the partition of the country.

Second Five-Year Plan, which was based on Mahalanobis Model, gave true expression to politico-economic philosophy in Indian context, which also came to be known as Nehruvian Model. Taking a cue from the erstwhile Soviet Union, Nehru propagated the concept of a socialistic State with a mixed economic system. Second Plan also laid a strong foundation for heavy industrialisation as well as State owned public sector enterprises. Nehru had a scientific temper and also initiated the process of development in the field of science and technology. Special emphasis was placed on space research, nuclear research for peaceful purposes, defence research and development, and research and development in exploration of oceans. Outstanding achievements recorded by Indian scientists today are the direct result of political foresight during the Second Five-Year Plan. Even in the field of

industry, India is ahead of many developing countries and almost all industrial goods are manufactured in India, today. For the systematic development of indigenous industry, the government imposed heavy import duties, strictly regulated the imports and exercised complete control over the growth of industries by licencing and other regulatory controls. This resulted in protection to the infant industries and their growth over a longer period of time.

Political stability and consistency during the first three plans ensured good socio-economic achievements. Public sector played an impressive role in development of infra-structure, employment generation and providing basic and key industries. At the same time, distributive justice was also high on the political agenda of the government and well-being of the poorer and backward sections of the society was accorded high priority. Departure of Nehru did not prompt any material change in socio-economic policies of the government, with the exception of renewed focus on agriculture without undermining the importance of industries. Arrival of the Green Revolution was inevitable after carrying out agrarian and land reforms. Introduction of high-yield varieties of seeds, chemical fertilizers, irrigation facilities and mechanisation of agriculture resulted in a quantum jump in agricultural production, making the country self-dependent on agriculture for the first time after independence. The regime of Mrs Indira Gandhi further consolidated the economic gains of the yester-years. Nehru's basic philosophy was upheld and with the rising levels of development, focus gradually shifted to rural development. The concept of socialism was further extended and consolidated by some bold decisions like bank nationalisation and abolition of privy purses. These decisions were essentially aimed at distributive justice and prevention of concentration of economic power in a few hands.

Two-year period of internal emergency, from 1975 to 1977, provided complete political stability

and external environment for rapid economic development. However, unduly heavy curbs on liberty of masses were not appreciated by anyone, which resulted in change of government at the Centre in 1977. This brief political change witnessed slight deviation in political ideology and economic policies. Lesser confidence was now reposed in the public sector and the private sector was assigned a more important role. However, Janata Party Government was too complex a blend of ideologies to result in any material change in the direction of economy. Soon, political differences among the top leaders of the ruling party surfaced and the economic policy also became rudderless. Re-emergence of Mrs Gandhi on the political scene virtually wiped out the impact of change in economic policies during this period and almost all the old policies were restored with renewed vigour.

The era of Rajiv Gandhi signalled the advent of a new blend of political and economic ideology. An extension of existing Congress ideology, Rajiv Gandhi's political policies were initiated with stress on cleanliness in political life. The economic policies also witnessed a marked variation. From the existing system of controls, licences, regulations and high tariffs, a gradual but steady transformation to the policies of openness, de-regulations, selective de-controls and cautious de-licencing commenced. Changed internal and external scenario also underlined the urgent need to re-define the roles of public and private sectors. There was a general realisation that the private sector must be given more important role in economic development and existing controls and regulations should be slowly pulled down. Public sector enterprises had also failed to generate desired levels of surpluses and barring a few, most of the Public Sector Enterprises, both Central as well as State-owned, had degenerated into the monoliths of inefficiency and corruption. The novel concept of public sector was still relevant but most of these enterprises

needed revamping and complete overhauling. Amidst strong resistance from the bureaucracy, the new economic policies were introduced in a phased manner. But for a brief period of political uncertainty and upheaval, it was expected that the country would have slowly switched over to more liberalised system in a smooth manner.

The brief period of National Front and Janata Dal governments could not provide the desired direction to the economic policies. The reasons are not difficult to seek. Firstly the tenure of these governments was too short to leave any significant mark and secondly, the government was so badly bogged down in political problem that it could not pay any attention to the economic policy. To make the things worse, the threat of Gulf-war and suspension of oil supplies from the Middle East put heavy strain on the economy.

Watershed Year

THE year 1991 has a special significance in economic history of our country. The economic scenario was very bleak when Narasimha Rao Government took over the reigns of the country. It was an year of great divide when, for the first time after independence, economic compulsions directed the political ideology. Although a Congress government was ruling, the policies followed by this new government were obviously non-Congress. Several factors were responsible for the new set of ideology. Foreign exchange reserves were at a precariously low level. Exports and imports were stagnant and overall economic activity was at a low ebb. Industrial growth rate, in particular, was negative. Level of investment, both domestic as well as foreign, was very low. The danger of mounting foreign debt was looming large over the country.

To overcome this difficult situation radical economic policy was required to be followed. The World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) laid down several conditions for lending beyond a particular

limit. These conditions were: control of inflation rate to 8 per cent level, restricting the fiscal deficit, making the rupee convertible in a phased manner, dismantling the tariff barriers and reducing the existing restrictions on foreign exchange. Despite strong opposition from several quarters the government decided to go in for the new economic policy of structural reforms, liberalisation and globalisation. A political party which always professed socialism and mixed economy, suddenly became an advocate of "market driven economy".

More than three years of new economic policy are marked by several economic achievements. Foreign exchange reserves position improved so dramatically that the government now faces a problem of plenty. Export and import growth rates have shown remarkable appreciation during the current and previous financial year. Inflation rate has been kept under control and fiscal deficit is also within reasonable limits. After remaining subdued during the past two years, industrial growth rate during the current financial year is likely to bounce back to about 7 per cent.

Just when everything appeared to be going well on political and economic fronts, the ruling party was confronted with baffling defeat in two important southern States of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. Although the elections were not a referendum on the ongoing reforms, yet the result did have some political backlash. Resignations by certain political heavy weights put pressure on the advocates of reforms. It is being said that the package of reforms did not have anything for the poorer sections which have been left to fend for themselves. Political developments in the following months would reveal whether political considerations again take the driving seat and guide the economic policy. If the statements made by the Prime Minister are any indication, it is unlikely that the irreversible process of reforms would be affected. However, political considerations

may once again influence the economic policy and result in a populist package for the weaker sections of the society. Also considering the fact that next general elections are less than two years apart, the pace of reforms may be slowed and populist measures are adopted. Considering the unending process where political ideology and economic policy influence each other continuously, this development is more likely to take place.

Global Scenario

NOT only in India, but globally too it has been established that political ideology and economic policy have inter-dependent relationship. Economic philosophy of western democracies has traditionally been capitalism, where minimum interference by the State in the matters of economic policy is advocated. Capitalism also means free interaction of market forces of demand and supply. Western capitalism was the direct result of industrial revolution which further resulted in concentration of economic resources in a few hands. The imperial powers, which set up their colonies in most parts of Africa and Asia, tried to establish the same system in these impoverished economies also, but it resulted in increased economic disparities. This exploitation of the poor in capitalistic systems paved way for communism. After the second World War, the communist ideology caught the imagination of almost half the world and in addition to them existing communist heavyweights like USSR and China, almost half the Europe and several other countries embraced communism with the hope of doing justice to the poorer sections of the society. Primarily a political ideology, communism resulted in controlling market forces and collective ownership of national resources. Initial results were very encouraging and by the end of seventies, it appeared to be a very good political ideology.

Towards the mid-eighties, the monolith of communism started developing cracks. The economic philosophy of Karl Marx failed to

reach the final stage where autocracy of the ruling class of workers and farmers was to result in the end of the State and the system was to take care of itself with minimum need for governance. To the contrary, the communist party continued to strengthen its grip over the day to day administration and the system gradually started degenerating into the aristocracy by the ruling class in the Communist Party. Continued suppression of market forces resulted in distortion of the system and resultant economic chaos in most of the communist countries.

Sensing the inherent inconsistencies in the system early, China introduced some timely measures to modify the system accordingly. Within the communist system China allowed partial interaction of market forces and also allowed the entry of multinational companies in crucial areas of their economy. The process of reforms was also introduced in the erstwhile USSR but it was already too late and it failed to stem the rot of the system. The disenchantment with the system resulted in declining public support to the political system as such and early nineties witnessed the collapse of communist system in former Soviet Union and the entire East Europe. The economic compulsions resulted in overthrow of age-old communist system. With the exception of China and Cuba, communism as a politico-economic ideology has been wiped out completely from the face of the earth.

The so-called "economies in transition", after switching over to the democratic ideology have embraced the market driven system in which the market forces of demand and supply play a prominent role. It is expected that the new prescription of economic policy would uplift these economies from dire straits. Easy availability of credit for these countries, of course, would be an added advantage. Direct linkage and mutual inter-dependence of political system and economic pursuit is also amply demonstrated by the present policies adopted by China where economic

compulsions have forced the communist Government to open up its economy for technological collaborations with multinational western companies and allow partial operation of market forces of demand and supply within their communist system—a strange combination by any standards. Hence, in the modern day context one can say that it is wrong to link any political system or ideology to any particular economic policy and the Chinese example is very relevant in this context.

Changing Equations

THE theory of national interests, which has been governing the foreign policy of most of the countries of the world, since times immemorial, has now become relevant in the matters of economic policies also. Traditionally, trade between any two countries and foreign aid were mainly guided by political considerations. Political and military associations and alliances also determined the trading partners in bilateral and multilateral context. Political groupings like NAM, NATO, Warsaw Pact and G-7 are no more important determinants of the world trade. The conventional concept has now given way to trade groupings based primarily on economic and geographical considerations. To this extent the equation between political ideology and economic policies is undergoing significant change. Most of the countries have now realised the importance of bilateral and multilateral trade grouping based purely on economic considerations. This has resulted in trade groups like North American Free Trade Area (NAFTA), European Union (EU), Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and South Asian Preferential Trade Area (SAPTA). Some of the countries joining hands for trade purposes have glaring differences amongst themselves on several political issues. The example of India and Pakistan joining hands as members of SAPTA is quite relevant in this regard. Another such example is that of India and China trying to patch up political differences to strengthen economic rela-

tions for mutual economic gains

For centuries, politics and economy have been very closely associated with the former dominating the latter. The recent trend indicates that the world community has become more realistic and materialistic and the nations are quite often crossing the ideology lines for anticipated economic gains. The hitherto dominance of political ideology over the economic policy has been diluted considerably and economic considerations have of late emerged stronger and dominant.

Signing of GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) during 1994, and setting up of World Trade Organisation (WTO) with effect from January 1, 1995, is another indicator of this trend. Forgetting their political and military differences, almost the entire humanity has got together to become member of WTO to gain from expected increase in multilateral trade among the member nations.

Under the changing scenario, economic policy option is likely to determine the political alliances, and at times, even the political system. This is demonstrated by the fact that people in some of the East European countries, where the performance of free market economy has been below the desired level, are again voting for the former communists in the hope of getting a better economic deal.

Indian Dilemma

UNFORTUNATELY, personal materialism is more important in India, pushing the collective well being to the background. Political power is of paramount importance and national interests are secondary. There are no ethics in politics and the political parties do not mind using cheap gimmicks to capture the power. People, religions and communities are just the "vote-banks" and every important decision by the Union as well as State governments is taken keeping this consideration in mind. Unabashedly, while one political party grabs the power by promising to waive off agricultural loans upto a particular limit, another one

promises supply of subsidised rations to masses to get votes, without objectively realising the harm they are doing to the economic system. Breeding and promoting hatred against one community has also been a popular policy, be it recent "Halla Bole" or Ram Janam Bhumi-Babri Masjid dispute.

It is a tragedy that Indian political parties have not appreciated the importance of on-going process of economisation of political ideology. The fact that politics for economic gains is more important has failed to register in the minds of Indian political heavyweights. For them, ultimate goal still is to grab political power without any attention towards improving the economic well-being of the general public.

It is high time that the political parties in India realised the growing importance of economic considerations in political ideology. It is a pity that very less percentage of politicians have the very basic knowledge of common economic terms. A proper re-orientation of politics in India is, therefore, essential. The present government has realised the importance of economic policy, but the realisation has not been at the party level. It has been at the level of the Finance Minister, who himself is a prominent economist. It is difficult to say that even in the years to come this realisation would continue in Congress Party when Dr Manmohan Singh will not be the Finance Minister and Mr Narasimha Rao will no longer be the Prime Minister.

Conclusion

FOR centuries political ideology had been determining the economic policies. The recent events in the world, however, hint towards a different trend where economic considerations appear to be dominating and determining the political policies. The example of collapse and disintegration of erstwhile USSR and adopting of market economy by Communist China are relevant to cite.

Even in India the trend appears

to be encouraging. A political party known to follow left of the centre political ideology, all of a sudden chose to go all out for a liberalised and open economy despite internal dissent and opposition. But, whether it is just a part of passing phase or a permanent shift in politico-economic ideology remains to be seen. It is also difficult to say that in future propagation of economic policy to be followed by a particular political party, in its election manifesto, would become a regular feature. The recent political set-backs suffered by the ruling party may dissuade the political parties from following a bold and pragmatic economic policy. But, it would be wrong to hold economic policy responsible for the recent political reversals. It is agreed that the government should re-orient its economic policy to include in it some specific new schemes and programmes aimed at upliftment of the poorer sections. But, these schemes and programmes should not be cheap and populist measures merely aimed at pleasing a particular group or community with an eye on the next elections. The measures should be effective programmes to enhance productivity in the agricultural sector, import of labour intensive technologies to provide more employment to people, particularly in the rural areas, a well planned programme aimed at providing self-employment opportunities, measures to increase productivity in small-scale sector and diversification of activities in agricultural sector towards horticulture, pisciculture, bee-keeping, vegetable and oilseed production. If proper programmes and governmental assistance are made available in these fields and several other such thrust areas, the general level of income generation is bound to increase.

However, it would be wrong to presume that the political ideology would no longer affect the economic policies. Rather than competing among themselves, economic policy and political ideology supplement each other to make the system work properly. This is the moot point to be remembered.

Liberalisation

Problems and Prospects

POLITICAL developments during the past few years have taken such teasing turns and twists that the ideologues of yesteryears are either on the run or they have become compulsive converts of the 'new economic order'. The term 'liberalisation, privatisation or globalisation' is the current coin sweeping across the world and like the hurricane, it has demolished many a myth and raised an aura of new hopes. For some ardent advocates of the new cult, liberalisation is the magical 'mantra', the adoption of which would mean the end of so many man-made problems like scarcity, monopoly, quota, permit, corruption and what not. But for the sceptics, the shift from 'command economy' to 'market economy' is not without its pitfalls and troubles. It is an admitted fact of history that no new course of action, much less the changed national emphasis from 'nationalisation' to 'privatisation', is free from teething troubles.

No country, however big or powerful it may be, can live in isolation today. In one form or the other, the economic interests of all are interdependent. Integration of national economies, on regional as well as global basis, has become an inescapable and irreversible reality of today. If India, like most of the Latin American, African and Asian countries, has gone in for structural changes in its economy and has also undertaken economic reforms, it should not be construed that we have exhausted all our options and become the apron strings of some economic power. On the contrary, if India has become a member of the

World Trade Organisation, the chances are that we may occupy our rightful place among the comity of nations in the not very distant future.

No doubt the policy of liberalisation or privatisation may create some problems like the rise in prices, inflation, aggravation of unemployment, withdrawal of subsidies on social services and the like in the short run. But once the economic reforms, that aim at growth and diversification of industries without the usual hurdles of 'red-tapism', get into full steam and swing, the opportunities of employment would increase manifold and the prices, the quality and quantity of goods would stabilise. The problem of economic hardships to those who are going to lose their jobs or means of livelihood, without reasonable or alternate sources of earning immediately available, is real and daunting.

With vast man power, cheap labour and raw materials in plenty, both for industrial and agricultural based products, India has the potential to become one of the most vibrant economies of the world. There are also promising prospects of it becoming a 'super economic power'. But to jump to the conclusion that 'liberalisation' is nothing but roses all the way can prove many an advocate wrong. With the unrestricted entry of MNCs and an indiscriminate import of consumer goods, the worst fears of the critics of 'liberalisation' can come true. Such a course can prove disastrous for our cottage and small scale industries. Moreover, the uncontrolled or 'free for all' march of industrialisation may result in the dislocation of tribals and other ethnic

group from their native or forest lands. The new industrial towns or estates may become the breeding grounds of slums. The widening disparities between the pay packets and other perks of private sector personnel in higher echelons and those manning the State and Central services, would become another grey area of irritation and tension.

The policy of 'liberalisation' requires care and caution at every step lest its face becomes more 'market oriented' and less 'human'. Each new step towards its promotion needs to be supported by concern and consideration for the poorest of the poor, whose numbers still run into millions. While carrying out its obligations and responsibilities under the new dispensation, India must welcome trade and investment links with the world, but on mutually beneficial terms. She must be a member of global organisations and follow the "rules of the game" as defined by such voluntary associations of sovereign nations. The process of integration with regional or global economies and societies must be honourable, transparent and equitable. The writing on the wall is clear and crystal. The crisis in Mexico has made the bubble of 'liberalisation or privatisation' burst and all the fanfare and fanciful flights into the utopian state of peace, plenty and prosperity have vanished into the thin air. The world in which we are living is very demanding. In "free market politics", there is no place for "compassion or sympathy" for the poor. None should forget the old saying "problems are real whereas the prospects are illusory".

General Studies Scene

Q 1. "Steps taken by the Government for the upliftment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes need much to be desired" Discuss Also discuss the strategy envisaged in the Eighth Five Year Plan for upliftment of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes

Ans As per 1991 census, the total population of Scheduled Caste (SC) in India was 135 million. This population was 105 million in 1981. Similarly, the population of Scheduled Tribes (STs), which was 53.8 million, went up to 67.4 million in 1991. For upliftment of SC and ST population, the Government has taken several measures under the existing constitutional provisions. For protecting and promoting the interests of these categories various provisions exist and in pursuance of these provisions a variety of programmes were launched with a view to improve the socio-economic condition of SCs and STs. But a broad look at the socio-economic condition of these categories reveals a wide gap between the policies and their actual implementation.

To ensure proper implementation of the constitutional provisions, several programmes have been introduced. The concept of Tribal Sub-Plans and Special Component Plans for SCs were introduced for close monitoring of expenditure on the welfare of these categories. During the Seventh Five-Year Plan, special emphasis was laid on educational development of SCs and STs. About 190 lakh students from these categories were given the stipends and scholarship for pursuing pre-matric studies. In 1991-92 post-matric scholarship were given to 15 lakh such students. During the seventh plan itself, two new organisations were set up for rapid economic development of these categories. These are Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation and National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation. These bodies are aimed at employment generation and financing pilot projects in pursuance of Government policy of upliftment of SCs and STs. Even under the IRDP, 30 per cent of the total number of beneficiaries were required to be SC/ST. In addition, with a view to enhance the competitive ability of scheduled caste and scheduled tribes candidates, about 8000 seats were created in 101 pre-examination coaching centres where coaching is provided to SC/ST candidates to compete in the examination for recruitment in various public services. For eradicating scavenging, efforts have been made to convert the traditional latrines requiring scavenging into pour flush latrines and out of the scavengers released by such conversion, 14,529 were rehabilitated during the Seventh Plan and the practice of scavenging was eliminated from 40 towns during the same period. On top of all these measures suitable reservation in public services and educational institutions has

been introduced for SCs and STs.

But despite tall claims by the Government, the Eighth Plan document reveals serious gaps in execution of most of these programmes. The total percentage of SCs in Central Government Services in 1971 in Class-I posts was just 2.58 per cent. It rose to 9.09 per cent in 1991. The percentage for STs rose from 0.41 per cent to 2.53 per cent during the same period. In class IV category the position was better. Even in Public Sector Enterprises, the percentage of SCs on all posts was 8.17 per cent which rose to 20.36 per cent in 1989. The percentage of ST employees also rose from 2.24 per cent to 9.68 per cent during the same period. As against all India poverty percentage of 33.4 per cent at the end of Seventh Plan, the percentage for SCs was 44.7 and for STs it was 52.6.

• Strategy for the Eighth Plan Eighth Plan aims at bringing the SCs, STs and Other Backward Classes at par with the rest of the population by the end of this century. The Plan also aims at reviewing the strategy of special component Plans for SCs and Tribal Sub-Plans to ensure real and tangible flow of benefits to the target group among these categories. The plan further aims at reorientation of administrative structures at all levels for functional co-ordination. National Poverty Alleviation Programmes are to ensure that SCs and STs derive maximum benefit from the Government assistance in this regard. To eradicate the unclean practice of scavenging, education and training is an important component to prepare the families engaged in this occupation to take up new set of occupations like leather work, tanning, handicrafts etc. Voluntary organisations are assigned a very important role in the entire strategy for SCs and STs in the Eighth Plan. The rights of tribal population in the forests are also to be protected. The displacement of SC/ST population by various developmental projects is being given special attention. Special attention is being paid to the women in this segment of population. All the above efforts made in an integrated manner would assist in achieving the well being of SCs and STs.

Q 2 Critically examine the important provisions of the Indian Councils Act of 1909

Ans Indian Councils Act of 1909, also known as Minto-Morley Reforms, for the first time made an attempt at introducing a representative and popular element in Indian polity. After the agitation over the partition of Bengal the British Government wanted to win over the moderates and introduced the Act of 1909. Main provisions of the Act were as under.

(a) The Act enhanced the size of Legislative Councils. It was raised upto a maximum of 60 for Governor General's Council, to a maximum of 50 for Councils of

Madras, Bengal, UP, Bombay and Bihar and to a maximum of 30 for Punjab, Assam and Burma.

(b) The Act provided for the majority of non-official members. But some of the non-official members were nominated and not elected. In totality, the Act ensured that the nominated members constituted majority over the elected members.

(c) Indian Councils Act of 1909 recognised the representation based on communities, classes and interests and did not accept the geographical representation.

(d) Sphere of work for Legislative Councils was increased. Elaborate rules were framed for discussion on budget in which individual members could propose alterations.

(e) The members of Legislative Councils were given the right of asking questions and supplementary questions for the purpose of clarifying any point. Even the matters of urgent public interest could be discussed.

(f) The Act imposed disqualifications over the political offenders.

(g) The number of the members of Executive Council was raised in Bengal, Madras and Bombay to 4. The Act also empowered the Government to constitute an Executive Council for a Lieutenant Governors' Council.

Critique: Indian Councils Act of 1909 resulted in raising the size of Councils as well as increasing the deliberative functions. The members, for the first time were given an opportunity of influencing the policy of government by legislative procedures. However, at the same time, the Act had certain weaknesses too. It failed to come up to the expectations of Indians in as much as it failed to establish a responsible Government. Separate representations provided for the Muslim electorate sowed the seeds of separatism. This paved the way for separate electorate for Sikhs, in 1919, and again to Indian Christians, Anglo Indians, Europeans and Harijans. Moreover, the system of elections was indirect. There were at least three intermediate elections before the members were finally elected to the Legislative Councils. Although a system of elections was introduced, the number of voters eligible to vote was very less. In some cases the number of voters in a constituency did not exceed 10. Hence, the Legislative Councils were not true representatives of masses and did not set up responsible legislature, the most essential feature of any parliamentary system. Indian National Congress rejected the reforms as inadequate and insufficient.

Q. 3. Explain the jurisdiction of High Courts. Also discuss the independence of High Court Judges vis-à-vis control of the Union Government over them.

Ans. The High Courts are the apex court within a State and have territorial jurisdiction over the entire State, except in case of High Courts where the Parliament establishes a common High Court for two or more States, or extends the jurisdiction of a High Court over a Union Territory. For example, the territorial jurisdiction of Calcutta High Court extends to Andaman and Nicobar Is-

lands and that of Kerala High Court extends to the Union Territory of Lakshadweep.

(a) **Original Jurisdiction:** In several civil matters, the High Courts have Original jurisdiction which was abolished for criminal cases altogether by the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973.

(b) **Appellate Jurisdiction:** High courts enjoy appellate jurisdiction in case of both civil and criminal matters. Any appeal which lies to the High Court would either be the first appeal or a second appeal depending upon the level of courts deciding the matter. There is also a provision of appeal to the appellate side of High Court on the decision of a single judge of the High Court itself, whether such a decision is made by such a judge in its appellate or Original jurisdiction. Criminal appeals lie against the order of a Session Judge or Additional Session Judge where the imprisonment exceeding 7 years is granted. High Court also has appellate jurisdiction in criminal matters on orders passed by any judicial magistrate on specified matters.

(c) **High Court's Power of Superintendence:** Every High Court has a power of Superintendence over all the courts and tribunals within its jurisdiction, whether or not such court or tribunal is subject to the appellate jurisdiction of the High Court.

(d) **Extraordinary Jurisdiction:** Under Articles 32 and 226 of the Constitution, all the High Courts as well as the Supreme Court have extraordinary jurisdiction. This jurisdiction is to issue writs under these articles, when the High Court is convinced that legal or fundamental rights of some citizens have been infringed upon.

(e) **Control over Subordinate Courts:** High Court exercise administrative control over the subordinate judiciary of the State being head of the State judiciary.

Control and Independence: The Union Government exercises control over the High Courts with its following functions:

(a) Appointment and transfer of Judges.

(b) Constitution and Organisation of High Court by the Union Parliament.

(c) In case of determining the age of a judge of a High Court the decision of the Union Government is final.

(d) Power of the Government to appoint Additional Judge to clear the arrears of pending cases.

Despite above controls, the Constitution provides for several measures to ensure the independence of judges of the High Court. A judge of a High Court cannot be removed unless impeached by the Parliament. Expenditure on salaries and allowances of judges is paid out of Consolidated Funds of the State. Pay and allowances or pension of judges cannot be altered by the Parliament to their disadvantage. After retirement, no judge of High Court is allowed to practice in any court of law. These provisions are aimed at ensuring that the judges of High Court do not come under undue influence of executive or legislature during the course of discharge of their duties.

Argumentative Question

Social and Economic Problems

Solved Paper: Reserve Bank of India Grade 'B' Officers' Examination, held in August, 1994

Q. 1. Account for the failure of India's population policy and offer appropriate suggestions to stem the rapid population growth

Ans. India's official population control programme launched in 1951 and all its subsequent schemes has had little or no impact in stopping the country reaching the one billion mark by 2001 A D

The failure can be attributed to the over-centralisation of the programme, a top-down approach that did not take the Indian psyche into consideration. The unfortunate rationality of having large families is linked to the underdevelopment poverty—ill-health syndrome and a pro-male bias in family structure. For the 70 p.c. Indians living in rural areas, the cost of rearing an additional child is not a financial burden, rather he/she is regarded as help during work, sickness and old age. This is especially relevant in the absence of any old-age social security. Further, with the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) being so high, it makes sense to have more children.

The failure of the policy is also due to an obsession with contraceptive distribution targets, rather than any research into their long-term acceptance. Moreover, the lack of infrastructure ensures that safe, effective and easily accessible contraceptive choices are not available to most Indians. Many subcentres and PHCs are functioning as of March, 1990, without ANMs and doctors. Those that are there are a

demoralised lot in the absence of any awards or recognition.

The programme so far has been dominated by a sterilisation drive for women, which does not take into account that Indian women have little control over their reproductivity.

Population control drives of other countries have been blindly adopted as models, though they have little relevance to the Indian situation. The slogan development is the best contraceptive, has been accepted though there is very little correlation between fertility decline and economic growth. For instance, Bangladesh has achieved a dramatic reduction in its Total Fertility Rate (TFR) from 7 in 1975 to 4.2 today, despite being one of the world's 20 poorest countries.

Even though sex education was introduced in academic curricula in 1966, no effort was made to see whether the relevant chapters were actually taught.

Declining death rate coupled with the programme's inability to control the birth rate, resulted in the constantly increasing population figures.

In India, we must adopt a rational, women-centred, welfare-oriented humane approach to family planning if we are really to achieve substantial reductions in population growth rates.

Most important should be women's empowerment. Family Planning succeeds most when

women are placed at the centre of development strategy and allowed to make decisions about themselves, besides being given access to education and health. The Kerala model with a TFR of 1.8 still remains among the world's best. It is no coincidence that women's literacy stands at a high 86 p.c. there as compared to the national average of 39 p.c.

Total health care, for both mother and child should be the focus, rather than mere family planning or contraceptive distribution targets. Reduction in IMR will make couples readier to accept small family norm.

There is the need to draw up area-specified integrated plans of action, with active participation of local bodies and voluntary organisations, especially in the BIMARU States, which constitute 42 p.c. of India's population. Supply of regular services should be ensured to increase the credibility of the programme.

Rather than offering token incentives for having a small family, there is need for a tough, disincentive approach towards defaulters. More than this it is important to bring about a change in the attitudinal and behavioural pattern of parents—that it is their duty to ensure a qualitatively better life for their children, rather than merely increasing their number for their own ends.

Rather than sterilisation, child spacing should be promoted. This will not only help in averting birth, but will also push the mean length of generation to slow the growth rate of

population later on.

Q. 2. Discuss the problem of educated unemployment in India. Evaluate the various measures undertaken for the solution of this problem.

Ans. Between 1992-97, 58 million people will need employment. Out of this, the educated unemployed constitute 40 p.c. and this figure is expected to swell by 3.45 million during the current plan period. The blame lies with our defective education system, which has, till recently, been tilted towards general rather than technical and vocational education. This, coupled with rapid population growth, produces a mass of white collar workers which the capital intensive organised sector just cannot absorb. Manpower imbalances are generally caused on account of the gap between the requirements of the economy in terms of jobs on the one hand and the structure, composition and skills of the labour force available, on the other. From among the educated work seekers, those having no training, right qualifications or work experience are generally found to be surplus. In India, the problem is not so much of unemployment as of unemployables. The result of all this is a youth force, the majority of whom are missing the frustration of being jobless or under-employed. This canker, if allowed to fester would only lead to brain-drain, entry into a world of crime or psychiatric clinics.

Progressive reduction of unemployment has been one of the principal objectives of economic planning in India. A high rate of overall economic growth would not only increase production but also provide the capacity for absorbing the backlog of unemployed and under-employed and a substantial proportion of the additions to the labour force. Urban employment is sought to be reduced by U.G.C. encouragement to vocational education, creation of labour intensive industries and SSI by dispersing them to new growth centres. If the role of the PSUs, reeling under

closures, exit policies and privatisation, has been reduced by half, it has also thrown the doors open to the private sector which will act as a catalyst for employment generation.

Efforts are being made to combine the provisions of wage employment with the creation of conditions for additional self-employment and development of entrepreneurial skills. Government financial support is being provided through schemes like SEEUY (Self-employment Scheme for Educated Unemployed Youth).

Efforts are ongoing to streamline the previously inadequate implementation of the various programmes that were to provide work and other sources of income. The unorganised sector too is being revamped to create more employment opportunities and security cover. For instance in the areas of transport, construction, animal husbandry, fisheries etc. The overall emphasis is now on gainful employment rather than a rigid fixation of the *babu* mentality.

Q. 3. Describe the salient features of the 1991 Industrial Policy of India. What, in your opinion, will be the impact of this policy on the industrial development in the country?

Ans. The New Industrial Policy (NIP), announced on July 24, 1991, abolished industrial licensing for all projects except for a short list of industries related to security and strategic concerns, social reasons, hazardous chemicals and overriding environmental reasons and items of elitist consumption. Industries reserved for the small scale sector would continue to be so reserved. The list specified above, for licensing, would not be applicable to SSIs. Existing registration schemes were abolished. Entrepreneurs would now only be required to file an information memorandum on new projects and substantial expansions.

Under the NIP, the role of PSUs in the future industrial development of the country has been slashed by half by reserving only eight core in-

dustries for this sector, namely in the areas of essential infrastructural goods and services, exploration and exploitation of oil and mineral resources; technology development and building up of manufacturing capabilities in crucial areas; and manufacturing of products based on strategic considerations, such as defence equipment etc. As a corollary, three-fourth of the industrial activity is being opened up to the private sector. The NIP has adopted a tough approach to the PSUs by calling for their professional management and the referral of sick units to the BIFR (Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction). Further, PSUs share holding will be offered to mutual funds, financial institutions, general public and workers.

Under the NIP, foreign investors are being tempted by relaxation in royalty payments. Direct foreign investment upto 51 per cent foreign equity in specified high priority industries has been approved. NRI investors have been allowed upto 100 per cent equity in more than 30 industries listed in Annexure 3 of the NIP.

The MRTP Act will be amended to remove the threshold limits of assets in respect of MRTP companies and dominant undertakings. Restrictions on acquisition/transfer of shares will go. A newly empowered MRTP commission will be set up to initiate investigations *suo moto* or on complaints received from individual consumers in regard to monopolistic, restrictive and unfair trade practices.

The NIP will rejuvenate the dormant industrial sector as its radical reforms offer a great deal of freedom to business houses and entrepreneurs to make their investment decisions. The PSUs too will benefit from the competition. They have already shown a marginal improvement with increase in sales, gross profit, net profit and gross margin, as indicated by the latest survey of public enterprises carried out by the industry ministry. With the level of government protection and budgetary support stated to go down drastically, terminally sick PSUs will

face inevitable closure. The emphasis now will be on performance, or some other contender will be given the chance.

In the years following the NIP, exports, especially to developed countries, have picked up. This is beneficial as most of our imports are also from these countries and since most of the trade is done in hard currency, this will help substantially in easing the pressure on our import requirements.

The entry of foreign companies and private enterprise will improve Indian standards, making them on par with those of the international market. This will be especially beneficial once trade with the erstwhile USSR, formerly India's major market, fructifies, as it no longer will be on a preferential basis.

For the NIP to have its maximum impact, the gaps in the budgetary strategy would have to be bridged. There is also the need to create a demand stimulus to absorb any excessive capacities induced through an over-zealous entrepreneurial response to the liberation policy.

Q 4 What are the defects of the present day trade unionism in India? In which direction should the Indian trade unions proceed in the future?

Ans. Almost all unions have affiliations with political parties. They are traditionally led from the top down by powerful leaders who decide on policy matters without consulting the worker groups. At the most decisions are taken by a show of hands at the meetings where activists dominate. These two factors combine to lend an ever stronger militant image to trade unionism in India where labour leaders and politicians exploit the number value of worker groups for their own purposes. The power of the leaders is such that even unwilling workers are forced to participate in strikes and lockouts, though this hurts the latter more than the management.

Trade unions are also ruled by a mass-picketing and slogan-shouting

mentality. They rarely seek legal redressal of their grievances.

Though all trade unions are attached to the 10 all-India Union Centres, they are marred by indiscipline and inter-union and intra-union rivalries.

Union recognition is governed by antiquated rules and laws. For a recognised union to be replaced, it has to be shown that its support has dipped below 25 per cent. Even that involves an antiquated procedure. In the future, trade unions will have to contend with the retrenchment axe and the exit policies of new companies. The worker will have to contend with growing inflation and chances of wage freezes. Section 25(o) of the Industrial Disputes Act, which prevents closure of units, may be deleted. If all this happens, trade unions should be amenable to the golden handshake beneficial to both company and worker, rather than resorting to violence or becoming pawns in the hands of the Opposition.

On a regular level, unions should go in for ballot campaigns for a far more active and participatory style of trade unionism which genuinely addresses the concerns of ordinary members.

With more women joining the work force, efforts should be made to increase their participation.

Outdated concepts of strikes and picketing should be avoided. Rather the strategy should be to get public support of their demands through intelligent use of the media and the judicial system. Political parties and their funds should be kept out of the trade unions.

Q 5 Communalism is the main enemy of national unity and progress. Do you agree with this statement? Give reasons.

Ans. Growing communalism led to the eventual partition of India, with the British policy of divide and rule, fanning the flames of separatism. The partition spewed up its own problems, namely the Kash-

mir issue, the Babri Masjid-Ramjan-mabhoomi dispute, Ahmedabad and Meerut riots, post-Indira Gandhi assassination riots in Delhi—all a legacy of communal intolerance and hatred.

Communalism creates breaches in the unified wall that a country presents to the world. These weak spots are taken advantage of by hostile neighbours to create further unrest and bloodshed. A country racked by communal conflict is shunned by world trade and investment.

Communal riots take their own toll on life and property. Curfews disrupt normal patterns of living. Death and destruction destroy the mental equilibrium of the survivors, who become psychiatric wrecks in alien lands when forced to flee their homes.

Violence is addictive. For those who are born and brought up in such a sub-culture, a brutish mentality becomes the norm.

Communalism also segregates the people into isolated social segments, which each segment only working for and promoting itself rather than watching out for the interests of the nation.

Unscrupulous politicians use communalism to garner vote banks. A country led by such people has little hope.

Communalism itself smacks of a basically exploitative system. History reveals that most riots erupt in the ghettos or the poorer sections, where illiteracy, poverty and unemployment are rife. People with no roots, join in rioting either to release their own anger or to be identified with a group.

Communalism makes the religion of a person the determining element of his identity and activity. His intellect and enterprise is of no consequence.

By turning religion into the opiate of the masses, communalism not only menaces India as it is, but prevents the emergence of India as we want it to be—integrated, prosperous and socialist.

Police Service

Police service offers excellent career opportunities to the aspiring candidates. The job is full of challenge, growth and respect in the society. Being a uniformed service, it promises a disciplined life with adequate emphasis on physical fitness.

Law and order and police service are basically under the provincial governments but for the Indian Police Service (IPS) recruitment is controlled by the Union Government. In addition to the IPS, which is the apex service in a career in police, all the States have State Police Services. These services are supplemented by subordinate police services through which recruitment is made to the posts like Inspector, Sub-Inspectors and Asstt Sub-Inspectors. In addition to the regular police force, there are para-military forces like the Border Security Force (BSF), Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF), Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP), Central Industrial Security Force (CISF), Railway Protection Force (RPF), etc.

Indian Police Service

IPS is the premier and apex police service of the country. The recruitment for this service is made by the Union Government. Every year around 100 vacancies are filled up by the Government through a combined competitive examination known as Civil Service Examination. This examination is aimed at recommending the selection of candidates for the IPS, in addition to other all India and Central Civil Services. Depending on the choice exercised by a candidate and ranking in the order of merit, candidates are selected for the IPS.

A candidate recruited in the IPS has to undergo a tough schedule of training at the Police Academy and within 4 to 5 years one can expect to be the Superintendent of Police or Deputy Commissioner of Police. IPS Officers, in due course of service may expect to rise to the levels of Director

General of Police in a State or DG of any other Central para-military force.

The Civil Services Examination is a common examination for recruitment to this service. It consists of a preliminary examination, a main examination and personal interview. The minimum age is 21 years and upper age limit, which keeps on changing, is 28 years at present. A graduate in any discipline is eligible to take the examination. The preliminary examination consists of one paper on General Studies and one optional paper. (For details please refer to February 1995 issue of the Competition Master.) All the candidates who are successful at the prelims are then required to take the main examination consisting of Language paper (Qualifying), two papers on General Studies and two papers each on two optional subjects, in addition to an Essay paper, introduced recently. The candidates who qualify the main examination also are then required to appear for a personal interview. Meritorious candidates are then recommended by the UPSC for appointment in IPS depending upon their choice for service and position in the order of merit.

State Police Service

After the IPS comes the State Police Service (SPS). This service is subordinate to the IAS and recruitment to this service is done by the respective State Governments, usually through State Public Service Commissions. The candidates selected for the SPS are usually posted as Deputy Superintendents of Police (Deputy SP) or Asstt Commissioner of Police (ACP). On prescribed satisfactory service in the SPS, the officers are nominated to the IPS. The duration required for promotion/nomination varies from State to State and usually varies from 8 to 15 years. The service has time

bound promotion and higher scales available to its officers and after nomination to the IPS the service condition of the IPS govern the matters of promotion and scales. A candidate joining the SPS at a favourable age can hope to rise to the level of IG police in a State.

The recruitment to SPS is also on the same lines as that for IPS. The only difference is that the recruitment is made by the State Public Service Commission concerned through usually a combined competitive examination for State Civil Services. However, in case of Union Territory, recruitment to this service is made by UPSC through the Civil Services Examination as one of the Group-B Service.

To take the combined competitive examination for SPS, a candidate must be a graduate in any discipline and with a minimum age of 21 years. Upper age limit, however, differs from State to State. The combined competitive examination usually is conducted on the lines of the UPSC examination for Civil Services. The syllabi and pattern of the competitive examination has been adopted by most of the State Governments which is similar to the UPSC Civil Services examination. The number of vacancies vary every year depending upon the requirement of the concerned State. Requirement in large States like UP, MP, Bihar, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh is greater as compared to the smaller States like Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Kerala, Sikkim and north-eastern States. After selection, which again is based upon the choice of service and merit of a candidate, selected candidates are required to undergo vigorous training before getting posted as Dy SP/ACP.

Subordinate Police Services

Almost all the States have

Subordinate Police Services under which recruitment is made to the posts of Asstt Sub-Inspector (ASI), Sub-Inspector (SI) and Inspectors of Police after conducting a competitive examination usually through the State Public Service Commission concerned. In some States these posts are filled up through State Subordinate Service examination while in some States a separate examination is conducted. The minimum qualification for all these examinations is graduation in any discipline. In addition to the educational qualifications, some standards are also prescribed about the physique and medical fitness of candidates. This is done to ensure that the selected candidates do not face any difficulty while undergo rigorous training in police academies.

The scheme of examination differs from State to State, but essentially involves a competitive examination involving papers on language, General Studies and optionals. In other words the examination is similar to any other competitive examination.

Central Govt Police/Para Military Services

For police/paramilitary organisations like BSF, RPF, CISF, CRPF, ITBP etc the recruitment is done by the Government of India. At the Officer level, the recruitment is usually done at the level of Asstt Commandants for most of these services and in case of a few, recruitment is made through Civil Services Examination as a Group-B service. Higher level posts are either filled up by promotion or by the IPS Officers. In BSF even Officers from Armed Forces are taken on deputation. At the lower rungs of hierarchial ladder the posts are filled up by competitive examinations for ASI, SI and Inspectors.

Preparations

Before choosing Police Services as a career, a few things must be kept in mind. In addition to a reasonably good physique, the candidates must also have strong mind. In fact a

robust mind is more important than good physique as the nature of job involves tough handling in rough situations. Deficiencies in the physical constitution of candidates can be overcome in the training but good frame of mind for police duties is an inherent requirement and hence a pre-requisite. In addition the candidates must ensure before hand that they fulfil the physical standards prescribed for the service concerned and should also get medical examination done to avoid any disappointment at a later stage, after qualifying the examination.

After taking the above precautions, the candidates must start preparations for the competition in a planned and coordinated manner. The first essential pre-requisite for any examination is a strong base in General Knowledge. Acquiring knowledge is an unending and continuous process. Having keen interest in the current happenings all over the world in almost all spheres of life is the key to good base in G.K. The candidates lacking strong background in current affairs must go through a standard backgrounder in current affairs and once the background of particular event is known, it is not difficult to keep track of the latest happenings. This can be achieved by reading a good national newspaper, supported by a standard regional newspaper. Moreover, a good refresher on G.K. provides the treasure of G.K. in small capsule covering almost all aspects. To top it all, regular reading of an awareness magazine covering current affairs, articles and features of contemporary importance, solved papers of previous examination, tests of reasoning, intelligence tests, etc would be of immense importance. *The Competition Master* is the best choice for this purpose as it offers rich and abundant material every month rather than giving superficial and irrelevant material, a practice followed by several other such magazines.

Language paper and optionals

come next in the priority. Language paper varies from State to State and from service to service. The syllabus may be gone through carefully, and if possible previous years' papers may also be seen. Efforts should be made to consult only standard books after discussing with the teachers of the language concerned or the successful candidates in that particular examination. The optional paper(s) should be chosen carefully. It should usually be the paper in which the candidate considers himself/herself to be the best. After selecting the optional the choice of books must also be done carefully. Once all this is decided the candidates must get on with the preparations by planning the available time carefully. Well planned and careful study plan is also very important in the entire effort for qualifying the examination concerned so that no time is wasted and there is optimum utilisation of available time.

Special preparations need to be made for the multiple choice objective type questions as per the existing pattern of examination in the given State. In such case, in addition to acquisition of knowledge, it is desirable to have enough practice of solving objective type questions to be able to attempt the entire paper with high level of accuracy.

After succeeding in the written examination, next hurdle is the interview followed by the medical examination. Pattern and percentage of marks in the interview varies from State to State and considering the fact that only those candidates who are higher in the order of merit are called for the interview, the marks obtained in the personal interview assume enormous importance. While preparing for the interview, cursory revision of the subjects offered in the examination and awareness about current matters of importance are very essential. Mock interview technique has been found to be very effective in preparing for any interview and should be practiced while preparing for the interview.

Descriptive Questions

Earth without mountains

Q. If there were no mountains on earth. Write down three consequences, if such a situation were to exist.

Ans. There is no gainsaying the fact that till now mountains have been the hallowed homes of gods and goddesses, saints, seers and sages, as also the perennial peaks of snow, the eternal source of water—in fact the infinite inspiration of life in all its hues and harmony. Rich in flora and fauna, forests and minerals, mountains have sustained life in varied forms and formats since time immemorial. The glory and grandeur of land-scape, and the natural habitat of innumerable species and herbs, they have stood like majestic guardians and custodians of both visible as well as invisible treasure troves of wealth in countless colours and contours. God forbid, if mountains ceased to exist on earth, the following consequences would be too cruel to cope with.

1. In the first instance when there are no mountains, snow covered peaks around the globe would become a thing of the past. With no snow staying on the highest hills, the question of its melting during warm or summer days would no longer exist. As a result of this dubious development, rivulets, streams and rivers would almost dry and dams would become vast areas of silt and slush. Production of electricity and the entire spectrum of activities, both industrial as well as agriculture, would be adversely affected.

2. Without sufficient water for irrigation and other purposes available due to drying up of rivers and dams and non-availability of power, the adverse impact of such an eventuality would become too palpable and poignant to be wished away now or in future. Fields and factories

would become deserted and desolate and national economies of all countries would face serious setbacks. Such industries as almost subsist on mountain produce, would have no other option but to down their shutters. Unemployment or joblessness would set in leading to a vicious cycle of unrest and mass uprising.

3. Human race would be deprived of the flora and fauna of mountains as also of its forest wealth. Beauty and wholesome climate of hill-stations would vanish into thin air. Winter sports, like skiing, would go out of everybody's life. Trekking and mountaineering, so popular among the youth, would also go out of reckoning, once the mountains cease to exist. Creative artists like poets and painters, and others, who have lived on melody and magic of mountains, would find the springs of their inspiration dried up.

Two-year Union budget

Q. The Union budget should be prepared for two years instead of one. Write down two statements for and against.

Statements for the suggestion

1. When perceptions and plans of the Central government are drawn on long-term basis, there is no point in sticking to the practice of preparing and presenting the Union budget annually. Everybody knows that the budget is not only an account of the Union government's receipts and expenditure for the next year, it also unfolds a few secrets and keeps a few proposals under the wraps. Instead of going to the Parliament every year, with a bag full of proposals and perspectives for the future, it is high time that the 'powers that be' (the Finance Ministry) make a decisive departure from the hackneyed practice. There is no harm in preparing the Union budget for two years.

2. If the suggestion to have a two-year Union budget is carried through, the government can go ahead with its taxation policies, plan and non-plan priorities and the like unhindered and uninterrupted for full two years. There seems no plausible or convincing reason to keep the entire community, especially the trade and industry, tax-payers and professionals, consumers and others on tenter hooks by treating or undertaking the budget-making exercise as something secretive and sacrosanct year after year. By resorting to a two-year Union budget, both the government and the people can heave a sigh of relief and devote their energies to maximise production in various fields instead of keeping the entire polity in a state of suspense and surprises every year.

Statements against the suggestion

1. Since the functioning of our parliamentary democracy is largely based on the Westminster system (British model) of government and its conventions, it is but natural that we have been following the practice of annual budgets, with all the paraphernalia attached to it. To everybody's knowledge and understanding, the practice has worked quite well all these years and if our goals or achievements have fallen short of our expectations, the fault does not lie in the annual preparation or presentation of the Union budget. The gap in our projections and accomplishments is due to some other reasons and certainly not in the convention of annual budget. Those who suggest that we should switch over to two-year Union budget have nothing concrete or cogent to back up their suggestion.

2. Secondly, the practice to prepare an annual budget to be presented to the Parliament, keeps the policy makers, financial experts,

economists and the Finance Minister on their toes. During the course of the financial year, a review or revision of our priorities and preferences, adjustments and allocations in view of the socio-economic targets can be undertaken and the aberrations or drawbacks, if any, can be corrected. If we were to change the practice from the annual budget to the two-year exercise there is the danger of complacency and non-accountability overtaking the 'powers-that-be'. Therefore as the matters stand today and especially in view of the structural changes taking place in the national economy under the aegis of 'liberalisation', it is in the fitness of things that we keep our options flexible. Moreover, the preparation and presentation of Union budget after two years would deprive the members of Parliament to take the government to task for its failures and keep a watchful eye on the economic policies of the government.

Open Book Examinations

Q. Some people feel that there should be open book examinations.

Ans. Needless to reiterate that since India's Independence, the number of schools, colleges and universities has taken a quantum jump and so have the problems of growing numbers in the class rooms, the credibility of teaching methods, fairness of examinations and finally the reliability of evaluation. In a polity where quantity overtakes quality a number of issues relating to the subjects of education, examination and evaluation keep inviting the attention of all those who feel concerned with the distortions that the triangle, i.e. teaching, examination and evaluation, tends to develop over the years. Wittingly or otherwise, we have come to a pass where the entire gamut of education has become a subject of serious scrutiny. Mass dissatisfaction among the major participants of the vast exercise of educating or learning, examining and evaluating, have left many wondering if some major surgery or departure from the existing practices can still restore the health and sanctity of the triangle. One of the major areas where a drastic change of

approach is needed is "the prevalent system of examination".

Rightly or wrongly, from the day one, when a child is admitted to a school, and onwards, the fear of examination keeps lurking in his or her mind. For him or her, the basic purpose and priority of all education, formal or informal remains the passing of examinations at different levels and for different degrees or diplomas. The entire focus of teaching and learning comes to a halt with the obsession to get through the examination, by all means, fair or foul. The ideal of gaining knowledge or mastering the subject comes under a cloud. If we really mean to encourage scholarship and objective enquiry into the relevance of subjects under study the only course left open for us is 'open book examinations' in stages.

In order to adopt the innovative method of 'examination with books', the style of teaching, setting of question papers and last but not least, the method of evaluation would have to be changed thoroughly and meticulously. Under the new pattern of 'examination with open books' in the examination hall, the need to have tension-ridden invigilators or police force, would not arise. There would be no need to pass Anti-copying Act. Much of the violence or gangsterism indulged in the name of stealing question papers, using unfair means in the examinations and the evils like these, would go down considerably, if we take immediate steps to introduce 'open-book examinations' in our much maligned systems of education.

Dutiful and responsible youth of India

Q. Suggest three effective measures to promote a sense of duty and responsibility among the youth in India.

Ans. There are no two opinions to affirm the fact that youth is the most blessed and blissful period of life. But when we come across instances of 'youth in revolt or turmoil', 'youth unrest', 'youth on suicidal course' and descriptions like 'angry young man', the misdeamour

of their personality becomes prominent like an ugly scar. The following steps, if taken in the right earnest and with unstinted sincerity can go a long way in bringing round the misguided youth to the path of constructive and creative purposes and pursuits.

First of all, the elders of this country should set an example of uprightness in their precepts and practices. Despite the generation gap between the old and the young, the latter still look upto the seniors for inspiration and instructions. Mere preaching or sermons are not going to cut much ice as far as the current mood of the youth are concerned. They require recognition, trust and a due share in decision making and in running the various political, economic and administrative activities of this country. Once we make them equal partners in domestic as well as national affairs, they would slowly but surely become dutiful and responsible.

The tendency to treat them kids to be led by the nose, should be given a go-bye. Under the now emerging world order of competition and excellent performance, the youth are more than aware of their duties and responsibilities. It is high time we put the youth in key positions of our national life, gave them ample opportunities to show their initiative and innovative instincts and leave the rest to their innate sense of duty and responsibility.

Since every group or segment of society that becomes despondent or depressed, needs an occasional coaxing, the same could be said about the Indian youth. If they have developed some distortions, they should be exposed to such visuals, features and documentaries as depict the heroic deeds of the young, at home and abroad. The visual media can bring about a sea change in their attitudes and assessments. All said, no measure can work as effectively to promote a sense of duty and responsibility as our willingness to treat the youth as the most potent agents of our national reconstruction.

Facts about Science

Earthquakes

An earthquake is a sudden disturbance within the Earth manifested at the surface by a shaking of the ground. This shaking, which accounts for the destructiveness of an earthquake, is caused by the passage of elastic waves through the Earth's rocks. These seismic waves are produced when some form of stored energy, such as elastic strain, chemical energy, or gravitational energy is released suddenly. Few natural phenomena can wreak as much havoc as earthquakes. Over the centuries they have been responsible for millions of deaths and an incalculable amount of damage to property.

Earthquakes generate seismic waves

These can be commonly classified into three main types. The first two, the *P* and *S* waves, are propagated within the Earth, while the third, consisting of Love and Rayleigh waves, is propagated along its surface.

The *P* (or primary) waves travel through the body of the Earth at the highest speeds. They are longitudinal waves that can be transmitted by both solid and liquid materials in the Earth's interior. With *P* waves, the particles of the medium vibrate in a manner similar to sound waves, and the transmitting rocks are alternately compressed and expanded. The *S* (or secondary) wave, travels only through solid material within the Earth. With *S* waves, the particle motion is transverse to the direction of travel and involves the shearing of the transmitting rock.

Because of their greater speed, the *P* waves are the first to reach any point on the Earth's surface. The first *P*-wave onset starts from the spot where an earthquake originates. This point, usually at some depth within

the Earth, is called the focus, or hypocentre. The point immediately above the focus at the surface is known as the epicentre. Love and Rayleigh waves are guided by the free surface of the Earth. They follow along after the *P* and *S* waves have passed through the body of the planet. Both Love and Rayleigh waves involve horizontal particle motion, but only the latter type has vertical ground displacements. As Love and Rayleigh waves travel, they disperse into long wave trains, and at substantial distances from the source they cause much of the shaking felt during earthquakes.

Effects of Earthquakes

Earthquakes have varied effects, including changes in geologic features, damage to man-made structures, and impact on human and animal life.

Geomorphological changes are often caused by an earthquake: e.g., movements—either vertical or horizontal—along geological fault traces; the raising, lowering, and tilting of the ground surface with related effects on the flow of groundwater; liquefaction of sandy ground; landslides; and mudflows.

Earthquakes can do significant damage to buildings, bridges, pipelines, railways, embankments, and other man-made structures. The type and extent of damage inflicted are related to the strength of the ground motions and to the behaviour of the foundation soils.

In the most intensely damaged region, called the meizoseismal area, the effects of a severe earthquake are usually complicated and depend on the topography and the nature of the surface materials; they are often severer on soft alluvium and unconsolidated sediments than on hard rock. At distances of more than 100 kilometres from the source, the main damage is caused by surface waves.

Further effects of interest are the occurrence of earthquake sounds and lights. The sounds are generally low-pitched and have been likened to the noise of an underground train passing through a station. The occurrence of such sounds implies the existence of significant short periods in the *P* waves in the ground (a wave period is the length of time between the arrival of successive crests in a wave train). Occasionally luminous flashes, streamers, and balls are seen in the night sky during earthquakes. These lights have been attributed to electric induction in the air along the earthquake source.

Causes of Earthquakes

Earthquakes are caused by the sudden release of energy within some limited region of the rocks of the Earth. The form of energy involved is produced by elastic strain, gravitational potential, chemical reactions, or motion of bodies. Of these, the release of elastic strain energy is the most important, since this form of energy is the only kind that is stored in sufficient quantity in the Earth to produce major earthquakes. Earthquakes associated with this type of energy release are called tectonic earthquakes.

Measurements of triangulation lines across the San Andreas Fault before and after its rupture in the 1906 San Francisco earthquake led to the so-called elastic rebound theory for tectonic earthquakes. As formulated by the American geologist Harry Fielding Reid, the theory explains that a tectonic earthquake occurs when stresses in rock masses have accumulated to a point where they exceed the strength of the rocks, leading to rapid fracture. These rock fractures usually tend in the same direction and may extend over many kilometres along the zone of weakness. In the 1906 earthquake the San Andreas Fault slipped for 430

kilometres, with a maximum horizontal fault offset of about six metres.

Another type of earthquake, that associated with volcanic activity, is called a volcanic earthquake. Yet, it is likely that even here the energy released may be the result of a relatively sudden slip of rock masses and the consequent release of elastic strain energy. The energy, however, may in part be of hydrodynamic origin due to the motion of magma in reservoirs beneath the volcano or to the release of gas under pressure.

Earthquakes have different properties depending on the type of fault slip that causes them. The geological interpretation of a fault is given in terms of standard geometries. The usual fault model has a strike (direction from north of the horizontal line in the fault plane) and a dip (angle between direction of steepest slope and horizontal). The hanging wall lies over the footwall, the lower wall of an inclined fault.

Relative offsets parallel to the strike produce strike-slip faulting while those parallel to the dip generate dip-slip faulting. Strike-slip faults are right or left lateral, depending on whether the block on the opposite side of the fault from the observer moves to his right or left. Dip-slip faults are normal if the hanging-wall block moves downward relative to the footwall block; the opposite motion produces reverse or thrust faulting. A mixed offset results in oblique-slip faulting, which is measured either by the plunge or by the slip angle.

Observed faults are assumed to be the seat of one or more past earthquakes, though movements along faults are often slow, and most geologically ancient faults are now aseismic (*i.e.*, cause no earthquakes). The actual faulting in an earthquake may be complex, and it is often not clear whether in a particular earthquake the total energy issues from a single fault plane.

Observed geological faults sometimes show overall relative displacements on the order of hundreds

of kilometres, whereas the amplitudes of seismic waves reach only several centimetres. In the 1976 Tang-shan earthquake, for example, a surface strike-slip of about one metre was observed along the causative fault.

Earthquakes are sometimes caused by human activities. Such activities include the injection of fluids into deep wells, the detonation of large underground nuclear explosions, the excavation of mines, and the filling of large reservoirs. In the case of deep mining, the removal of rock produces changes in the strain around the tunnels. Slip on preexisting faults or outward shattering of rock into the cavities may occur. In all other situations, the induction mechanism is thought to involve elastic strain release, as in the case of tectonic earthquakes. Here, earthquakes are triggered by small changes in the local strain field that produce rock fracture or fault slip. Local changes in strain around large underground explosions have been known to produce slip on already strained faults in the vicinity.

Geographic concentrations of earthquakes

The Earth's major earthquakes occur mainly in belts coinciding with the margins of tectonic plates. This has long been apparent from early catalogs of felt earthquakes and is even more readily discernible in modern seismicity maps.

One major earthquake belt passes around the Pacific Ocean and affects coastlines bordering on it, as, for example, those of New Zealand, New Guinea, Japan, the Aleutian Islands, Alaska, and the western regions of North and South America. It is estimated that 80 per cent of the energy presently released in earthquakes comes from those whose epicentres are in this belt. The seismic activity is by no means uniform throughout the belt, and there are a number of branches at various points.

A second belt passes through the Mediterranean region eastward through Asia and joins the first belt

in the East Indies. The energy released in earthquakes from this belt is about 15 per cent of the world total. There also are striking connected belts of seismic activity, mainly along mid-oceanic ridges—including those in the Arctic Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, and the western Indian Ocean—and along the rift valleys of East Africa.

Most other parts of the world experience at least occasional shallow earthquakes—those that originate within 60 kilometres of the Earth's outer surface. The great majority of earthquakes are shallow. It should be noted that the geographic distribution of smaller earthquakes is less precisely determined, partly because the availability of relevant data is dependent on the geographical distribution of observatories.

There is a clear correspondence between the geographical distribution of volcanoes and major earthquakes, particularly in the circum-Pacific earthquake belts and along mid-oceanic ridges. Volcanic vents, however, are generally at a distance of some hundreds of kilometres from the majority of the epicentres of major shallow earthquakes, and many earthquake sources occur nowhere near active volcanoes. Earthquakes of intermediate focal depth frequently occur directly below structures marked by volcanic vents, but there is probably no immediate causal connection between these earthquakes and the volcanic activity, both most likely resulting from the same tectonic processes.

Seismicity patterns had no strong global theoretical explanation until a dynamical model called plate tectonics was developed during the late 1960s. This theory holds that the Earth's upper shell, or lithosphere, consists of nearly a dozen large, quasi-stable slabs called plates. The thickness of each of these plates extends to a depth of roughly 80 kilometres. The plates move horizontally, relative to neighbouring plates, on a layer of softer rock. The rate of movement ranges from

one to 10 centimetres per year over a shell of lesser strength called the asthenosphere. At the plate edges, where there is contact with adjoining plates, boundary tectonic forces operate on the rocks, causing physical and chemical changes in them. New lithosphere is created at mid-oceanic ridges by the upwelling and cooling of magma from the Earth's mantle. The horizontally moving plates are believed to be absorbed at the ocean trenches, where a subduction process carries the lithosphere downward along the Benioff zones into the Earth's interior. The total amount of lithospheric material destroyed at these subduction zones equals that generated at the ridges.

Some earthquakes associated with mid-oceanic ridges are confined to strike-slip faults that offset the ridge crests. The majority of the earthquakes occurring along such horizontal shear faults are characterized by slip motions. Also consistent with the plate tectonics theory is the high seismicity encountered along the edges of plates that slide past each other. Examples of plate boundaries of this kind, which are sometimes called fracture zones, include the San Andreas Fault in California and the North Anatolian fault system in Turkey. Such plate boundaries are the site of interplate earthquakes of shallow focus.

One other point that correlates with the plate theory is the low seismicity within plates. Small to large earthquakes do occur in limited regions well within the boundaries of plates; however, such interplate seismic events must be explained by mechanisms other than plate motions and their associated phenomena.

Aftershocks, foreshocks, and swarms

Usually a major or even moderate earthquake of shallow focus is followed by many lesser earthquakes close to the original source region. This is to be expected because the fault rupture producing a major earthquake does not relieve all of the accumulated strain energy

at once. Furthermore, this dislocation is liable to cause an increase in the stress and strain at a number of places in the vicinity of the focal region, bringing crustal rocks at certain points close to the stress at which fracture occurs. In some cases the frequency of aftershocks may be for a time as high as 1,000 or more a day.

Sometimes a large earthquake is followed by another at approximately the same focus within an hour or perhaps a day. An extreme case of this is multiple earthquakes. In most instances, however, the first principal earthquake of a series is much more energetic than the aftershocks. In general, the number of aftershocks per day decreases with increasing time. The aftershock frequency is roughly inversely proportional to the time since the occurrence of the largest earthquake of the series.

Most major earthquakes occur without detectable warning from less energetic precursor earthquakes, but some principal earthquakes are preceded by foreshocks. In another pattern of occurrence, large numbers of small earthquakes occur in a region over an interval of time that may extend to some months without a major earthquake occurring. In the Matsushiro region of Japan, for instance, there occurred between August 1965 and 1967 a series of hundreds of thousands of earthquakes, some sufficiently strong to cause property damage but no casualties. The maximum frequency was 6,780 small earthquakes on April 17, 1966. Such series of earthquakes are called earthquake swarms. Earthquakes associated with volcanic activity often occur in swarms, but swarms also have been observed in many non-volcanic regions.

Statement

of ownership and other particulars about the Competition Master (to be published in the first issue every year after last day of February)

FORM IV (see Rule 8)

1. **Place of Publication:** Chandigarh
2. **Periodicity of Publication:** Monthly
3. **Printer's Name:** D.D. Khanna
Nationality: Indian
Address: 126, Industrial Area, Chandigarh
4. **Publisher's Name:** D.D. Khanna
Nationality: Indian
Address: 126, Industrial Area, Chandigarh
5. **Editor's Name:** O.P. Khanna
Nationality: Indian
Address: 126, Industrial Area, Chandigarh
6. **Name and Address of the individuals who own the newspaper and Partners or shareholders holding more than one per cent of the total capital:** Chandika Press Private Limited, 126, Industrial Area, Chandigarh (i) O.P. Khanna (ii) Sudesh Khanna (iii) Desh Deepak Khanna (iv) Kapil Dev Khanna (v) Jyoti Kapoor

I, D.D. Khanna, hereby declare that the particulars given above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Dated: 1.3.1995

Signature of Publisher—D.D. Khanna

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Solved Paper: Engineering Services Examination, held in August 14, 1994

PART A

USAGE

Spotting Errors (Items 1 to 10)

Directions:

(i) In this Section a number of sentences are given. The sentences are in three separate parts and each one is called *a*, *b*, *c*. Read each sentence to find out whether there is an error in any part. No sentence has more than one error. When you find an error in any one of the parts (*a*, *b* or *c*), indicate your response on the separate Answer Sheet at the appropriate space. You may feel that there is no error in a sentence. In that case letter '*d*' will signify a 'No error' response.

(ii) You are to indicate only one response for each item in your Answer Sheet. (If you indicate more than one response, your answer will be considered wrong.) Errors may be in grammar, word usage or idioms. There may be a word missing or there may be a word which should be removed.

(iii) You are *not* required to correct the error. You are required *only* to indicate your response on the Answer Sheet. Examples P and Q have been solved for you.

P. The young child(*a*) singed(*b*) a very sweet song.(*c*) No error.(*d*)

Q. We worked(*a*) very hard(*b*) throughout the season.(*c*) No error.(*d*)

Explanation: In item P, the word 'singed' is wrong. The letter under this part is '*b*'; so '*b*' is the correct answer. Similarly, for item Q, '*d*' is the correct answer, as the sentence does not contain any error.

Now attempt items 1 to 10.

1. You will get(*a*) all the informations(*b*) if you read this booklet carefully.(*c*) No error.(*d*)

2. She sang(*a*) very well(*b*) isn't it?(*c*) No error.(*d*)

3. He is working(*a*) in a bank in new Delhi(*b*) for the past several months.(*c*) No error.(*d*)

4. There is no question(*a*) of my failing(*b*) in the examination.(*c*) No error.(*d*)

5. None of the students attending your class(*a*) answered your question,(*b*) did they?(*c*) No error.(*d*)

6. They left(*a*) their luggages(*b*) at the railway station.(*c*) No error.(*d*)

7. The man told to her(*a*) that he had not brought his dog(*b*) out for a walk as he was afraid that it would rain.(*c*) No error.(*d*)

8. Even though the shirt is rather expensive,(*a*) but I wish to(*b*) purchase it with my own money.(*c*) No error.(*d*)

9. He fell from a running train(*a*) and would have died(*b*) if the villagers did not get him admitted in the nearby hospital immediately.(*c*) No error.(*d*)

10. He is going everyday(*a*) for a morning walk(*b*) with his friends and neighbours.(*c*) No error.(*d*)

Sentence Improvement (Items 11 to 20)

Directions:

Look at the underlined part of each sentence. Below each sentence are given three possible substitutions for the underlined part. If one of them (*a*), (*b*) or (*c*) is better than the underlined part, indicate your response on the Answer Sheet against the corresponding letter (*a*), (*b*) or (*c*). If none of the substitutions improve the sentence, indicate (*d*) as your response on the Answer Sheet. Thus a 'No improvement' response will be signified by the letter (*d*). Examples R and S have been solved for you.

R. The young child sung a very sweet song.

- (a) child singed the
- (b) child singed

(c) child sang a

(d) No improvement

S. I have already read this book twice.

(a) I already twice have read this book.

(b) I twice have already read this book.

(c) I have twice already read this book.

(d) No improvement

Explanation:

R. For item R, the correct sentence should read, "The young *child sang* a very sweet song". (*c*) is therefore, the correct answer.

S. Item S is a correct sentence. None of the changes suggested will improve it. (*d*) is therefore, the correct answer.

Errors may be in grammar, appropriate word usage or idioms. There may be a necessary word missing or there may be a word which should be removed.

Now attempt items 11 to 20.

11. All, but her, had made an attempt.

(a) All, but she,

(b) All but her

(c) All, but her

(d) No improvement

12. His powerful desire brought about his downfall.

(a) His intense desire

(b) His desire for power

(c) His fatal desire

(d) No improvement

13. If he had time he will call you

(a) would have

(b) would have had

(c) has

(d) No improvement

14. More than one person was killed in the accident.

(a) were killed

(b) are killed

(c) have been killed

~~(a)~~ No improvement
15. Not a word they spoke to the unfortunate wife about it.

- ~~(a)~~ did they speak
(b) they will speak
(c) they had spoken
(d) No improvement

16. The poor villagers have waited in the bitter cold for more than four hours now.

- ~~(a)~~ have been waiting
(b) had waited
(c) has been waiting
(d) No improvement

17. There is a dearth of woman doctor in our State. We shall have to recruit some from the other States.

- (a) women doctor
(b) woman doctors
~~(c)~~ women doctors
(d) No improvement

18. It was indeed a shock for her, but she has later recovered from it.

- ~~(a)~~ since
(b) then
~~(c)~~ afterwards
(d) No improvement

19. I am used to hard work.

- ~~(a)~~ work hard
(b) work hardly
(c) hard working
~~(d)~~ No improvement

20. Twenty kilometres are not a great distance in these days of fast moving vehicles.

- ~~(a)~~ is not a great distance
(b) is no distance
(c) aren't a great distance
(d) No improvement

VOCABULARY

Synonyms (Items 21 to 25)

Directions:

In this Section you find a number of sentences, parts of which are underlined. You may also find only a group of words which is underlined. For each underlined part, four words/phrases are listed below. Choose the word nearest in meaning to the underlined part and blacken the corresponding space on the Answer Sheet.

Example E is solved for you.

E. His style is quite transparent.

- (a) verbose (b) involved
(c) lucid (d) witty

Explanation: In item 'E' the word "lucid" is nearest in meaning to the word "transparent". So (c) is the correct answer. In your Answer Sheet the space marked (c) is to be blackened.

Now attempt items 21 to 25.

21. He found a lucrative assignment.

- (a) good (b) profitable
(c) excellent (d) significant

22. It took him a long time to come round after the operation.

- ~~(a)~~ recover (b) walk
(c) move (d) eat

23. Few teachers have been spared the problem of an obstreperous pupil in the class.

- (a) sullen (b) unruly
(c) lazy (d) awkward

24. His visit to foreign countries brought about a sea-change in his outlook and his attitude to people.

- ~~(a)~~ complete change
(b) partial change
(c) favourable change
(d) unfavourable change

25. Swift is known in the world of letters for his misogynism.

- (a) hate for mankind
~~(b)~~ hate for womankind
(c) love for the reasonable
(d) love for womankind

Antonyms (Items 26 to 30)

Directions:

In this section each item consists of a word or a phrase which is underlined in the sentence given. It is followed by four words or phrases. Select the word or phrase which is closest to the opposite in meaning of the underlined word or phrase.

Example "F" has been solved for you.

F. Lucy is a smart girl.

- (a) lazy (b) active
(c) indecent (d) casual

Explanation:

The word which is nearest opposite in meaning to the underlined word "smart" is "lazy". So you have to blacken the space 'a' in the Answer Sheet.

Now attempt items 26 to 30.

26. The actor is well known both for his humility and courage.

- (a) pride

- (b) determination
(c) honesty
(d) gentleness

27. Feasibility of the project is under study.

- (a) Unsuitability
(b) Cheapness
(c) Impropriety
(d) Impracticability

28. His interpretation of the poem is superficial.

- (a) mysterious (b) difficult
(c) profound (d) mystical

29. Poets often prefer ambiguity to

- (a) clarity (b) certainty
(c) rationality (d) perversity

30. Many people try to resist reforms in the society.

- (a) fight (b) accept
(c) welcome (d) repel

SELECTING WORDS

(Items 31 to 40)

Directions:

In the following passage (Items 31 to 40) at certain points, you are given a choice of three words marked (a), (b), (c). Choose the best word from these three and indicate your choice in the relevant column of your Answer Sheet.

Examples Z₁ and Z₂ have been solved for you.

Z₁

- The (a) boy
(b) horse
(c) dog

was in the school in Shimla.

Z₂

- (a) She
(b) It
(c) He

was homesick.

Explanation: Out of the list given in item Z₁, only 'boy' is the correct answer. So, 'a' should be indicated as your response. For item Z₂ 'c' is the correct answer, because that is the pronoun which refers back to the noun 'boy'.

Now attempt item Nos. 31 to 40.

Every bird has feathers, and nothing that is not a bird can show any trace of them. The whole body of the birds is fitted to the habit of flying. We have long envied the bird

its power to fly.

In fact, it was the birds that

- 31. (a) demonstrated
- (b) taught
- (c) trained

us to build our aeroplanes after the

- 32. (a) shape
- (b) structure
- (c) strength

of their wings and bodies. The bird's wings

- 33. (a) can serve
- (b) serve
- (c) have served

as propellers, for they have both lifting and

- 34. (a) flying
- (b) soaring
- (c) driving

power. The tail is the rudder and helps to

- 35. (a) steer.
- (b) dive.
- (c) soar.

It also serves the important function of

- 36. (a) anchor
- (b) brake
- (c) support

when the bird alights. Some birds, like the birds of

- 37. (a) paradise,
- (b) passage,
- (c) prey,

soar and remain in the air a long time

- 38. (a) on
- (b) at
- (c) with

motionless wings. They can sail in a

- 39. (a) tangent
- (b) circle
- (c) spiral

to a great height. Others dart like

- 40. (a) swans.
- (b) swallows.
- (c) herons.

COMPREHENSION

(Items 41 to 55)

Directions:

In this Section you have four short passages. After each passage you will find several questions based on the passage. First, read Passage 1, and answer the questions based on it. Then go on to the next passage.

Examples 'I' and 'J' are solved for you.

PASSAGE

In our approach to life, be it pragmatic or otherwise, a basic fact that confronts us squarely and unmistakably is the desire for peace, security and happiness. Different forms of life at different levels of existence make up the teeming denizens of this earth of ours. And, no matter whether they belong to the higher groups such as human beings or to the lower groups such as animals, all beings primarily seek peace, comfort and security. Life is as dear to a mute creature as it is to a man. Even the lowliest insect strives for protection against dangers that threaten its life. Just as each one of us wants to live and not to die, so do all other creatures.

I. The author's main point is that

- (a) different forms of life are found on earth
- (b) different levels of existence are possible in nature
- (c) peace and security are the chief goals of all living beings
- (d) even the weakest creature struggles to preserve its life

J. One of the following assumptions or steps is essential in developing the author's position

- (a) All forms of life have a single overriding goal
- (b) The will to survive of a creature is identified with a desire for peace
- (c) All beings are divided into higher and lower groups
- (d) A parallel is drawn between happiness and life and pain and death

Explanation:

I. The idea which represents the author's main point is 'peace and security are the chief goals of all living beings', which is response (c). So (c) is to be marked in your Answer Sheet.

J. The best assumption underlying the passage is 'The will to survive of a creature is identified with a desire for peace', which is response (b). So (b) is the correct answer.

Now attempt items 41 to 55.

PASSAGE 1

I felt the wall of the tunnel shiver.

The master alarm squealed through my earphones. Almost simultaneously, Jack yelled down to me that there was a warning light on.....Fleeting but spectacular sights snapped into and out of view, the snow shower of debris, the moon, looming close and big, the dazzling sunshine—for once unfiltered by layers of air. The last twelve hours before reentry were particularly bone-chilling. During this period, I had to go up into the command module. Even after the fiery reentry and splashing down in 81° water in the South Pacific, we could still see our frosty breath inside the command module.

41. The word, 'Command module' used twice in the given passage indicates perhaps that it deals with

- (a) an alarming journey
- (b) a commanding situation
- (c) a journey into outer space
- (d) a frightful battle

42. The statement that the dazzling sunshine was "for once unfiltered by layers of air" means

- (a) that the Sun was very hot
- (b) that there was no strong wind
- (c) that the air was unpolluted
- (d) none of the above

43. Which one of the following reasons would one consider as more possible for the warning lights to be on?

- (a) There was a shower of debris
- (b) Jack was yelling
- (c) A catastrophe was imminent
- (d) The moon was looming close and big

PASSAGE 2

The low unit of gas is a real temptation to any one choosing between gas and electric processes. But gas-fired processes are often less efficient, require more floor space, take longer and produce more variable product quality. These drawbacks negate the savings many businesses believe they make.

By contrast, electricity harnesses a unique range of technologies unavailable with gas. And many electric processes are well over 90% efficient, so far less energy is wasted. With

benefits in terms of product quality and overall cleanliness, it can so often be the better and cheaper choice. Isn't that tempting?

44 What does the writer mean by variable quality?

- (a) Products from gas fired processes are inefficient
- (b) The quality of the product cannot be assessed
- (c) The quality of the products is not the same
- (d) The kind of products vary from time to time

45 Electricity harnesses a unique range of technologies —What does the writer mean?

Electricity

- (a) has developed new technologies
- (b) ensures power for several technologies
- (c) makes use of several technologies
- (d) depends on new kinds of technology

46 The passage can be described as

- (a) an advertisement for electricity and its efficiency
- (b) an extract from a science journal
- (c) an appeal not to use gas
- (d) an account of the growth of technology

PASSAGE 3

Religion is the greatest instrument for so raising us. It is amazing that a person not intellectually bright, perhaps not even educated, is capable of grasping and living by, something so advanced as the principles of Christianity. Yet that is a common phenomenon. It is not, however, in my province to talk about religion, but rather to stress the power which great literature and the great personalities whom we meet in it and in history have to open and enlarge our minds, and to show us what is first-rate in human personality and human character by showing us goodness and greatness.

47 The phrase "so raising us" means

- (a) making us realise that we all are children of God
- (b) improving our mental

abilities

(c) making us feel that we are more important than we really are

(d) giving us a sense of spiritual superiority

48 What surprises the author is that

- (a) Christianity is practised by a large number of people
- (b) even uneducated people are attracted towards Christianity
- (c) despite being difficult and complex, the principles of Christianity are practised by so many people
- (d) even very intelligent people cannot understand the principles of Christianity

49 The author hesitates to talk about religion because

- (a) he does not fully understand its importance
- (b) he does not believe in any religion
- (c) nobody around him likes to talk about it
- (d) he does not feel himself competent to talk about it

50 According to the author we come across examples of greatness and nobility in

- (a) books on Christianity
- (b) historical records
- (c) literary and historical works
- (d) great works of literature

51 In the passage the author's ultimate intention is to talk about

- (a) education
- (b) character
- (c) religion
- (d) history

PASSAGE 4

Some prophets of doom assert that we shall soon exhaust the Earth's resources or pollute ourselves to death. Optimists assert that Earth's systems are robust and that improved technologies will ease all the pressures on the planet. Others see the main concerns as political, with environmental issues carrying the seeds of inequity and war.

Scientific understanding is too limited to say where the truth lies. If the care of the planet is a management task our species is in the posi-

tion of a child who has to fly a jet plane without knowing what all the switches and levers do.

52 Which one of the following statements is true according to the passage?

- (a) Sometimes political motives influence people's concern for the planet
- (b) Wars will cause greater pollution on Earth
- (c) People will feel exhausted owing to the green house effect
- (d) Men should feel responsible towards society

53 According to the passage nobody knows the truth because

- (a) people do not think of what the future holds for them
- (b) scientists often are used by politicians
- (c) there are very few scientists capable of research in this area
- (d) objective analyses are not thorough or exhaustive

54 The blame for the environmental crisis facing the earth lies with

- (a) Man's greed and selfishness
- (b) inadequate management of Earth's resources
- (c) rapid technological growth
- (d) pressures of overpopulation

55 What does the comparison in the last sentence of the passage convey?

- (a) We, on Earth, are inexperienced in managing Earth's resources
- (b) Most of the people do not know how to fly an aeroplane
- (c) Our efforts to save the planet are childish
- (d) We are as ignorant as infants

ORDERING OF SENTENCES

(Items 56 to 60)

Directions:

In items 56 to 60 each passage consists of six sentences. The first and the sixth sentences are given in the beginning. The middle four sentences in each have been removed and jumbled up. These are labelled P, Q, R and S. You are required to find out the

proper order for the four sentences and mark accordingly on the Answer Sheet

Example

S₁ There was a boy named Jack

S₆ At last she turned him out of the house

P So the mother asked him to find work

Q They were very poor

R He lived with his mother

S But Jack refused to work

The proper sequence should be

- (a) RQPS (b) PQRS
(c) QPRS (d) RPSQ

Explanation The correct sequence in this example is RQPS which is marked (a). Therefore (a) is the correct answer

Now attempt items 56 to 60

56 S₁ For some time in his youth, Abraham Lincoln was manager of a shop

S₆ Never before had Lincoln had so much time for reading as he had then

P Then a chance customer would come

Q Young Lincoln's way of keeping shop was entirely unlike anyone else's

R Lincoln would jump up and attend to his needs and then revert to his reading

S He used to lie full length on the counter of the shop eagerly reading a book

The proper sequence should be

- (a) SRQP (b) QSPR
(c) SQRP (d) QPSR

57 S₁ We must learn to depend on ourselves and not look to others for help every time we are in trouble

S₆ A country's freedom can be preserved only by her own strength and self-reliance

P We should not forget that those who lean too much on others tend to become weak and helpless

Q Certainly we want to make friends with the rest of the world

R We welcome help and co-operation from every quarter but we must depend primarily on our own resources

S We also seek the good-will and

co-operation of all those who reside in this country, whatever their race or nationality

The proper sequence should be

- (a) PQRS (b) SRQP
(c) QSRP (d) QPRS

58 S₁ I never took payment for speaking

S₆ In this way I secured perfect freedom of speech, and was armed against the accusation of being a professional agitator

P The Sunday Society would then assure me that on these terms I might lecture on anything I liked and how I liked

Q It often happened that provincial Sunday Societies offered me the usual ten guinea fee to give the usual sort of lecture, avoiding controversial politics and religion

R Occasionally to avoid embarrassing other lecturers who lived by lecturing, the account was settled by a debit and credit entry that is, I was credited with the usual fee and expenses, and gave it back as a donation to the society

S I always replied that I never lectured on anything but very controversial politics and religion, and that my fee was the price of my railway ticket third class if the place was further off than I could afford to go at my own expense

The proper sequence should be

- (a) QSPR (b) SQRP
(c) SQPR (d) QSRP

59 S₁ The art of growing old is one which the passage of time has forced upon my attention

S₆ This is not always easy, one's own past is a gradually increasing weight

P One of these is undue absorption in the past

Q One's thoughts must be directed to the future, and to things about which there is something to be done

R Psychologically there are two dangers to be guarded against in old age

S It does not do to live in memories, in regrets for the good old days, or in sadness about friends who are dead

The proper sequence should be

- (a) QSRP (b) RPSQ
(c) RPSQ (d) QPRS

60 S₁ The role of the precious yellow metal is undergoing a dramatic change

S₆ Again, it would not be an economic proposition to buy and sell gold ornaments as an instrument of investment as buying would be costlier and selling will be at a discount

P In developing countries like India, where gold is used mainly for ornaments, a distinct change in attitude is in the offing

Q Slowly, the use of gold in the form of ornaments will be on the decline and even if gold prices shoot up, women-folk would not like to sell off their ornaments

R The yellow metal will soon be treated as an investment instrument

S The maxim, larger the gold reserves, richer the country will not hold good for a long time now

The proper sequence should be

- (a) SPRQ (b) SPQR
(c) PSRQ (d) PSQR

ANSWERS

- 1 (b) all the information
- 2 (c) didn't she?
- 3 (a) 'He has been working'
- 4 (c) 'the examination'
- 5 (d) 'No error'
- 6 (b) 'their luggage'
- 7 (a) 'The man told her'
- 8 (b) 'I wish to'
- 9 (c) if the villagers had not got him admitted
- 10 (d) No error
- 11 (a) 12 (b) 13 (c)
- 14 (d) 15 (a) 16 (a)
- 17 (c) 18 (a) 19 (d)
- 20 (a) 21 (b) 22 (a)
- 23 (b) 24 (a) 25 (b)
- 26 (a) 27 (d) 28 (c)
- 29 (a) 30 (c) 31 (b)
- 32 (a) 33 (b) 34 (a)
- 35 (a) 36 (c) 37 (b)
- 38 (a) 39 (b) 40 (b)
- 41 (c) 42 (a) 43 (c)
- 44 (c) 45 (c) 46 (a)
- 47 (a) 48 (b) 49 (d)
- 50 (c) 51 (b) 52 (a)
- 53 (d) 54 (a) 55 (d)
- 56 (b) 57 (a) 58 (d)
- 59 (c) 60 (d)

Notes on Current Affairs

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

SOUTH AFRICA-INDIA RELATIONS

Visit of President Mandela to India

PRESIDENT Nelson Mandela of South Africa arrived in India on January 25, 1995 on a four-day State visit. This was Dr Mandela's first visit to India after being elected President of the non-racial, democratic South Africa.

Dr Mandela was the Chief Guest at the Republic Day parade.

During Dr Mandela's visit a new chapter of friendly relations was opened with the signing of three agreements that will provide the framework for all-encompassing cooperation, especially in the political and economic spheres.

A treaty on the principles of inter-State relations and cooperation between the two countries was signed. The treaty re-affirms the shared principles of peace, democracy and secular governance and the common resolve to fight against apartheid, racial discrimination and religious fundamentalism.

The treaty also reiterates the commitment of the two sides to achieve a nuclear weapons-free and non-violent world, with firm belief that "their bilateral cooperation would further the cause of peace and international security".

India and South Africa also agreed to cooperate in the fight against crime and terrorism in all its forms. The two countries also condemned all forms of hatred, violence, fundamentalism and religious extremism.

To give a push to Indo-South African bilateral trade, the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industries (FICCI) entered into an MoU with Sunnyside group of South Africa to provide for an institutional framework for extended business activities, particularly for sharing of business information and quality related matters.

FICCI has estimated that the Indo-South African bilateral trade can grow at the rate of 50 per cent annually, to touch \$ 4 billion by the end of the century, from the present level of \$ 60 million.

Addressing a dinner meeting of FICCI, President Mandela called for expanding the emerging trade and investment cooperation between the two countries. He

also stressed the need for closer cooperation with India to accelerate economic activities in the Indian Ocean region.

Dr Mandela expressed gratitude for India's consistent support to the South African people in their struggle against apartheid. He also recalled the pioneering role of Mahatma Gandhi and inspiration he provided to South Africans for the establishment of a free and just society.

He said that with the establishment of the Indo-South African Joint Commission, his government looked forward to signing early agreements with New Delhi in the political, trade, economic, cultural, scientific and technical fields.

On Kashmir dispute, Dr Mandela favoured the bilateral approach. He said that India and Pakistan had the 'will and the capacity' to address and solve the problem. 'We would like to leave the matter entirely in their hands', he said.

BUDGET, 1995

Union Budget deferred

A controversy over the Union Budget presentation was averted with the unanimous decision taken at a meeting of representatives of various political parties in Parliament and the Union Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Mr VC Shukla, on January 28, 1995. It was decided to defer the Union Budget after the completion of the elections in six States of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Bihar, Orissa, Arunachal Pradesh and Manipur, as suggested by the Chief Election Commissioner (CEC). However, the session will commence from February 13, 1995 and will be held in three phases. The election-process will be completed on March 11, 1995.

The controversy started with Chief Election Commissioner, Mr TN Seshan, writing to the Cabinet Secretary suggesting that in view of the elections in six States, the Budget-presentation, which was likely to announce certain concessions to some sections, be deferred. The authority of CEC was initially questioned by some political parties but gradually all the sections accepted the suggestion keeping in view their pre-occupation with the election campaigns.

This year the budget session will start with the mandatory President's address to a joint session. The two Houses will break for a recess after adopting a resolution to extend the President's rule in J & K, which expires on March 2, 1995. Parliament will reassemble on March 14 and is likely to have the vote on account before March 31,

when the second phase of the session will end. This will also enable the government to carry out its financial transactions even after March 31, the last day of the current financial year. During this period, the Railway Budget, the Economic Survey, report of the 10th Finance Commission and the General Budget will be presented. The recess from April 1 to April 23 will enable the standing committees to discuss the demands for grants of different ministries and departments. The third and the final phase will commence on April 24 and conclude on June 2, 1995.

The government has, however, cleared that the decision to defer the presentation of the budgets has nothing to do with the request made by CEC. The general opinion was that since a large number of members of both the Houses would be busy campaigning for the elections, the attendance in the Parliament would be greatly affected. Hence the decision to postpone the presentation.

PLANNING & ECONOMY

External debt touches a new high

ACCORDING to the latest World Bank debt tables (1994-95), India's external debt touched a record \$91.78 billion in 1993, marking an increase of more than \$71 billion over 1980 but, unlike some other developing countries, India is still out of debt trap.

India's debt profile reduces the possibility of the country facing a crisis. A bulk of its debt, \$83.25 billion, is a long-term debt of which \$80.98 billion is from private non-guaranteed sources.

The short term debt of \$3.6 billion is, however, a risky element. A similar situation recently resulted in the currency crisis in Mexico.

According to the international economics department director of World Bank, Mr Masood Ahmad, there was no reason to assume that India was in the middle of a debt-trap. However, he had a word of caution for India and some other countries which had recently increased their access to and use of private capital flows. Mr Ahmad said that these countries had to watch macro-fundamental of the economy, avoiding the use of short-term flows to compensate for making adjustment required to generate growth in exports—a pre-requisite for making the level of borrowing sustainable.

India is the developing world's third largest debtor. Comparable figures against India's \$91.781 billion debt in 1993 are of Brazil with \$132.749 billion and Mexico with \$118.028 billion debt.

1994 was threshold year for the stock market

THE year 1994 was marked by phenomenal growth of primary market, excellent half yearly results by corporate leaders and coming of age of mutual funds.

The policy of economic liberalisation, buttressed by good monsoon, revival of auto and hotel industries, good private corporate performance and increasing demands for products contributed to the buoyancy.

The significant event of the year was the entry of Foreign Financial Institutions (FII) with a total investment of Rs 9,000 crore in the capital market.

1994 also witnessed the launching of the National Stock Exchange (NSE), with fully computerised screen-based operations.

The year also saw greater transparency being infused in the stock market operations. Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) put a ban on forward trading and enforced weekly settlement, in place of fortnightly settlement, mandatory for 'B group' shares across all exchanges and for 'A group' shares in the Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Ahmedabad exchanges.

Economy gets a fillip in 1994

IN 1994 India's economy looked up with a comfortable foreign exchange reserves, rising industrial growth and bright *Kharif* prospects. The one major setback, however, was the inflation jumping to double digits.

Foreign exchange reserves touched a record \$19 billion, excluding gold and SDRs. Foreign direct investment (FDI) alone touched nearly \$4 billion by October 1994, compared to \$4.1 billion in full year in 1993-94.

On the industrial front the year witnessed a remarkable turn around with industrial production recording 7 to 8 per cent growth.

On the external trade front the performance was none too good as exports registered a growth of 13.9 per cent in dollar terms, in April-October, 1994, as against 20.2 per cent growth in 1993-94. The imports were also higher at 18.4 per cent.

Power deficit A cause for concern

THE power position in India is expected to become grim in coming years. The 'peaking shortage' is expected to touch an alarming average rate of 25 per cent by 1996. Both the Central and State sectors have slipped in targets by about 10,000 MW, during the current Plan period.

The peaking shortage is already on the high side in both eastern and southern States. Peaking shortage was highest in Bihar at 41.5 per cent, followed by Orissa with 34.8 per cent, Andhra Pradesh 31.5 per cent and Karnataka 24.4 per cent.

The Central and State governments have initiated several measures to promote private sector power projects during last three years. Unfortunately not a single private sector power project has taken off, as of now, due to numerous clearance difficulties from governmental agencies.

Poverty, illiteracy root cause of child labour

ACCORDING to a report on the action plan on child labour by the West Bengal government, poverty, ignorance and illiteracy weave a vicious circle towards proliferation of child labour.

The report says that the national anti-poverty policies, the national education policy and the national policy on health for all, and on nutrition, should be geared up to tackle the problems of poverty, where too often the origins and compulsions of child labour are rooted.

According to the report despite a clear-cut policy to bring about progressive elimination of child labour and a stringent legislation matching it, the number of child labourers is increasing day by day in the country. The report attributes it to the general lack of knowledge about the real factors giving rise to this phenomenon.

The report feels that the enforcement of legislation can be possible only when there exists an awareness among the people and the government machinery. The involvement of the non-governmental organisations and trade unions can also produce effective results.

The report is of the opinion that documentary and feature films, cinema slides with appropriate slogans, hoardings with meaningful illustrations, cultural programmes in different localities and inclusion of the topic of child labour in the academic syllabus should be made use of to wipe out this social problem.

India gets higher quota in EC, American textile markets

THE long-standing dispute over the issue of India's market access in textiles with two of its major trading partners, the United States and European Community (EC) has been resolved by a compromise formula by which India gets additional market access for its textile products while it agrees to a phased programme of tariff reductions and removal of restrictions in its textile sector.

As per the agreements, India will get increased quota with handloom and powerloom fabrics as special beneficiaries while India agreed to a phased programme of tariff reductions and removal of import restrictions in the textile sector.

India will now obtain 20 to 25 per cent more US textile market access over what it had under the earlier Indo-US bilateral agreement. More significantly, the new figures will be included in the existing bilateral trade levels and notified to the World Trade Organisation as setting base levels on which Uruguay Round improvements will apply. It will thus have an escalating effect on India's market access.

In return, India has agreed on a fair and phased programme of tariff reductions and removal of quantitative restrictions on textile products and clothing, ensuring better access to US products.

Curb on banks' investments in FIs goes

IN a major move, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has removed limits on the investments made by commercial banks in financial institutions. Banks will now be allowed to invest in equities and bonds of 17 financial institutions, without any restrictions.

The RBI had earlier allowed the banks to subscribe to shares (including public sector undertaking equities) and debentures of corporate bodies, subject to the ceiling of 5 per cent of the incremental deposits of the previous year.

The investments by bank in equities and bonds, issued by the 17 financial institutions, would be outside the ceiling of above 5 per cent.

INDIA-JAPAN RELATIONS

\$ 1 bn Japanese credit for reforms

THE Japanese government has made a seven-point action plan to usher in a new era of Indo-Japanese economic cooperation. The plan includes US \$ 1 billion Japanese lines of credit for two years to support economic development in India, in view of the reforms initiated by the Indian government. The other six points of the action plan are:

1. Provide cover of upto 3 billion yen for each project on overseas investments made by Japanese industry.
2. A further lowering of export-insurance and investment-insurance premium rates
3. Include India in Japan's "Green Aid Plan", an environmental support programme which is presently at work in China and four countries in South-East Asia.
4. Establish another office of the Japan External Trade Organisation in India in Bombay to promote corporate interests in India in a more concrete manner.
5. Heighten Japanese interest in India by disseminating information about India as broadly as possible in Japan.
6. Participate as a partner country in the 12th Engineering Trade Fair in India in 1997.

INDIA-PAKISTAN RELATIONS

India offers fresh talks

INDIA has reiterated its willingness to resume bilateral dialogue with Pakistan despite statements by Ms Benazir Bhutto, Prime Minister of Pakistan, that a third war is imminent if "India continues to ignore Kashmir's right to self-determination".

India's foreign secretary, Mr K. Srinivasan, however, made it clear that the "format of the dialogue" would have to be without conditions or pre-conditions. He made it clear that this did not mean that India was not inclined to discuss the two non-papers sent by Pakistan. "We have also six non-papers which were presented to Pakistan (in January 1994)", he said.

Mr Srinivasan added, "we are prepared to discuss their non-papers and our non-papers. Our views on the non-papers may be predictable but even so we are prepared to discuss them and re-state our views face-to-face."

The non-papers sent by Pakistan dealt with plebiscite and the modalities to hold plebiscite in Kashmir, besides listing a series of actions expected of India to create the 'right atmosphere' for the resumption of bilateral talks.

Pakistan's foreign secretary, Mr Najinuddin Sheikh has said that Pakistan is ready to hold bilateral talks with India provided the eight non-papers, exchanged between New Delhi and Islamabad a year ago, are discussed first. He alleged that the Indian side had rejected their two non-papers.

INDIA-SINGAPORE RELATIONS

MoU worth \$ 130 million signed

AN MoU (Memorandum of Understanding) was signed between Indian and Singapore companies for projects worth \$ 130 million at Calcutta, on January 5, 1995. The projects included a proposal to set up a 70-acre technology park in Gurgaon, an import terminal for petroleum products at Paradeep and a project for manufacturing telecom equipment and another for a shrimp plant. The technology park project alone would cost \$ 60 million and it would be executed by a Consortium of Indian and Singapore companies.

INDIA-FINLAND RELATIONS

Bilateral agreements signed

INDIA and Finland signed three agreements, on January 11, 1995, for the protection of investment, avoidance of double taxation and establishment of air links between the two countries. Earlier a Finnish delegation, led by Finland's Foreign Trade Minister, Mr Pertti Salolainen, had detailed discussions with Indian Finance Minister, Dr Manmohan Singh, and the Commerce Minister, Mr Pranab Mukherjee. An annual meeting of Indo-Finnish Joint Commission was also held, where bilateral issues relating to industrial, technological and economic cooperation were discussed.

POLITICS

Arjun Singh Vs Congress High Command

THE political scenario in the ruling party took a curious turn with the confrontationalist tenor and tone of former Union Minister for Human Resources and Development, Mr Arjun Singh, after his suspension from the party for "anti-party activities", on January 24, 1995.

The action against Mr Singh was in offing. It became clear when the Prime Minister, while addressing a Sewa Dal Convention on January 24 said, discipline in the party would have to be enforced as and when somebody crosses the limit.

Some unity efforts were made by Mr A K. Antony, Mr Rajesh Pilot and Mr Ahmed Patel but these suffered a setback when Mr Singh, renewed his attack on the Prime

Minister while addressing a public meeting at Banda on January 23, 1995.

It may be recalled that Mr Arjun Singh had resigned from the Union Cabinet on December 24, 1994 and while raising certain issues against Mr Rao's government and leadership.

LAW AND ORDER

Cabinet approves IPC changes

THE Union Cabinet has approved certain changes in Indian Penal Code sections relating to rape, illegal confinement and trial of offences and communal violence. The approval was accorded in a meeting held on January 24, 1995.

A new Section 424A in the IPC shall be inserted to make fraudulent sale or disposal of goods and property hypothecated to Banks, a punishable offence.

Section 220 IPC will be amended to provide for payment of compensation for illegal and deliberate confinement or trial of any person.

An explanation will be inserted in sub-Sections (1) and (2) of Section 376 IPC which relates to punishment for rape. It says, "Explanation—the character, reputation, conduct or status of the women or the delay in reporting the Commission of an offence under this sub-Section shall not be an adequate and special reason for imposing a sentence of imprisonment for a term of less than 7 to 10 years."

It was also decided to add a proviso to Exception 5 that sacrifice of a human-being as part of religious practice or otherwise will be murder and would not come within the scope of Exception, irrespective of the fact whether the victim was more than 18 years of age and the sacrifice was made with his consent.

Other approved changes were relating to the quick conviction in cases of communal violence i.e. amendment in the code of criminal procedure 1963, summary trial of the offences under Section 153(a) and 153(b) IPC, provision of maximum punishment upto two years on the analogy of Section 14(2) of IADA and maximum punishment for offences under Section 296, 297 and 298 of IPC.

KARNATAKA

Interest on farm-loans waived

THE newly formed JD government in Karnataka has decided to waive interest and penal interest on cooperative agricultural loans and introduce rice subsidy. The announcement was made in the Governor's address to the joint session of both Houses of the State legislature, on December 28, 1994. The Governor, Mr Khursheed Alam Khan, also said that the government would avoid non-productive expenditures, accord priority to development in crucial sectors like power, irrigation and industrial. Moreover, the waiver of interest and penal interest would be a one-time measure and would be ap-

plicable only if entire principal amount is repaid by March next

The Governor also announced the floating of irrigation bonds to fully utilise the State's share of Krishna and Cauvery waters. Reservation of 30 per cent of the total number of seats in both Houses of legislature for women, was also announced

SCANDALS

Court pulls up CBI in espionage case

THE Kerala High Court has found "unmistakable involvement" of State IG Ramon Srivastva in the ISRO espionage case and asked CBI to re-examine the case and proceed with the probe properly. The Court observed in its 25-page judgement that the aspect of the case relating to the State IG's involvement had been ignored by CBI and wanted the agency to re-examine the issue in an 'unbiased manner'. The court expressed dissatisfaction over the CBI approach all through the investigation so far and also observed that when the nation's security was at stake, the investigating agency should act in a more efficient and vigilant manner without any pre-conceived notions.

The High Court made these observations while dismissing a writ appeal filed by a Kochi-based forum of law (Niyamavadi), seeking Mr Srivastva's arrest. The Court, however, stated that it could not direct the investigating agency to implicate anyone as accused and order his arrest. It may be recalled that CBI did not oppose the bail applications of the four Indians accused in the case, including the two ISRO scientists, during the hearing of their pleas in CJM's Court.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

President's rule extended

THE Union Cabinet decided to extend the President's rule in Jammu and Kashmir till July 18, 1995 in a high level meeting on January 30, 1995. The present period of the Presidential rule is to expire on March 2, 1995. This time the extension has been done for four and a half months instead of usual six months, because the government is authorised to extend Central rule only upto July 18, 1995. The extension has been recommended in accordance with a constitutional order issued by the President in exercise of his powers under Article 370(1) (d).

For extension of the President's rule beyond July 18, 1995, the Constitution will have to be amended.

The electoral process in the State has already been initiated. The Central government is hopeful of conducting polls in J and K before July 18, 1995.

EDUCATION

Project for girls launched

THE government has launched the District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) which is to focus on

girls' education with a view to better enrolment and retention. This is considered an essential step to achieve universalisation of elementary education.

The DPEP has been conceived by the department of education for districts with low female literacy rates.

A series of studies have revealed the lower enrolment of girls, higher drop-out rate, family attitude, girls' involvement in domestic work, early marriage, shortage of female teachers and inaccessible schools are some major factors affecting education of girls.

The DPEP plans to lay special emphasis on making provision for women empowerment programmes to encourage girls' education, directly as well as indirectly, by increasing women's awareness and raising their status.

Measures planned for increasing girls' enrolment include setting up early childhood education centres, providing pre-school education and day care arrangements. Provision of free text-books, learning material, scholarships, allowances and free uniforms is also expected to have positive effects on enrolment and retention.

Construction of new schools and hostels for girls is also envisaged. Besides, non-formal education centres will be established for non-enrolled children, especially drop-outs and working children.

TECHNOLOGY

New fund for technology upgradation

THE Union Cabinet has approved a new fund for technology development and application. A five per cent cess on payment of royalties on imported technologies will flow into this new fund, which is expected to accelerate the department of science and technology's efforts at commercial exploitation of indigenously developed technologies.

Prime Minister P V Narasimha Rao said, "the investment by the government has to be augmented through parallel investments in research and development by industrial houses. Only then will we be able to show a substantial increase in R & D expenditure, matching the GNP percentage of the leading economies in the world."

MANIPUR

Trust vote under dramatic circumstances

THE 28-day-old Reshang Keishing government finally secured the vote of confidence on January 9, 1995, under dramatic circumstances. In a day of swift developments, the House, convened to enable Mr Keishing to prove his majority, removed Dr H Borobabu Singh as the Speaker and elected Mr W Angon as *pro tem* Speaker.

The motion expressing the confidence of the House in the Keishing ministry was carried by a voice vote, hours after the Supreme Court dismissed a special leave petition by Dr Singh, challenging the stay by the Guwahati High

Court, of the December 23, 1994 expulsion of 23 MLAs in the Assembly, under anti-defection act

Dr Singh had defied the Guwahati High Court order and prevented the 23 expelled MLAs from attending the House on December 23, 1994, when a no-confidence motion against the Keishing government was adopted

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

JAPAN

Heavy casualties in Japanese quake

HEAVY casualties were reported as a deadly earthquake rumbled through the Kansai region of Central Japan on January 17 1995. At least 5000 persons were killed and lakhs were wounded. The quake rocked Kobe, Nishinomiya, Awajishima island and the other cities in Hyogo prefecture, Osaka and other neighbouring prefectures.

The quake snapped vital lifelines to western Japan, cutting train service and knocking out power and telephone services. It also crippled Central Japan's economic infrastructure that might take long to restore. Japan's belief that its newer buildings and roads would be able to withstand a major earthquake was also shattered. Despite Japan's boasting of a high standard of quake-resistant technology, almost 12000 structures were destroyed or damaged by a quake which was of just 7.2 magnitude.

WORLD ECONOMY

Economic growth and developing economies

ACCORDING to the latest World Bank Atlas notes the developing countries are gaining ground as a major driving force of the world economy.

More and more developing countries have moved to the mainstream of international trade during the 1990s. The share in the global GNP, of the low and middle income economies, exceeded 20 per cent in 1993. But, the income gap narrowed only slightly.

According to the Atlas the anticipated economic recovery in industrial countries suggests that the prospects for short-term economic growth for most developing economies are favourable.

The World Bank Atlas adds that although more than one billion people still live in poverty, countries in the developing world have achieved substantial gains in living standards, over the past 20 years. The gains are reflected in improvements in life expectancy and primary school enrolment rates and in declines in infant mortality and illiteracy.

Mexico: What went wrong

MEXICO'S recent economic crisis has prompted many to question what went wrong with a country so

clearly headed for sustained prosperity?

The collapse of the *Peso*, since mid-December, threw Mexico hard into reverse. The reasons for the collapse are not far-fetched.

Mexico overspent. In recent years as growth accelerated, due to reforms launched by former President Carlos Salinas, spending soared. Companies bought foreign-made equipment, the government invested in roads and other infrastructure and consumers binged on imported goods.

But, Mexico's exports didn't keep pace with imports, resulting in a rising trade deficit. The shortfall in Mexico's current account rose from \$ 7.5 billion in 1990 to an estimated \$ 28 billion in 1994.

Many countries, including USA run such deficits. But these are not a problem as long as foreigners are willing to finance by purchasing a country's stock and bonds. In 1994 the investment flows into Mexico slowed sharply. Mutual funds and other institutional investors diversified into other emerging markets. For many the returns offered by Mexico no longer justified the higher risks.

The effects of the rising trade deficit and falling investment put enormous pressure on the Mexican currency. To pay for imports, Mexicans must sell *Pesos* and buy dollars. Foreign investors also unload *Pesos* when they sell Mexican securities. In a market flooded with *Pesos* the value was bound to fall.

In an effort to maintain the value of *Pesos* the Mexican Central Bank bought *Pesos* for dollars. This resulted into depletion of foreign exchange reserves, that set off alarm bells among investors who started to flee, thus putting more pressure on the currency.

On December 20, 1994, the new government of President Zedillo lowered the support floor for the *Peso*. On December 22, the government scrapped its *Peso* defence entirely. The new policy was intended to shore up confidence, but resulted in panic selling of stocks and bonds. It touched off a cycle of currency and market plunges that subsided only after USA announced a rescue package in mid-January, 1995.

India has a vital lesson to learn from the Mexican story.

US-PAKISTAN RELATIONS

Attempts to boost relations

ALTHOUGH position regarding sale of F-16 fighter planes to Pakistan did not change during the four-day visit of the US Defence Secretary, Mr William Perry, yet Benazir Bhutto-government was apparently satisfied over the outcome of Mr Perry's visit. The Pak-US Consultative Group (CG) was revived and it laid the foundation for a new security relationship between the two countries. The US Defence Secretary reached Islamabad on January 10, 1995, and held wide ranging talks with Pak leaders on

revitalisation of bilateral relations, that have been lukewarm since 1990. Pakistan was hopeful of getting back its money (\$ 1.493 billion including \$ 658 million paid for 38 F-16 jet fighters) stuck up in US foreign military sales since 1990. The Pak leadership was, however, able to convince the US that signing of NPT (non-proliferation treaty) was not possible until the Kashmir issue was resolved.

The Pak-U.S. Consultative Group (CG), which existed from 1984 to 1990, was assigned to oversee the operational aspects of multitudes of agreements between Pakistan and the US, signed a few years ago, mostly in 1982 after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. The military cooperation between the two countries largely became non-existent after the invocation of the Pressler Amendment in 1990 and the CG was left with no job to do. Now it is expected to serve as a forum for discussion on security issues dealing with regional situations, joint military exercises, training of officers, exchange of views on security perceptions and identification of mutual cooperation areas.

Sardar Sher Baz Masari, the president of National Democratic Party of Pakistan, described the Perry-mission a grand success from American point of view.

Another geopolitical specialist of Pakistan Mr A.R. Siddiqui said that Mr Perry's mission was aimed at 'pre-empting' a likely Indo-Pak war and he had succeeded in it considerably.

Mr Perry was later more vocal during his visit to India. In an interview with Indian electronic media, on January 14, 1995, he categorically ruled out the delivery of F-16s to Pakistan when asked about the reports that 38 F-16s might be delivered to Pakistan through a third country. Mr Perry confirmed that transfer to a third country was on cards, but said the eventual re-transfer to Pakistan would be prohibited. He also made it clear that his country intends to use its influence to ensure that there was no third Indo-Pak war over Kashmir.

MIDDLE EAST

Rift between Egypt & Jordan ends

EGYPT and Jordan have pledged to revive the bilateral ties after a four-year rift. The development took place on January 22, 1995, when Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak and Jordan's King Hussein met in Jordanian city of Aqaba. Jordan's relations with several Arab countries were strained because of its pro-Baghdad stand in 1990 Gulf-crisis. Cairo had joined the US-led military alliance which drove Iraqi forces out of Kuwait in February 1991, while Amman had rejected foreign intervention.

The meeting at Aqaba, came close on the heels of the recent trilateral summit involving Mr Mubarak, Saudi Arabia's King Fahd and Syrian President Hafez Al Assad. The talks could lead to a mini-summit involving

Mr Mubarak, King Hussein, Mr Assad and PLO Chairman Mr Yasser Arafat, in the near future.

BANGLADESH

Fluid political scenario continues

THE political turmoil in Bangladesh continued as Prime Minister Begum Khaleda Zia turned down the opposition demand for her resignation and election under a neutral authority.

In her address to the nation on January 1, 1995, Begum Zia said she had earlier offered to step-down 30 days ahead of the next general elections, on completion of her five year term, but the opposition had not accepted the offer. Now she was "determined to uphold democracy and constitutional process in the country".

Her address came four days after the opposition resigned *en-masse* from the Parliament to press for elections under a non-partisan government.

The opposition leader and Awami League President Sheikh Hasina said, "the Parliament had lost its legitimacy and the government had no right to remain in power with resignation of 147 MPs."

The political battle was also fought in the corridors of judiciary. The Bangladesh Supreme Court, on December 12, 1994, stayed the operation of the verdict given by the High Court over continued boycott of the Parliament by the opposition. Earlier a two-judge High Court bench had declared the opposition boycott "illegal, unconstitutional and void", upon a writ filed by an advocate, Mr Anwar Hussain Khan.

The decision of the High Court was challenged in Supreme Court by a barrister, Mr Rafiqul Haq, who submitted that the High Court had acted beyond its jurisdiction. 'If implemented it would prejudice the political right and interest of the opposition parties', he pleaded.

The crisis in the country began in March 1994 when the opposition legislators walked out of Parliament in a bid to force Mrs Zia to resign and allow a caretaker government to oversee new election. They had accused her of incompetence and corruption, especially during elections. The confrontation had raised fears of a military takeover and questions about the future of the democracy in the country, which has had two leaders assassinated, 19 coup attempts and two military takeovers in 23 years of Independence. Mrs Zia was elected in 1991. She still controls the majority in the 330-seat Parliament.

EUROPEAN UNION

Three more join EU

THE European Union became world's biggest and richest supranational bloc on January 1, 1995, with Finland, Sweden and Austria joining the 12-existing member States of EU. The bloc's territory has now expanded by one-third, its population by 6.2 per cent and its gross

domestic product by seven per cent. The population of EU also expanded to 370 million from 348 million—40 per cent more people than in US and 64 per cent more than in Japan.

All the three new members are highly industrialised and their populations enjoy a high standard of living.

SRI LANKA

Colombo to return to Parliamentary system

As promised during the elections, the People's Alliance Government, led by President Chandrika Kumaratunga, has initiated the process of scrapping the Presidential system of government, to revert to the parliamentary form with Prime Minister as the head.

President Kumaratunga is expected to swap position with her Prime Minister mother once the new constitution comes into force.

The Right to life and liberty as a fundamental right is also proposed to be included in the new constitution. The principle of judicial review of legislation is also proposed to be introduced. Before 1978 Sri Lanka had parliamentary form of government. The system was scrapped when President J.R. Jayewardene came to power with overwhelming majority.

Talks with LTTE

THE third round of preliminary peace talks was held by the Sri Lanka government with LTTE, in the rebel held Jaffna town on January 14, 1995.

LTTE has expressed its willingness to forego its demand for a separate State. 'We have been fighting for independence, but are prepared to accept a substantial alternative that will guarantee the political aspirations of our people', said Mr Balasingham, the chief spokesman of LTTE.

President Chandrika Kumaratunga has offered substantial autonomy to the Tamils, in an effort to solve the 11-year old civil war.

USA-VIETNAM RELATIONS

Bilateral ties after 20 years

THE communist Vietnam and the US, the two former enemies, established formal relations by signing two agreements on January 28, 1995, for settling claims to diplomatic and private property seized during the war and for setting up diplomatic offices in each other's capitals.

Both the countries had agreed last year to open the offices which would function like embassies. But full embassies cannot open till the two governments establish diplomatic relations. Before that Washington wants more results in its drive to know the fate of more than 2,000 servicemen missing in Indo-China.

NAM LABOUR MEET

Delhi declaration decries 'social clause'

THE five-day conference of Labour Ministers of Non-Aligned and other developing countries, ended with the adoption of a Delhi-declaration on January 23, 1995, which reiterated its stand that the issue of improving labour standards should be left to the respective countries without any form of coercion which the 'social clause' sought to impose.

Indian Prime Minister, Mr P.V. Narasimha Rao, denounced the move to link labour standards with international trade under what has come to be known as the 'social clause' proposal. He noted that turning the trade policy into an instrument to enforce upgradation of labour standards would be inappropriate.

The conference was attended by Labour Ministers from 80 countries. The agenda included the effects of international trade and labour standards on employment, social impact of structural adjustment programmes and horizontal cooperation in the field of employment and human resources.

The Delhi-declaration expressed deep concern over serious pro-Marrakesh efforts seeking to establish linkage between international trade and labour standards through the imposition of the social clause and formally rejected the same. It emphasised that any kind of coercion which social clause may impose, would not only be against the principle of Article 19 of the ILO constitution or the voluntary character of ILO conventions, it would also negate the benefits which the liberalisation of trade is intending to bring about. This will aggravate the existing problems of unemployment and distress in the developing countries.

The Delhi-declaration also emphasised the need to strengthen ILO as it was the only competent body for the formulation of the labour standards.

Regarding child-labour, the conference reaffirmed the resolution of the 1979 international labour conference on the abolition of child labour and resolved that priority should be accorded for elimination of child labour from hazardous industries.

HUMAN RIGHTS

Charter for Asia framed

THE human rights activists from six South Asian nations, including India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh, met at Colombo on January 28, 1995 to frame a human rights charter for the region. The meet was organised by the Hong Kong-based Asian Human Rights Commission (AHRC).

The general consensus was that the police in South Asia emerged as the basic violator of the communities and the colonial legacy in the region was responsible for this attitude. There was also a skewed system which often

denied justice to the poor and the resourceless

A former judge of Indian Supreme Court, Justice VK Krishna Iyer, said, "colonialism still existed and a colonial upper class still pervaded and controlled our societies while the mass of people were still denied their economic and social rights"

Another reality, highlighted at the meet, was, that the human rights in the West were based on individualism while in Asia, the issue was the rights of the community

Some of the participants also raised the question of suppression of the women, who were often exploited in the guise of perpetrating the values of the male-dominated community in the region

The draft of the proposed charter noted the overriding importance of religion, culture and tradition in Asia, where these factors were often used to excuse human rights violations and suppress individual rights. The charter also stressed on the rights of indigenous persons, the right to livelihood, the right to health and a clean environment

UN

Radical changes suggested

AN international think-tank, the 22-member Geneva-based commission on global governance, has called upon the United Nations to abolish the veto powers of the Security Council and to create an economic security council

"The time is now ripe to build a global forum that can provide leadership in the economic, social and environmental fields", said the report titled 'our global neighbourhood'. The report further says that the old concept of the security of nation States must now give way to a new view based on the security of people

The commission was co-chaired by Swedish Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson and former Secretary-General of the Commonwealth, M Sridath Ramphal. Other members included cabinet ministers, academics, economists and environmentalists

RPF plan rejected

THE UN Secretary General, Dr Boutros Boutros Ghali, has proposed the setting up of a United Nations Rapid Reaction Force, to act quickly in case of need, and a unified command for the UN peace-keeping forces. Both suggestions, however, have been promptly rejected by USA

USA saw in suggestions an attempt by the Secretary General to abrogate to himself more powers

The suggestions were contained in a position paper by Dr Ghali, circulated among all member States to promote discussion in wake of failure of the world body attempts in Bosnia, Somalia and Rwanda, among other places.

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TROUBLED WORLD

Peace gets a chance in 1994

RWANDA'S turbulent events, Bosnian war's ethnic massacre, return of Yasser Arafat to Gaza, return of Jean Bertrand Aristide to Haiti and the non-racial elections in South Africa were some of quotable events of the past year.

The clashes between Hutus and Tutsis in Rwanda took the country to the virtual brink of absolute collapse. Thousands of people were butchered in the country.

The future which looked a bit bright nine month ago in war-torn Bosnia, with ending of the daily shelling for the first time since war began in 1992, again became uncertain and bleak and it continued to be Europe's nightmare. The failure to end the fighting cast doubt on the ability of NATO and the UN.

However, peace got a chance in West Asia, when Yasser Arafat arrived in Gaza city on July 1, 1994. The Palestinian self-rule government is supported by 9000 police people—former PLO guerillas from Iraq, Libya, Jordan, Egypt, Lebanon and Yemen.

In South Africa too, a dream came true for millions of black South African on April 26, 1994 when lakhs of people converged on voting booths across the country to cast their first ballots and to begin the final passage to equality.

The result was expected one and Nelson Mandela became the First Black President of the country. The White generals, who once hunted him, now saluted him.

In North America, the US helicopters and warships advanced to Haiti on the morning of September 19, 1994 for the removal of a brutal army dictator and the return of the democratically-elected leader, Mr Jean-Bertrand Aristide. The US had despatched more than 20,000 marines to bring about this change.

The new government in Sri Lanka has kindled hopes for peace returning and end of the protracted civil war.

Tension between North Korea and USA eased with the signing of an accord over the freezing and eventual dismantling of Pyongyang's nuclear programme.

The signing of the historic peace treaty by Israel and Jordan put an end to their 46-year state of war.

China and Russia ended decades of hostility with the promise not to aim their nuclear missiles at each other.

ITALY

New government; lots of problems

MR Lamberto Dini, a technocrat, has been appointed as the new Prime Minister of Italy following the resignation of Mr Berlusconi. Mr Dini heads 54th government since 1945.

Mr Dini chose to exclude previous cabinet members.

His ministry is dominated by professors and judges. It is hoped that more technocrats running the government would help Italy rid of massive political corruption with which it is plagued.

Spelling out his priorities Mr Dini said that the most important tasks will be: cutting the deficit, pension, electoral reforms and anti-trust regulation.

Although Mr Dini's government managed to win a trust-vote, he is faced with the problem of key parties not supporting him. The parties had expected Mr Dini's government as only interim administration. But, Mr Dini refused to endorse move for quick elections.

US-CHINA TRADE WAR

US imposes punitive tariffs on Chinese imports

ON February 4, 1995, USA announced sanctions that will double the price of 1.08 billion dollars worth of Chinese imports, setting the stage for a showdown between two of the world's biggest trading partners.

The 100 per cent tariffs were placed on 35 categories of goods, covering everything from fishing rods to cellular phones. The tariffs are to go into effect from February 26, 1995 unless an agreement is reached.

The stiff tariffs represent the amount of harm the US claims American businesses suffer because of China's failure to crack-down the pirating of US copyrights and patents.

China has vowed to impose retaliatory 100 per cent tariffs on imports from USA. The Chinese spokesman said that "it is unreasonable for the US side to force China through applying pressure and retaliatory measures to accept demands which were not included in the bilateral and multi-lateral trade agreements." He further added that the US had attempted to interfere in China's internal affairs by demanding change to its legal system, and said the Beijing was forced to retaliate to preserve its sovereignty.

The US side is of the view that while China's legal regulations regarding the protection of Intellectual Property Rights are good, there is essentially no enforcement.

On February 6, China agreed to new talks on copyright piracy with the USA, reviving hope of bringing the two sides back from brink of a damaging trade war. Details, however, are still to be worked out.

Answers to General Knowledge Crossword No. 19

Across: 1. Acronym 5. PH 6. Earth 7. Reagent 9. Root 10. Shale 11. Ox 12. TNT 14. Valley 16. Scalar 17. ILO 18. Tera 19. Unit 20. Tide.

Down: 1. Abrasive 2. RNA 3. Yen 4. Matrix 5. Photon 8. Galileo 11. Oyster 13. Torque 15. Carat 17. Ion.

Current General Knowledge

ABBREVIATIONS

BOLT: BSE On-Line Trading (System).

HMS: Hybrid Mail Service.

KAPS: Kakrapar Atomic Power Station.

PAN: Permanent Account Number (of Income Tax).

AWARDS

Indira Gandhi Peace Prize, 1994

THE Indira Gandhi Prize for Peace, Disarmament and Development, 1994, has been conferred on Archbishop Reverend Trevor Huddleston of South Africa, for his contribution to the struggle against apartheid.

Gallantry Awards, 1995

Ashok Chakra: Lt Col Harsh Uday Singh Gaur and Naib Subedar Sujana Singh has been *posthumously* decorated with *Ashok Chakra*, for laying down their lives in the battle against foreign mercenaries in Jammu and Kashmir.

Kalidas award, 1994-95

MS Shantaram, well-known classical dancer, has been given the 1994-95 Kalidas award in recognition for her outstanding contribution to creative arts. The award has been instituted by the government of Madhya Pradesh.

Mahatma Gandhi Peace award, 1994

THE 1994 Mahatma Gandhi Peace Award, instituted by the National Federation of Indian-American As-

sociations, has been given to the former Prime Minister of India, Mr Morarji Desai.

DAYS; YEARS

Year of Road Safety

INDIA is observing 1995 as the 'Year of Road Safety'. India has one of the highest accident rates in the world. One person dies every 8.89 minutes in road accidents and one mishap occurs every 1.90 minutes in the country.

CONFERENCE

Conference of NAM Labour Ministers

THE five-day conference of the labour ministers of non-aligned and other developing countries was held in New Delhi from January 19, 1995. The controversial issue of child labour and bonded labour were focus of debate. Nevertheless, it was made clear that the social clause, being propagated by the developed countries, is totally unacceptable. The conference, however, committed itself to the orderly upgradation of labour standards.

DEFENCE

INS Vidyut commissioned

THE indigenously manufactured "killer class" missile boat, INS *Vidyut*, was commissioned into the Indian Navy on January 17, 1995.

INS *Vidyut* is the second missile boat of its class to be manufactured by the Marmagao shipyard. It is equipped with state-of-the-art electronics and sensors and is armed

with surface-to-surface and surface-to-air missiles.

Essentially a coastal patrolship, boats of this class, nevertheless, pack a "lethal punch" because they are armed with missiles. In the 1971 war with Pakistan, missile boats were used with deadly effect.

EXPEDITION

Research trip to the Empire of Kush

ARCHAEOLOGISTS of Berlin's Humboldt University are once again getting ready after a lapse of 25 years, for a research trip to the Empire of Kush, a Kingdom that once existed on the banks of Nile where Sudan is located today.

In the 1960s, the chief objective was antique research. However, important testimonies of the culture of the dark-skinned Nubians, related to the Egyptian civilisation, were found.

Nubia, in the shadow of the Pharaonic empire, had attracted the covetousness of the god kings of Egypt because of its treasures. Slaves, ivory, gold and even mercenaries were brought from Nubia, often by force. The development of both nations was closely interwoven. But while a great civilisation developed in Egypt about 3,000 years before Christ, Nubia sank into obscurity.

Kush was discovered by the first proven expedition in human history, despatched by Egyptian Queen Hatshepsut (1490-1498 AD). The empire formed a link between Egypt and sub-Saharan Africa till the late fourth century AD. In the 25th dynasty, from 715 to 656 BC, the rulers even

occupied the throne of the Pharaohs before they were defeated by the Assyrians and forced to move back southwards again.

NUCLEAR ENERGY

Kakrapar Unit-2 goes critical

THE Kakrapar Atomic Power Station (KAPS) Unit-2, situated near Surat in Gujarat, went critical on January 8, 1995. The commercial generation will start in about three months time, after the unit is synchronised to the western grid.

With KAPS-2 going critical, the number of operating reactors in India has gone up to ten. KAPS-2 is the eighth in the series of Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs) in India.

KAPS-1 was connected to the western grid in November 1992. So far, it has supplied more than 830 million units of electricity to Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. With KAPS-2 going critical, the two units together will contribute a total of 440 MW to the western grid.

PERSONS

Nadkarni, Suresh Shankar

SURESH Shankar Nadkarni, Chairman of the Securities Exchange Board of India (SEBI) and former Chairman of the National Stock Exchange, died on January 31, 1995. He was a pillar of the commercial capital and titan of the Indian financial world.

Hailing from Karwar in North Canara district of Karnataka, he was born on August 22, 1934. He received training at the World Bank, KFW in Frankfurt and the Industrial Bank of Japan. He travelled widely for studying developments in the financing fields and keeping abreast of technological changes.

RESEARCH

Rare earth magnets developed

INDIAN scientists at the National Metallurgical Laboratory (NML), Jamshedpur, have made a

breakthrough in yet another high technology area by developing an entirely new method of producing "Rare Earth" Magnets (REMs) which are of great strategic importance.

These magnets, which are very powerful but tiny in size, have applications in areas of defence, aerospace and medicine in addition to mundane uses in motors and pumps. They are manufactured and marketed by a few companies in the world. Right now, India imports these magnets at a high cost.

REMs are made from an alloy of iron, boron and the rare earth metal, neodymium. A magnet of the size of a shirt button, made from this alloy, is as powerful as the traditional aluminium-nickel-cobalt magnet of the size of a paper weight.

While elsewhere in the world this rare earth alloy is made by conventional metallurgical route of melting and casting, the NML method is claimed to be unique—REMs are made directly from natural rare earth ores after purification.

One major advantage of NML method is that it would allow industries to exploit the huge resources of rare earths present in beach sands of Kerala and Orissa.

According to NML, India ranks third in the world for the production of rare earth salts of high purity. The 1990 world market rate for rare earth magnets was 590 million dollars.

SPACE RESEARCH

INTELSAT, ISRO sign \$ 100 m agreement

IN what has been described as a unique and strategic milestone, the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has signed an agreement with the International Telecommunications Satellite Organisation (INTELSAT), to lease eleven transponders on India's INSAT-2E satellite, due for launch in the last quarter of 1997, for INTELSAT use to provide telecom services to its customers.

The use of the transponders will

cost INTELSAT approximately \$ 100 million over a period of ten years.

It is for the first time in its 31-year existence that INTELSAT is leasing capacity that it does not own. It is also the first time that it is having such commercial relations with India. The alliance with India is a manifest of the quality of India's space programme and its potential.

INTELSAT is the world's leading provider of international, regional and domestic telephone, television and business communications services, including video teleconferencing, facsimile, data and telex.

The INSAT-2E satellite will be the fifth of the second generation INSAT-2 satellites being designed and built in India by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO). INSAT-2E will be state-of-the-art and is expected to have capabilities equal to or exceeding any other comparable satellite. Since India's INSAT-2E launch is already planned, the extra capacity for use by INTELSAT is being built into INSAT-2E.

Hubble sheds new light on Quasars

NEW Hubble space telescope images of "naked" quasars are forcing astronomers to revise a 30-year-old theory about quasars.

Quasars, or quasi-stellar radio objects, are the most powerful known energy sources emitting radio signals far stronger than any other object. They also emit light, but because they are so far away little has been learned about them.

After quasars were discovered in 1963, astronomers adopted the theory that the objects were cosmic monsters, powered by way of a black hole that gobbles up any and all matter within reach. The theory was that quasars would be surrounded by abundant stars, dust and other material.

Hubble pictures of fifteen quasars have shown that eleven were "naked", devoid of any surrounding material to energise the powerful

radio signal. The discovery has led to the question that if quasars are not surrounded by material then what powers them?

UNITED NATIONS

Five new members in Security Council

GERMANY, Italy, Honduras, Indonesia and Botswana are the five new members in the UN Security Council. They replace Brazil, Djibouti, New Zealand, Pakistan and Spain.

The 15-member Council is the key decision-making body of UN. It considers matters of international security and has the power to mandate peace-keeping operations. While USA, China, Britain, France and Russia are five permanent members, the balance ten have a two-year term. Five members are replaced every year in rotation.

MISCELLANY

Smartcap to keep tab on patients

A tiny computer embedded in the Acaps of drug bottles is designed to solve one of medicine's most vexing problems—patients who do not take their prescribed medication.

The Smartcap, made by Aprex Corp in California's Silicon Valley, beeps when it is time for a person to take pills, and counts how many times the cap is removed each day and when. The information is shown by a digital read-out on the cap.

The system also includes a computer modem attached to a telephone that would allow the company to keep tabs on when a patient takes the drugs. If a dose is missed, Aprex will call the next day with a reminder. The system is known as "dosing partners".

50 years of UNICEF

ACCORDING to the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), more progress in human well-being has been made in the past 50 years than in the previous 2000 years.

For example, average life expectancy has risen from about 40 years to more than 60 years. The proportion of children who die before the age of five, during a year, has reduced from 300 per 1000 to 100 per 1000. At the same time adult literacy rates have doubled to approximately 70 per cent.

Other significant advances include victory over smallpox, which was still killing five million people a year in the early 1950s. More recently, rising immunisation levels have eradicated polio from the western hemisphere and many other areas of the developing world.

Politically also, half a century has brought remarkable changes. 50 years ago, only a very small proportion of the world's people had the right to vote. Today, between half and three quarters of the world is

democratically ruled. Fifty years ago, over 60 nations in Asia and Africa were governed from London, Paris, Lisbon, Moscow, Brussels or The Hague. Communism was tightening its grip on eastern Europe. Apartheid was being introduced in South Africa. Women still did not have the vote in Japan or France. And across much of the United States, a black person could neither vote nor serve on a jury.

Despite the successes achieved in changing the situation for the better, the UNICEF says, a fifth of the world's people still live in absolute poverty. The UNICEF's principal concern remains meeting the needs of the poorest children in the developing world. Money alone will not be sufficient, admits the UNICEF. Political commitment and competent management are just as important.

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SPORTS

ATHLETICS

34th National Championship

RAILWAYS retained the women's title and Services retained the men's title in the 34th National Athletic Championship, held at Jamshedpur

BADMINTON

National Championship

MAHARASHTRA blanked Andhra Pradesh 3-0 to retain the Rahmatullah cup, a symbol of men team's supremacy

Holders Railways overcame a stiff resistance from Andhra Pradesh to retain the Chadha Cup for women's title by a 2-1 win.

Twenty years-old PVV Laxmi of Andhra Pradesh ended the three-year reign of top seed Manjusha Pawandgadkar of Maharashtra, with 12-9, 11-6 straight games win to win the women's singles title

Deepankar Bhattacharya of Assam outclassed Rajeev Bagga of Maharashtra 15-5, 17-14, to win the men's singles title

The championship was held at Patiala

CHESS

Geodricke International tournament

GRAND Master Jeorg Hickel of Germany annexed the crown on the basis of a better tie-break. The tournament was held at Calcutta

CRICKET

Australia-England Ashes series

Fourth Test England scored a surprise 106-run victory over Australia in the fourth Test played at Adelaide. The win was England's second in the last 23 Ashes Tests. However, Australia still leads 2-1 in the five-match series.

South Africa-Pakistan one-off Test

SOUTH Africa defeated Pakistan by 324 runs in the one-off Test played at Johannesburg. De Villiers of South Africa finished the match with a haul of 10 wickets for 108 runs.

Mandela Trophy

SOUTH Africa defeated Pakistan by 157 runs to lift the Nelson Mandela one-day cricket tournament trophy.

National women's Championship

RAILWAYS defeated Air India by five wickets to win the championship and retain the B C Ganguly trophy, which they had shared with Madhya Pradesh last year.

TABLE TENNIS

National Championship

TOP seed Kamlesh Mehta stunned reigning champion Arup Basak to regain the men's singles crown.

Fourth seeded MS Mythili of Tamil Nadu became the new women's champion when she defeated Anindita Chakraborty of Bengal.

TENNIS

Australian Open, 1995

MARY Pierce of France defeated Arantxa Sanchez Vicario of Spain to win the women's singles final, her first Grand Slam title.

Pierce has become the first French-woman to win a Grand Slam singles title since Francoise Durr at the 1967 French open.

Andre Agassi of USA defeated the defending champion Pete Sampras, also of USA, to win the men's singles title at his very first attempt.

This was Agassi's second successive Grand Slam title following his victory in the US Open in 1994.

Hopman Cup

GERMANY defeated Ukraine to take the Hopman Cup team tennis championship held in Perth, Australia.

VOLLEYBALL

43rd National championship

TAMIL Nadu retained the 43rd senior men's national championship defeating Railways 8-15, 15-12, 8-15, 15-11, 15-13.

In the women's section Railways tamed Kerala 15-4, 15-4, 15-0 to win the title for the record ninth successive time.

The championship was held at Madras.

Quantitative Aptitude

1-10. Find the value of (?)

1. $\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}-1} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}+1} = ?$

- (a) 0 (b) 4 (c) $4\sqrt{2}$ (d) $\frac{2}{3}$

2. $\frac{(27)^{n/3} \times (8)^{-n/6}}{(162)^{-n/2}} = ?$

- (a) 2^{3n} (b) 3^{5n} (c) 3^{3n} (d) 3^n

3. If $a = 2^{1/3} - 2^{-1/3}$, the value of $2a^3 + 6a = ?$

- (a) 3 (b) 12 (c) 9 (d) 6

4. $\left(\frac{a^{-1}b^2}{a^2b^{-4}}\right)^7 + \left(\frac{a^3b^{-5}}{a^{-2}b^3}\right)^{-5} = ?$

- (a) ab (b) a^3b (c) a^4b^2 (d) ab^3

5. $6^{2^3} + (6^2)^3 = ?$

- (a) 1 (b) 72 (c) 36 (d) 48

6. $1\frac{3}{4} - [3\frac{1}{8} + \{6 - (2\frac{3}{4} - \frac{11}{12})\}] = ?$

- (a) 0 (b) $8\frac{2}{3}$ (c) 1 (d) $3\frac{2}{3}$

7. $.12 \times 1.2 \times .012 = ?$

- (a) 17.28 (b) 1.728 (c) 172.8
(d) 0.001728

8. $\frac{.2 \times .2 \times .2 + .02 \times .02 \times .02}{.6 \times .6 \times .6 + .06 \times .06 \times .06} + \frac{2\frac{1}{3} - 1\frac{1}{6}}{2\frac{3}{4} + 1\frac{1}{6}} = ?$

- (a) $\frac{1}{9}$ (b) 1 (c) 19 (d) 24

9. $\frac{(1.5 + 4.7)^2 - (1.5 - 4.7)^2}{1.5 \times 4.7} = ?$

- (a) 4 (b) 2.58 (c) 6.2 (d) 3.4

10. $\frac{11.7 \times 11.7 \times 11.7 - 1.7 \times 1.7 \times 1.7}{11.7 \times 11.7 + 11.7 \times 1.7 + 1.7 \times 1.7} = ?$

- (a) 24 (b) 22 (c) 10 (d) 36

11. I invested a sum of money at C.I. It amounted to Rs 2420 in 2 years and 2662 in 3 years. The rate per cent is:

- (a) 12% (b) 10% (c) 9.5% (d) 11%

12. How much money must be invested to purchase

Rs 5750 of 3% stock at $107\frac{3}{4}$, brokerage being $1\frac{1}{4}\%$?

- (a) Rs 5870 (b) Rs 6210 (c) Rs 4970 (d) Rs 5000

13. The income tax having been raised to 10%, a man

has to pay Rs 540 more as income tax than when it was 7%. Find his income.

- (a) Rs 21000 (b) Rs 32000
(c) Rs 18000 (d) Rs 26000

14. Find the width of roller which covers 4.4 km while cutting 2420 m² of grass.

- (a) 55 cm (b) 60 cm (c) 46 cm (d) 50 cm

15. A ladder 20 m long is placed in a street so as to reach a window 16 m high and on turning the ladder to the other side of the street, it reaches a point 12 m high. What is the width of street?

- (a) 26 m (b) 28 m (c) 18 m (d) 20 m

16. The perimeter of a rhombus is 52 cm. If one of its diagonals is 24 cm, find the area of rhombus.

- (a) 135 cm² (b) 120 cm² (c) 128 cm² (d) 130 cm²

17. The height of a room is $\frac{1}{4}$ of the sum of length and breadth and the cost of painting its walls at the rate of 50 p per m² is Rs 400, find its height.

- (a) 10 m (b) 9.5 m (c) 8.7 m (d) 10.2 m

18. The cost of cutting the crops of a circular field of radius 30 m is Rs 5500. What shall be the cost of cutting the crops at the same rate on another circular field whose radius is $\frac{1}{5}$ th of the first?

- (a) Rs 220 (b) Rs 250 (c) Rs 180 (d) Rs 200

19. A semi-circular pond is emptied by a pipe at the rate of 3 litres/minute. If the diameter of pond is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m, in

what time half of the pond can be emptied if $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$,

1 litre = 1000 cu cm.

- (a) $2\frac{51}{112}$ hrs (b) 3 hrs
(c) 3.5 hrs (d) 2 hrs

20. The speed of steamer in still water is $7\frac{1}{2}$ km/hr. It takes twice as much time in coming upstream as in going downstream. Find the speed of stream.

- (a) 3 km/hr (b) $2\frac{1}{2}$ km/hr
(c) 4 km/hr (d) 2 km/hr

21. A boy was asked to multiply a number by 467. He found the product as 1925817. If the digits 9 and 7 were wrong, find the correct product.

- (a) 1325813 (b) 1825813

- (c) 1525816 (d) 1225810

22. A number when divided by 899 leaves the remainder 63. If the same number is divided by 29, what will be the remainder?

- (a) 5 (b) 4 (c) 12 (d) 13

23. Find the values of x and y such that the no. $9x26y5$ is exactly divisible by 1375.

- (a) $x = 2, y = 2$ (b) $x = 2, y = 3$
(c) $x = 3, y = 2$ (d) $x = 1, y = 3$

24. The product of two numbers is 7168 and their H.C.F. is 16. Find the numbers of such pairs.

- (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5

25. The average of 11 numbers is 37.15. The average of first three is 36.41. The average of last seven is 37.51. Fourth no. was wrong. Find the average of the remaining nos.

- (a) 36 (b) 37.18 (c) 35.23 (d) 34.98

26. A man bought a cycle for Rs 150 and sold for Rs 220 at a credit of one year. What did he gain per cent reckoning money worth 10% p.a.?

- (a) $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ (b) 26% (c) 35% (d) 24.5%

27. By selling 45 m cloth, a merchant gains the C.P. of 15 m. Find his gain%.

- (a) $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ (b) 29% (c) 22% (d) 30%

28. A and B working separately can do a work in 8 and 10 days respectively. If they work for one day alternately, A beginning, in how many days will the work be completed?

- (a) 7 days (b) 10 days
(c) $8\frac{4}{5}$ days (d) 6 days

29. Two trains A and B start at the same time in opposite directions from two points and arrive at a point in $3\frac{1}{3}$ and $4\frac{4}{5}$ hours respectively. At what rate does the second train B travel if 1st travels 80 km/hr.

- (a) $66\frac{2}{3}$ km/hr (b) $56\frac{4}{5}$ km/hr
(c) 60 km/hr (d) 52 km/hr

30. A person lent a certain sum of money at 4% S.I. and in 8 years, the interest amounted to Rs 408 less than the sum lent. Find the sum.

- (a) Rs 500 (b) Rs 700 (c) Rs 600 (d) Rs 980

31. Find the no. whose square is equal to the difference of squares of the nos. 6467 and 4683.

- (a) 5290 (b) 3658 (c) 4460 (d) 4832

32. A man sold a book at a gain of 12%. Had he sold it for 18 paise more, he would have gained 18%. Find the cost price of book.

- (a) Rs 4.50 (b) Rs 5 (c) Rs 3 (d) Rs 3.50

33. If 581 be divided into three parts such that 4 times the first may be equal to 5 times the second and 7 times the third. The first part is:

- (a) Rs 245 (b) Rs 309 (c) Rs 239 (d) Rs 147

34. True discount on a certain sum of money due six months hence is Rs 24 and the interest on the same sum for the same time and at the same rate is Rs 25. Find the sum.

- (a) Rs 600 (b) Rs 580 (c) Rs 460 (d) Rs 450

35. During the 1st year the population of a town increased by 4% and during the 2nd year it diminished by 4%. If at the end of 2nd year its population was 24960, what was its population at the beginning of the 1st year?

- (a) 26820 (b) 25000 (c) 27532 (d) 27384

36-40. In each of the following number series, a wrong number is given. Find out that number.

36. 74, 63, 54, 45, 37, 27.

- (a) 63 (b) 45 (c) 37 (d) 54

37. 96, 54, 20, - 1.

- (a) 54 (b) - 1 (c) 20

38. 4, 12, 36, 108, 326, 972.

- (a) 326 (b) 972 (c) 108 (d) 12

39. 3, 6, 24, 144, 1152, 11580.

- (a) 144 (b) 1152 (c) 11580 (d) 24

40. 7200, 6600, 6100, 5600, 5400, 5200.

- (a) 7200 (b) 5600 (c) 5200 (d) 6600

41-45. Study the table carefully and answer the questions given below it.

Factories	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
A	18	15	25	15	18
B	16	22	40	18	14
C	20	20	30	25	20
D	25	19	18	14	19
E	36	32	36	30	30

41. In which year, the production of scooters of all factories was equal to the average no. of scooters produced during 1980-1984?

- (a) 1980 (b) 1981 (c) 1982
(d) 1983 (e) 1984

42. Which factory showed a decrease of 20% in the production of scooters in 1984 as compared to 1983?

- (a) A and C (b) B
(c) D and B (d) D and E

43. In which of the given year, there was maximum production of scooters?

- (a) 1984 (b) 1981 (c) 1982
(d) 1980 (e) 1983

44. What is the ratio of production of scooters of

factory A to that of factory E in 1984?

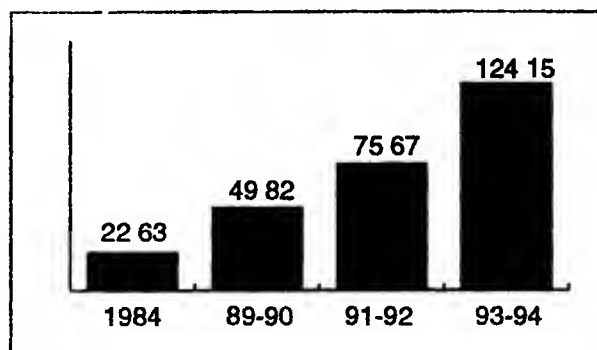
- (a) 3 5 (b) 5 3 (c) 2 3 (d) 3 2

45 In which year, the total production of scooters of all factories was 20% of the total production of scooters during 1980-1984?

- (a) 1980 (b) 1981 (c) 1982
(d) 1983 (e) 1984

46-50 Study the graph carefully and answer the following questions based on it

Turn over (Rs in crores)



46 What is the average annual increase in the turn over of a company from 1984-94?

- (a) 9.15 (b) 13.15 (c) 9.25
(d) 10.15 (e) None

47 What is the ratio of the turnover of 1974 and 1993-94?

- (a) 19.27 (b) 23.125 (c) 1.5
(d) 17.29 (e) None

48 The turnover of a company in 1994-95 is estimated to be 20% more than that of 93-94. What is the estimated turnover in 1994-95?

- (a) 99.32 (b) 149.98 (c) 138.98
(d) 109.32 (e) None

49 What is the percentage increase in the turnover of the company in 89-90 as compared to 1984?

- (a) 120% (b) 12% (c) 80%
(d) 20% (e) 95%

50 The percentage increase in turnover from 1984 to 93-94 is

- (a) 448.6 (b) 100 (c) 250 (d) None

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

- 1 (a) 2 (c) 3 (a) 4 (c) 5 (c)
6 (c) 7 (d) 8 (a) 9 (a) 10 (c)

11 (b) $P + C I$ in 3 years = Rs 2662

$P + C I$ in 2 years = Rs 2420

Interest for 1 year = $2662 - 2420 = \text{Rs } 242$

Rs 242 is the S I (on Rs 2420) for one year

$$\text{Rate} = \frac{SI \times 100}{P \times T} = \frac{242 \times 100}{2420 \times 1} = 10\%$$

12 (b) Total M V for buying a stock of Rs 100

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$$= 107\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \text{Rs } 108$$

$$\text{Stock} = \text{Rs } 5750 \quad \therefore \text{Investment} = \frac{5750 \times 108}{100} = \text{Rs } 6210$$

13. (c) Difference of rate of income tax = 10% - 7% = 3%
3% of income = 540

$$\therefore \text{Income} = 540 \times \frac{100}{3} = \text{Rs } 18000$$

14. (a)

15. (b) Use Pythagoras Theorem to find x and y
Width of street = x + y

16. (b) Side of a rhombus = $\frac{1}{4} \times 52 = 13$ cm

$$AO = \frac{1}{2} AC = \frac{1}{2} \times 24 = 12$$

Diagonals of a rhombus are \perp bisectors of each other

$$OD^2 = AD^2 - AO^2 = 13^2 - 12^2 = 5^2 \therefore OD = 5$$

$$BD = 2 \times 5 = 10$$

$$\text{Area of a rhombus} = \frac{1}{2} AC \times BD = \frac{1}{2} \times 24 \times 10 = 120 \text{ cm}^2$$

17. (a) Area of four walls = $(\text{Rs } 400 + \text{Rs } \frac{1}{2}) = 800m^2$

$$h = \frac{1}{4} (l + b) \therefore 4h = l + b$$

$$\text{Area of four walls} = 2h(l + b) = 2h \times 4h = 8h^2$$

$$8h^2 = 800 \quad \therefore h = 10 \text{ m}$$

18. (a) Since the ratio of radii = 1 : $\frac{1}{5}$

$$\text{Ratio of areas} = 1 : \frac{1}{25}$$

\therefore the cost of cutting the crops is proportional to the area

$$\therefore \text{Cost of cutting the crops of the 2nd field} = \frac{1}{25} \times 5500 = \text{Rs } 220$$

19. (a) Vol of semi-circular pond = $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{4}{3} \times \frac{22}{7} \times \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^3 = \frac{99}{112} \text{ cu m}$$

$$= \frac{99}{112} \times 1000000 \text{ cu cm}$$

Vol of pond which is to be emptied

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{99000000}{112} \times \frac{1}{1000} \text{ litres} = \frac{49500}{112} \text{ l}$$

3 litres is emptied in 1 minute

$$\frac{49500}{112} \text{ litres is emptied in} = \frac{49500}{112} \times \frac{1}{3} \text{ minutes} = 2\frac{51}{112} \text{ hrs.}$$

20. (b) 21. (a) 22. (a)

23. (a) $1375 = 11 \times 125$

A no. is divisible by 125 if the no. formed the digits at one's, ten's and hundred's place is divisible by

125 \therefore y must be equal to 2

$$[\because 125 \times 3 = 375, 125 \times 5 = 625, 125 \times 7 = 875, 125 \times 9 = 1125]$$

$$\therefore 5 + 6 + x = y + 2 + 9 = 2 + 2 + 9$$

$$[\because \text{the no. is divisible by 11}]$$

$$\therefore x = 2$$

24. (a) 25. (b)

26. (a) We have to find out S.P. of the cycle which is equal to P.W. of Rs 220 for 1 year at 10%

$$\text{S.P.} = \frac{220 \times 100}{100 + 10 \times 1} = \text{Rs } 200, \text{ C.P.} = \text{Rs } 150$$

$$\text{Gain on Rs } 150 = \text{Rs } 200 - \text{Rs } 150 = \text{Rs } 50$$

$$\therefore \text{Gain \%} = \frac{50}{150} \times 100 = \frac{100}{3} = 33\frac{1}{3}$$

27. (a) S.P. of 45 m = C.P. of 45 m + C.P. of 15 m = C.P. of 60 m

On every sale of 45 m, he gains 15 m

$$\text{Gain \%} = \frac{15}{45} \times 100 = \frac{100}{3} = 33\frac{1}{3}$$

28. (c)

$$29. (a) \frac{A's \text{ rate}}{B's \text{ rate}} = \sqrt{\frac{4\frac{4}{5}}{3\frac{1}{3}}} = \frac{6}{5}$$

$$\therefore B's \text{ rate} = 80 \times \frac{5}{6} = \frac{200}{3} = 66\frac{2}{3} \text{ km/hr.}$$

30. (c)

$$31. (c) \text{Reqd. no.} = \sqrt{(6467)^2 - (4683)^2} = \sqrt{(6467 - 4683)(6467 + 4683)} = \sqrt{1784 \times 11150} = 4460$$

32. (c) 118% of C.P. - 112% of C.P. = 18 p.
6% of C.P. = 18 p \therefore C.P. = Rs 3

33. (a) Let the three parts be x, y, z

$$4x = 5y = 7z = 1 \text{ (say)} \quad x = \frac{1}{4}, y = \frac{1}{5}, z = \frac{1}{7}$$

$$x : y : z = \frac{1}{4} : \frac{1}{5} : \frac{1}{7} = 35 : 28 : 20$$

$$\text{1st part} = \frac{35}{35 + 28 + 20} \times 581 = \text{Rs } 245$$

34. (a) Sum = $\frac{\text{Interest} \times \text{Discount}}{\text{Interest} - \text{Discount}} = \frac{25 \times 24}{25 - 24} = \text{Rs } 600$

35. (b)

36. (c) $74 - (7 + 4) = 63, 63 - (6 + 3) = 54$ and so on.
In place of 37, it should be 36.

37. (b) $9 \times 6 = 54, 5 \times 4 = 20, 2 \times 0 = 0$.
- 1 is wrong. It should be 0.

38. (a) Multiply each term by 3 to get the next no.
326 is wrong. It should be 324.

39. (c) Go on multiplying by 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.
11580 is wrong. It should be 11520.

40. (b) Go on subtracting 600, 500, 400, 300, 200 etc.
5600 is wrong. It should be 5700.

41. (a) 42. (a) 43. (c) 44. (a) 45. (a)

46. (d) 47. (e) 48. (b) 49. (a) 50. (a)

GENERAL AWARENESS

I.A.S. (Prelim.) Exam., held in June, 1994

1 Indian expertise was recently used in the archaeological restoration of the monuments at

- (a) Angkor Wat
- (b) Jerusalem
- (c) Rome
- (d) Yucatan

2 The pitch of the voice of women is in general

- (a) higher than that of men
- (b) marginally lower than that of men
- (c) much lower than that of men
- (d) the same as that of men

3 An aeroplane takes off from 30° North Lat, 50° East Long, and lands at the opposite end of the earth. Where does it land?

- (a) 30° North Lat, 50° West Long
- (b) 30° South Lat, 50° West Long
- (c) 50° North Lat, 30° West Long
- (d) 30° South Lat, 130° West Long

4 The heart of human embryo starts beating

- (a) in the first week of its development
- (b) in the third week of its development
- (c) in the fourth week of its development
- (d) in the sixth week of its development

5 Given below are voting percentages of a political party secured in three successive elections to the Lok Sabha

Years	1984	1989	1991
Percentages of Votes	74	114	224

The party which secured these percentages of votes was

- (a) Congress (I)
- (b) Bahujan Samaj Party
- (c) Bharatiya Janata Party
- (d) Communist Party of India (Marxist)

6 To know whether the rich are getting richer and the poor getting poorer, it is necessary to compare

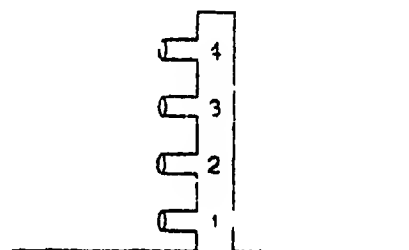
- (a) the wholesale price index over different periods of time for different regions
- (b) the distribution of income of an identical set of income recipients in different periods of time
- (c) the distribution of income of different sets of income recipients at a point of time
- (d) the availability of foodgrains among two sets

of people, one rich and the other poor, over different periods of time

7 The earliest evidence of silver in India is found in the

- (a) Harappan culture
- (b) Chalcolithic cultures of Western India
- (c) Vedic texts
- (d) Silver punch-marked coins

8 Consider the figure of a fountain with four holes given below



Which one of the holes in the fountain will throw the water farthest?

- (a) 4
- (b) 3
- (c) 2
- (d) 1

9 'The length of its day and the tilt of its axis are almost identical to those of the earth.' This is true of

- (a) Uranus
- (b) Neptune
- (c) Saturn
- (d) Mars

10 If father has blood group A and mother has blood group O then which one of the following blood groups may be found in their son?

- (a) B
- (b) AB
- (c) O
- (d) B, AB or O

11 The main function of the I M F is to

- (a) arrange international deposits from banks
- (b) help to solve balance of payments problems of member countries
- (c) act as a private sector lending arm of the World Bank
- (d) finance investment loans to developing countries

12 Who among the following was the leader of a

number of anti British revolts in Sambalpur?

- (a) Utirat Singh
- (b) Surendra Sahu
- (c) Kattabomman
- (d) Sayyid Ahmad Bareilvi

13 Which one of the following is a language of Baluchistan but linguistically Dravidian?

- (a) Brahui
- (b) Kui
- (c) Parji
- (d) Pengo

14 In an electronic watch, the component corresponding to pendulum of a pendulum clock is a

- (a) transistor
- (b) crystal oscillator
- (c) diode
- (d) balance wheel

15 Match List I with List II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists

List I	List II
(Crops)	(Crop pests)
A Rice	1 Aphid
B Wheat	2 Gundhi bug
C Sugarcane	3 Greasy cutworm
D Gram	4 Top shoot borer moth
	5 Bollworm

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 2	3	4	5
(b) 3	1	2	4
(c) 2	1	4	3
(d) 5	4	1	3

16 What is the correct sequence of the following in a heart attack?

- 1 Narrowing of the inner orifice of the vessel
- 2 Plaque from fibrous tissue and high cholesterol
- 3 Inadequate supply of blood and oxygen
- 4 Clots of blood carried into the coronary arteries

Choose the answer from the codes given below

Codes:

- (a) 1, 2, 3, 4
- (b) 2, 4, 1, 3
- (c) 2, 3, 1, 4
- (d) 4, 2, 1, 3

17 Which of the following statements about the Dunkel draft is/are correct?

- 1 It is mandatory for the Government of India to accept all its proposals in all the sectors
- 2 In the field of agriculture, the main proposal is to cut agricultural subsidies
- 3 In the field of textiles, it reiterates the operation of the multifibre agreement
- 4 The proposals have already been accepted by the Parliament

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 4 only
- (d) 3 and 4 only

18 In the case of a 'Test-tube baby'

- (a) fertilization takes place inside the test-tube
- (b) development of the baby takes place inside the test-tube
- (c) fertilization takes place outside the mother's body
- (d) unfertilized egg develops inside the test-tube

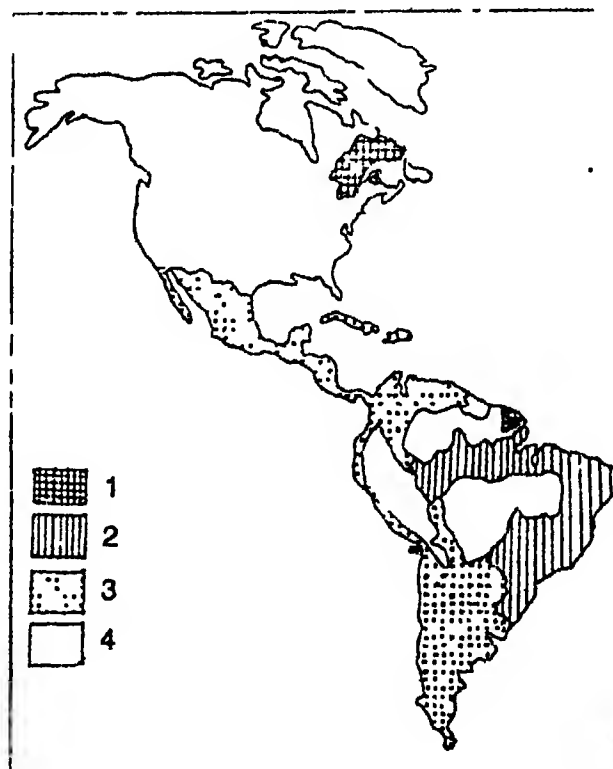
19 Which one of the following is the most fundamental difference between Mahayana Buddhism and Hinayana Buddhism?

- (a) Emphasis on *ahimsa*
- (b) Casteless society
- (c) Worship of gods and goddesses
- (d) Worship of stupa

20 A man jumped at a speed of 5 metres per second from a stationary boat and the boat moved off with the speed of 0.5 metre per second. How many times is the mass of the boat greater than that of the man?

- (a) 5.5 times
- (b) 4.5 times
- (c) 2.5 times
- (d) 10 times

21 Given below is a map of America



The shaded (marked 1 and 2), dotted (marked 3) and the plain areas (marked 4) indicate respectively, the regions where the languages spoken are

- (a) Spanish, French, Portuguese and others
- (b) French, Spanish, Portuguese and others
- (c) French, Portuguese, Spanish and English
- (d) Portuguese, French, Spanish and others

22 Which one of the following is in the correct sequential order in which these appeared under simulated primitive earth condition?

- (a) Methane, Hydrogen cyanide, nitriles, aminoacids
- (b) Hydrogen cyanide, methane, nitriles, aminoacids
- (c) Aminoacids, nitriles, Hydrogen cyanide, methane
- (d) Nitriles, aminoacids, methane, Hydrogen cyanide

23 The statue of Gomateswara at Sravanabelagola was built by

- (a) Chandragupta Maurya
- (b) Kharavela
- (c) Amoghavarsha
- (d) Chamundaraya

24 Which of the following is/are used as biofertilizers?

- 1 Azolla
- 2 Blue-green algae
- 3 Alfalfa

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

Codes

- (a) 2 alone
- (b) 1 and 2
- (c) 1 and 3
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

25 Even though an animal is fed with carbohydrate-rich diet, its blood sugar concentration tends to remain constant. This is on account of the fact that in the case of an animal

- (a) hormones of pituitary glands control metabolic process
- (b) hormones of pancreas cause such a condition
- (c) blood sugar is readily absorbed by liver
- (d) glucose undergoes autolysis

26 One mole of hydrogen gas burns in excess of oxygen to give 290 kJ of heat. What is the amount of heat produced when 4 g of hydrogen gas is burnt under the same conditions?

- (a) 145 kJ
- (b) 290 kJ
- (c) 580 kJ
- (d) 1160 kJ

27. Consider the map given below.



The numbers marked 1, 2, 3 and 4 respectively indicate the islands of

- (a) the Bahamas, Azores, Falkland and Cape Verde
- (b) the Bahamas, Azores, Cape Verde and Falkland
- (c) Azores, Cape Verde, the Bahamas and Falkland
- (d) Cape Verde, the Bahamas, Falkland and Azores

28 Fiscal deficit in the Union Budget means

- (a) the sum of budgetary deficit and net increase in internal and external borrowings
- (b) the difference between current expenditure and current revenue
- (c) the sum of monetized deficit and budgetary deficit
- (d) net increase in Union Government's borrowings from the Reserve Bank of India

29 'Live well, as long as you live. Live well even by borrowing, for, once cremated, there is no return.' This rejection of after-life is an aphorism of the

- (a) Kapalika sect
- (b) Sunyavada of Nagarjuna
- (c) Ajivikas
- (d) Charvakas

30 Who among the following are appointed by the President of India?

- 1 The Chairman, Finance Commission
- 2 The Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission
- 3 The Chief Minister of a Union Territory

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 2 and 3 only

31. If a gas is compressed to half of its original volume at 27°C, to what temperature should it be heated to make it occupy its original volume?

- (a) 327°C
- (b) 600°C
- (c) 54°C
- (d) 300°C

32. Those who joined Mahatma Gandhi during the Champaran struggle included:

- (a) Vallabhbhai Patel and Vinobha Bhave
- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru and Rajendra Prasad
- ✓(c) Rajendra Prasad and Anugraha Narayan Sinha
- (d) Mahadev Desai and Maniben Patel

33. The shortest air-route from Perth to London is:

- (a) Perth, Bombay, Rome, London
- (b) Perth, Ankara, Paris, London
- (c) Perth, Aden, Paris, London
- (d) Perth, Mombasa, Rome, London

34. Which of the following are characteristics shown by a breast-fed baby when compared to a bottle-fed baby?

- 1. It is less obese
- 2. It shows greater capacity to resist diseases
- 3. It gets more vitamins and proteins
- 4. Its growth in height is abnormal

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3
- (b) 1, 2 and 4
- (c) 1, 3 and 4
- (d) 2, 3 and 4

35. According to the newly adopted Constitution of Russia, the Prime Minister is appointed by:

- (a) the State Duma, the Lower Chamber of the Federal Assembly
- (b) the President, with the consent of the State Duma
- (c) the President, with the consent of the Federal Council
- (d) the Federal Council

36. Which one of the following usages was a post-Vedic development?

- (a) Dharma—Artha—Kama—Moksha
- (b) Brahmana—Kshatriya—Vaishya—Shudra

(c) Brahmacharya—Grihastashrama—Vana-prastha—Sanyasa

(d) Indra—Surya—Rudra—Marut

37. The basic reason for the extraordinary sparkle of a suitably cut diamond is that:

- (a) it has a very high transparency
- (b) it has a very high refractive index
- (c) it is very hard
- (d) it has well-defined cleavage planes

38. The Himalayas are formed of parallel fold ranges of which the oldest range is:

- (a) the Siwalik Range
- (b) the Lesser Himalayas
- (c) the Great Himalayan Range
- (d) the Dhauladhar Range

39. Which one of the following crops enriches the nitrogen content in soil?

- (a) Potato
- (b) Sorghum
- (c) Sunflower
- (d) Pea

40. The basic structure theory of the Constitution of India implies that:

- (a) certain features of the Constitution are so essential to it that they cannot be abrogated
- (b) fundamental rights cannot be abridged or taken away
- (c) the Constitution cannot be amended except in accordance with the procedure prescribed in Art. 368
- (d) the Preamble of the Constitution cannot be amended for it is not a part of the Constitution and at the same time represents its real spirit

41. The hallmark of watershed development in the semi-arid regions of India is the:

- (a) establishment of sheds on large scale, so that the rain water does not evaporate
- (b) undertaking of earthworks, soil conservation measures and tree plantation, so as to conserve soil moisture and recharge underground water
- (c) drilling deep tubewells so as to tap water at the rock-strata level
- (d) setting up a system of tanks by embanking water from seasonal rivers

42. The capital of the kingdom of Maharaja Ranjit Singh was:

- (a) Amritsar
- (b) Patiala
- (c) Lahore
- (d) Kapurthala

43. Which one of the following combinations of aperture and shutter speed of a camera will allow the maximum exposure?

- (a) f-22, 1/60
- (b) f-16, 1/125
- (c) f-8, 1/250
- (d) f-5.6, 1/1000

44. In the balanced dietaries for a day of an adult working man, weights of carbohydrate food and total protein food (both superior and inferior) should be in order of:

- (a) 600 gm and 420 gm respectively
- (b) 600 gm and 600 gm respectively
- (c) 420 gm and 600 gm respectively
- (d) 420 gm and 420 gm respectively

45. Which one of the following is caused by the expression of a recessive gene present on sex chromosome?

- (a) Rheumatism
- (b) Nervous shock
- (c) Muscular dystrophy
- (d) Cerebral haemorrhage

46. 'The Uniting for Peace Resolution' adopted by the U.N. has:

- (a) enhanced the powers of the General Assembly in a comprehensive way
- (b) reduced the powers of the General Assembly
- (c) made no difference to the powers of the General Assembly
- (d) empowered the General Assembly to act in specific situations in matters of peace and security

47. Convertibility of the rupee implies:

- (a) being able to convert rupee notes into gold
- (b) allowing the value of the rupee to be fixed by market forces
- (c) freely permitting the conversion of rupee to other major currencies and vice versa
- (d) developing an international market for currencies in India

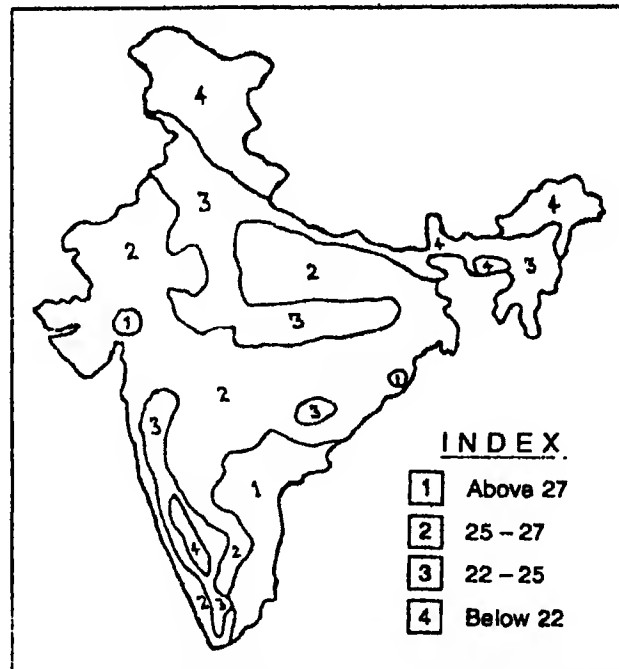
48. In ancient Indian historical geography the name 'Ratnakara' denoted:

- (a) the Arabian Sea
- (b) the Bay of Bengal
- (c) the Indian Ocean
- (d) the confluence of the Ganga, the Yamuna and the mythical Saraswati at Prayaga

49. Which one of the following is the most important reason for the establishment of the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre at Thumba?

- (a) The sea is near to the place in the East, West and South directions
- (b) It is a place near to a city in India, which is nearest to the Geographic Equator
- (c) It is situated on the Geomagnetic Equator
- (d) Outer space near Thumba exhibits queer atmospheric phenomena

50. Consider the map of India given below:



The map read with the index provided refer to the distribution of:

- (a) winter rains
- (b) pressure
- (c) annual rainy days
- (d) mean temperature

51. Which one of the following animals stores water in the intestine?

- (a) Moloch
- (b) Camel
- (c) Zebra
- (d) Uromastix

52. E.T.A. is a terrorist organization in:

- (a) Cyprus
- (b) Sri Lanka
- (c) Spain
- (d) South Africa

53. If water pollution continues at its present rate, it will eventually:

- (a) stop water cycle
- (b) prevent precipitation
- (c) make oxygen molecules unavailable to water plants
- (d) make nitrate unavailable to water plants

54. In the Gandhara sculptures the preaching *mudra* associated with the Buddha's First Sermon at Sarnath is:

- (a) *abhaya*
- (b) *dhyana*
- (c) *dharmachakra*
- (d) *bhumisparsa*

55. A corked bottle full of water when frozen will break because:

- (a) the bottle contracts on freezing
- (b) the volume of water decreases on freezing
- (c) the volume of water increases on freezing
- (d) glass is a bad conductor of heat

56. Which one of the following regions of Asia is experiencing the highest annual growth rate of population?

- (a) South Asia
- (b) South-East Asia
- (c) Central Asia
- (d) West Asia

57. The only anthropoid ape to be found in India is the :

- (a) hanuman monkey
- (b) liontailed macaque of Western Ghats
- (c) slow loris of Assam
- (d) whitebrowed gibbon of Assam

58. Which of the following statements regarding the advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court are correct?

1. It is binding on the Supreme Court to give its opinion on any matter referred to it by the President.
2. The full bench of the Supreme Court hears any reference made to it under its power of advisory jurisdiction.
3. The opinion given by the Supreme Court on a reference under advisory jurisdiction is not binding on the government.
4. Not more than one reference at a time can be made to the Supreme Court under its power of advisory jurisdiction.

Select the answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 1 and 3
- (c) 2 and 3
- (d) 2 and 4

59. Which one of the following governmental steps has proved relatively effective in controlling the double digit rate of inflation in the Indian economy during recent years?

- (a) Enhanced rate of production of all consumer goods
- (b) Streamlined public distribution system
- (c) Pursuing an export-oriented strategy
- (d) Containing budgetary deficits and unproductive expenditure

60. The name of the poet Kalidasa is mentioned in the:

- (a) Allahabad pillar inscription
- (b) Aihole inscription
- (c) Alapadu grant
- (d) Hanumankonda inscription

61. The main constituents of pearl are:

- (a) calcium carbonate and magnesium carbonate
- (b) aragonite and conchiolin
- (c) ammonium sulphate and sodium carbonate

- (d) calcium oxide and ammonium chloride

62. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R):

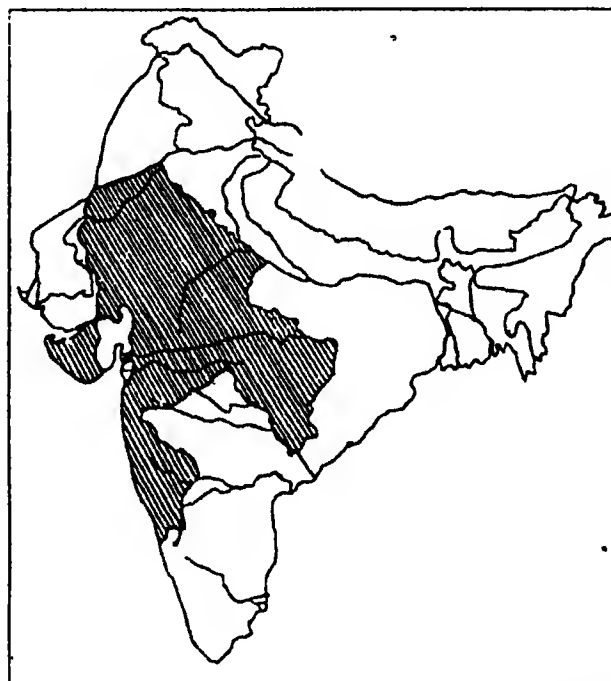
Assertion (A): The monsoonal rainfall decreases as one goes towards the west and north-west in the Ganga plain.

Reason (R): The moisture-bearing monsoonal winds go higher up as one moves up in the Ganga plain.

In the context of the above two statements which one of the following is correct?

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

63. Consider the map given below:



The shaded area in the map shows the kingdom of the:

- (a) Satavahanas
- (b) Chalukyas of Vatapi
- (c) Rashtrakutas
- (d) Marathas

64. If safe storage is to be ensured, the moisture content of food grains at the time of harvesting should NOT be higher than:

- (a) 14%
- (b) 16%
- (c) 18%
- (d) 20%

65. Devaluation of a currency means

- (a) reduction in the value of a currency *vis-a-vis*

- major internationally traded currencies
- (b) permitting the currency to seek its worth in the international market
- (c) fixing the value of the currency in conjunction with the movement in the value of a basket of predetermined currencies
- (d) fixing the value of a currency in multilateral consultation with the IMF, the World Bank and major trading partners

66. Which one of the following statements regarding the "veto" power in the Security Council is correct according to the United Nations Charter?

- (a) The decisions of the Security Council on all non-procedural matters must be made by an affirmative vote of nine members, including the concurring votes of the permanent members of the Council
- (b) Every permanent member of the Security Council can prevent any decision from being accepted, by vetoing it
- (c) The term veto was used in Article 27 of the United Nations Charter to enable any permanent member of the Security Council to prevent any resolution from being passed by the majority
- (d) Any member of the Security Council can prevent any resolution from being passed by voting against it

67. Which one of the following important trade centres of ancient India was on the trade route connecting Kalyana with Vengi?

- (a) Tagara
- (b) Sripura
- (c) Tripuri
- (d) Tamralipti

68. The highest milk producing breed of goat in India is:

- (a) Barbari
- (b) Jamnapari
- (c) Black Bengal
- (d) Beetal

69. The half-life of a radioactive element is 5 years. The fraction of the radioactive substance that remains after 20 years is:

- (a) $\frac{1}{2}$
- (b) $\frac{1}{4}$
- (c) $\frac{1}{8}$
- (d) $\frac{1}{16}$

70. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R):

Assertion (A): A lock of Einstein's hair, if scientists could locate it and extract its DNA, could help in producing another Einstein, by cloning.

Reason (R): The DNA extracted from the cell of an embryo at an early stage of development, can be transferred to individual eggs which in turn can be implanted into the uterus of a surrogate mother to give birth to an

identical offspring.

In the context of the above two statements which one of the following is correct?

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

71. The first Indian ruler who joined the Subsidiary Alliance was:

- (a) the Nawab of Oudh
- (b) the Nizam of Hyderabad
- (c) Peshwa Baji Rao II
- (d) the King of Travancore

72. Which one of the following vitamins is considered to be a hormone?

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

73. Which one of the following statements is correct?

- (a) All the members of the Rajya Sabha are elected by State Legislative Assemblies
- (b) As the Vice-President is the *ex-officio* Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, only a member of the Rajya Sabha can contest for the office of the Vice-President
- (c) A point of difference between the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha is that while a candidate to the Lok Sabha can contest from any State in India, a candidate to the Rajya Sabha should ordinarily be a resident of the State from where he is contesting
- (d) The Constitution of India explicitly prohibits the appointment of a nominated member of the Rajya Sabha to the post of a minister

74. The difference between a bank and a non-banking financial institution (NBFI) is that:

- (a) a bank interacts directly with customers while an NBFI interacts with banks and governments
- (b) a bank indulges in a number of activities relating to finance with a range of customers, while an NBFI is mainly concerned with the term loan needs of large enterprises
- (c) a bank deals with both internal and international customers while an NBFI is mainly concerned with the finances of foreign companies
- (d) a bank's main interest is to help in business transactions and savings/investment activities while an NBFI's main interest is in the stabilisation of the currency

75. Monazite is an ore of:

- (a) zirconium
- (b) thorium
- (c) titanium
- (d) iron

76. *Vidhushaka*, a common character in Sanskrit

drama, is invariably a

- (a) *brahmana*
- (b) *kshatriya*
- (c) *vaisya*
- (d) *shudra*

77 Freedom of the press in India

- (a) is specifically provided in Article 19(1) (a) of the Constitution
- (b) is implied in the wider freedom of expression guaranteed by Article 19(1) (a) of the Constitution
- (c) is guaranteed under the provisions of Article 361A of the Constitution
- (d) emanates from the operation of the Rule of Law in the country

78 Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R)

Assertion (A) The U S A re-emerged as India's single largest import source in the early nineties

Reason (R) With swift political developments in the erstwhile Soviet Union, India gradually began to rely on the U S A for its defence requirements.

In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct?

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

79 Toramana belonged to the ethnic horde of the

- (a) Scythians
- (b) Hunas
- (c) Yue-chis
- (d) Sakas

80 Farm land tends to erode most rapidly when planted with

- (a) sorghum
- (b) potato
- (c) wheat
- (d) clover

81 Rennin and lactase, the enzymes required to digest milk, disappear in the human body by the age of

- (a) two
- (b) three
- (c) five
- (d) eight

82. In which respect have the Centre-State relations been specifically termed as 'municipal relations'?

- (a) Centre's control of the State in the legislative sphere
- (b) Centre's control of the State in financial matters
- (c) Centre's control of the State in the administrative sector
- (d) Centre's control of the State in the planning

process

83 Who among the following is said to have witnessed the reigns of eight Delhi Sultans?

- (a) Ziauddin Barani
- (b) Shams-i-Siraj Afif
- (c) Minhaj-us-Siraj
- (d) Amir Khusrau

84 Galvanised iron sheets are protected from rusting due to the presence of a layer of

- (a) lead
- (b) chromium
- (c) zinc
- (d) tin

85 Which one of the following statements regarding 'Exit Poll' is correct?

- (a) 'Exit Poll' is a term used to denote a post-election survey of voters regarding the candidate in whose favour they had exercised their franchise
- (b) 'Exit Poll' and 'Opinion Poll' are one and the same
- (c) 'Exit Poll' is a device through which results of voting can be most exactly predicted
- (d) 'Exit Poll' is an administrative device made recently by the Chief Election Commissioner to prevent impersonation

86 Which one of the following types of erosion is responsible for the formation of Chambal Ravines?

- (a) Splash
- (b) Sheet
- (c) Rill
- (d) Gully

87 Nirmal Hriday, Sanjivini and Saheli are

- (a) organizations engaged in social work
- (b) herbal medicines produced in India for hypertension, heart disturbances and neurological problems
- (c) names of some savings schemes mooted by nationalised banks
- (d) institutions set up by Jayaprakash Narayan for the rehabilitation of erstwhile dacoits

88 'Self-sufficiency' in food, in the true sense of freedom from hunger, has not been achieved in India in spite of a more than three-fold rise in foodgrains production over 1950-1990. Which of the following are the reasons for it?

- 1 The green revolution has been restricted to small pockets of the country
2. The cost of food is too high compared to the earnings of the poor.
3. Too much emphasis is laid on wheat and paddy compared to the coarse grains
4. The gains of the green revolution have largely accrued to the cash crop rather than food crops.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3
- (b) 1, 2 and 4

- (c) 1, 3 and 4
- (d) 2, 3 and 4

89. When it is noon along $82^{\circ} 30'$ E longitude along what degree of longitude it will be 6.30 a.m.?

- (a) along 165° E
- (b) along $67^{\circ} 30'$ W
- (c) 0° E or W
- (d) along $82^{\circ} 30'$ W

90. Who among the following became the Prime Minister of India without being earlier the Chief Minister of a State?

1. Morarji Desai
2. Charan Singh
3. V.P. Singh
4. Chandrashekhar
5. P.V. Narasimha Rao

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

- (a) 1, 2 and 4
- (b) 2, 3 and 5
- (c) 2 only
- (d) 4 only

91. The latest regional economic bloc to be formed is:

- (a) ASEAN
- (b) COMECON
- (c) APEC
- (d) NAFTA

92. The first Indian ruler to organize Haj pilgrimage at the expense of the State was:

- (a) Alauddin Khilji
- (b) Feroz Tughlakh
- (c) Akbar
- (d) Aurangzeb

93. The density of cattle population per 100 hectares of gross cropped area is the highest in:

- (a) Bihar
- (b) Haryana
- (c) Madhya Pradesh
- (d) Uttar Pradesh

94. Haemoglobin is dissolved in the plasma of:

- (a) frog
- (b) fish
- (c) man
- (d) earthworm

95. A major shift in the 8th Five Year Plan from its preceding ones is:

- (a) the significant reduction in public sector outlays
- (b) the concentration of public investment in infrastructural sectors
- (c) major investment in agriculture with a view to promote exports
- (d) major investment in sectors in which industrial sickness has been a chronic problem

96. In recent years there has been some concern over the threat posed by the Mathura Oil Refinery and the thermal power plants to the Taj Mahal in Agra. The scientific basis of any possible damage to the Taj is mainly:

- (a) stratospheric ozone and the chlorofluorocar-

bons which destroy it

- (b) acid precipitation and tropospheric ozone
- (c) increasing levels of atmospheric CO_2 which produce the greenhouse effect
- (d) ultraviolet radiations (240-260 nanometers wavelength) and the fumes from the heavily polluted Yamuna river

97. The average elevation of Tibetan Plateau above sea level is

- (a) 2 km
- (b) 3 km
- (c) 4 km
- (d) 5 km

98. Which one of the following soil types of India is rendered infertile by the presence of excess iron?

- (a) Desert sand
- (b) Alluvial
- (c) Podzolic
- (d) Lateritic

99. Which of the following fish are bred exclusively in the cold regions of India?

- 1. Catla
- 2. Tinca
- 3. Bhетки
- 4. Trout

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 1 and 4
- (c) 2 and 4
- (d) 3 and 4

100. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R):

Assertion (A): In India, the political parties which formed the governments represented the majority of seats secured in the elections to the House of the People at the Centre and the Legislative Assemblies in the States but not the majority of votes.

Reason (R): The elections based on the majority-vote-system decide the result on the basis of relative majority of votes secured.

In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct?

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not a correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true, but R is false
- (d) A is false, but R is true

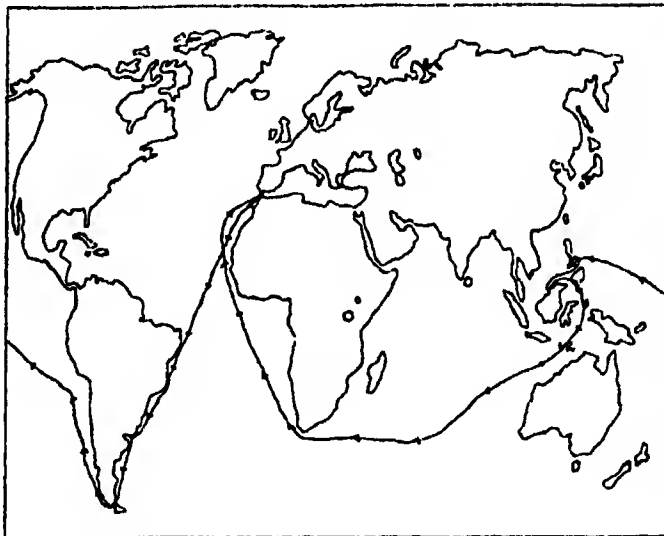
101. Which radioactive pollutant has recently drawn the attention of the public, due to its occurrence in the building material?

- (a) Plutonium
- (b) Thorium
- (c) Radon
- (d) Radium

102. Who among the following ladies wrote a historical account during the Mughal period?

- (a) Gulbadan Begam
- (b) Nurjahan Begam
- (c) Jahanara Begam
- (d) Zebun-nissa Begam

103. Consider the map given below:



The map shows the sea voyage route followed by:

- (a) Thomas Cook
- (b) Ferdinand Magellan
- (c) John Cabot
- (d) Vasco da Gama

104. The speed of light will be minimum while passing through:

- (a) glass
- (b) vacuum
- (c) water
- (d) air

105. Which of the following is/are among the functions of the Election Commission of India?

1. Conduct of election for the posts of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha and the Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha
2. Conduct of election to the Corporations and Municipalities
3. Deciding on all doubts and disputes arising out of elections

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 1 and 3
- (c) 2 and 3
- (d) none

106. The principal reason why national economic planning is still being pursued inspite of embracing a market economy since 1991 is that:

- (a) it is a constitutional requirement
- (b) the vast quantity of capital already deployed in the public sector needs to be nurtured
- (c) Five Year Plans can continue to provide a long-term perspective to the economy in market-friendly fashions
- (d) the market economy is mainly confined to industry and commerce, and central planning in agriculture is necessary

107. The ideal climatic conditions for the cultivation of rice are:

- (a) rainfall above 100 cm, temperature above 25°C
- (b) cool and moist climate for the entire crop period
- (c) rainfall below 100 cm, temperature below 25°C
- (d) warm and dry climate during the entire crop period

108. The oldest monarchy in the world is that of:

- (a) U.K.
- (b) Nepal
- (c) Saudi Arabia
- (d) Japan

109. The time taken by the sun to revolve around the centre of our galaxy is

- (a) 25 million years
- (b) 100 million years
- (c) 250 million years
- (d) 500 million years

110. Water is a good solvent of ionic salts because

- (a) it has a high boiling point
- (b) it has a high dipole moment
- (c) it has a high specific heat
- (d) it has no colour

111. The first to start a joint stock company to trade with India were the:

- (a) Portuguese
- (b) Dutch
- (c) French
- (d) Danish

112. The acceleration due to gravity of a catastrophic earthquake will be

- (a) $>550 \text{ cm/sec}^2$
- (b) $>750 \text{ cm/sec}^2$
- (c) $>950 \text{ cm/sec}^2$
- (d) $>980 \text{ cm/sec}^2$

113. Which of the following electoral systems have been adopted for various elections in India?

1. System of direct election on the basis of adult suffrage
2. System of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote
3. List system of proportional representation
4. Cumulative system of indirect elections

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 1 and 3
- (c) 1, 2 and 3
- (d) 2, 3 and 4

114. Which one of the following upheavals took place in Bengal immediately after the Revolt of 1857?

- (a) Sanyasi Rebellion
- (b) Santal Rebellion
- (c) Indigo Disturbances
- (d) Pabna Disturbances

115. Which of the following taxes is/are levied by the Union and collected and appropriated by the States?

- (a) Stamp Duties
- (b) Passenger and goods tax
- (c) Estate Duty
- (d) Taxes on Newspapers

116 The caves and rock-cut temples at Ellora are

- (a) Buddhist
- (b) Buddhist and Jain
- (c) Hindu and Jain
- (d) Hindu, Buddhist and Jain

117 The first bird is believed to have appeared on the surface of the earth

- (a) 300 million years ago
- (b) 200 million years ago
- (c) 150 million years ago
- (d) 100 million years ago

118 Which one of the following determines that the Indian Constitution is federal?

- (a) A written and rigid Constitution
- (b) An independent Judiciary
- (c) Vesting of residuary powers with the Centre
- (d) Distribution of powers between the Centre and the States

119 The significance of the Bengal Regulation of 1793 lies in the fact that

- (a) it provided for the establishment of the Supreme Court
- (b) it restricted the application of English law to Englishmen only
- (c) it accommodated the personal laws of Hindus and Muslims
- (d) it provided for the appointment of the Indian Law Commission

120 The Mansabdari System introduced by Akbar was borrowed from the system followed in

- (a) Afghanistan
- (b) Turkey
- (c) Mongolia
- (d) Persia

121 The colour of a star is an indication of its

- (a) distance from the sun
- (b) luminosity
- (c) distance from the earth
- (d) temperature

122 Which of the following are correctly matched?

A	B	C
Establishment of Manufacturing Industries	Year	Place
1 Setting up of the first cotton mill	1854	Bombay
2 Manufacture of the first machine-made paper	1870	Near Calcutta
3 Setting up of the first cement factory	1904	Madras

Choose the correct answer from the codes given

below

Codes:

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

123 Even though the Railways are the most pervasive mode of transport in India, it is the road transport which received the maximum impetus in most of the post-independence period. Which of the following are the reasons for this?

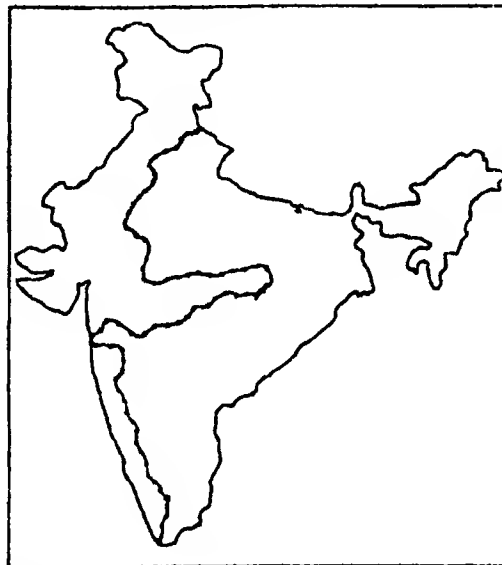
- 1 Railways are cheap to operate but the associated capital costs are very high
- 2 Given the geographic spread of the human settlements, it is unrealistic that the railways alone can serve the needs of transport
- 3 The per unit (tonne/km) cost of transport is cheaper in road compared to rail transport
- 4 Given the indivisible nature of the Railways, it is not always convenient for the population to avail of it with the same ease as private cars, buses or two-wheelers

Select the correct answer from the codes given below

Codes

- (a) 1, 2 and 3
- (b) 1, 2 and 4
- (c) 1, 3 and 4
- (d) 2, 3 and 4

124 Consider the map of India given below



The map shows

- (a) an isohyet
- (b) all-India water divide
- (c) a combination of national highways
- (d) a combination of major railway routes

125 What is common among Madam Bhikaji Cama, M Barkatulla, VVS Iyer and MN Roy?

- (a) All of them were leading members of the International Communist movement
- (b) M Barkatulla was the Prime Minister and the rest were ministers in the Provisional Government of Free India established by a group of revolutionaries at Kabul

- (c) All of them were among the prominent revolutionaries outside India operating in different countries during the Freedom Movement
- (d) All of them were accused in the case relating to the throwing of a bomb on Lord Hardinge

126 The greatest diversity of animal and plant species occurs in

- (a) temperate deciduous forests
(b) tropical moist forests
(c) heavily polluted rivers
(d) deserts and savannas

127 The colour of an opaque object is due to the colour it

- (a) absorbs (b) refracts
(c) reflects (d) scatters

128 Which of the following are the purposes for which the National Renewal Fund has been set up?

- 1 To restructure sick small scale industries
- 2 To help workers likely to be displaced due to retrenchment in the process of industrial restructuring
- 3 To modernize existing industrial units
- 4 To help refugees from Bangladesh, Sri Lanka etc

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below

Codes:

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 1 and 3
(c) 1 and 4 (d) 2 and 4

129 Which of the following international events influenced the course of the national movement in India before the advent of Mahatma Gandhi?

- 1 Italian-Abyssinian War, 1898
- 2 Boxer Movement in China
- 3 Revolutionary Movement in Ireland
- 4 Victory of Japan in the Russo-Japanese War

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below

Codes

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only
(b) 1, 2 and 4 only
(c) 3 and 4 only
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

130 Phenylketonuria is an example of an inborn error of metabolism. This 'error' refers to

- (a) hormonal overproduction
(b) atrophy of endocrine glands
(c) inherited lack of an enzyme
(d) nondisjunction

131 If **B J P** is **D M K**

R S S would be

- (a) **C P I**
(b) **T W N**

(c) **S J P**

(d) **T D P**

132 The letters L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S and T in their order are substituted by nine integers 1 to 9 but not in that order. 4 is assigned to P. The difference between P and T is 5. The difference between N and T is 3. What is the integer assigned to N?

- (a) 7 (b) 5 (c) 4 (d) 6

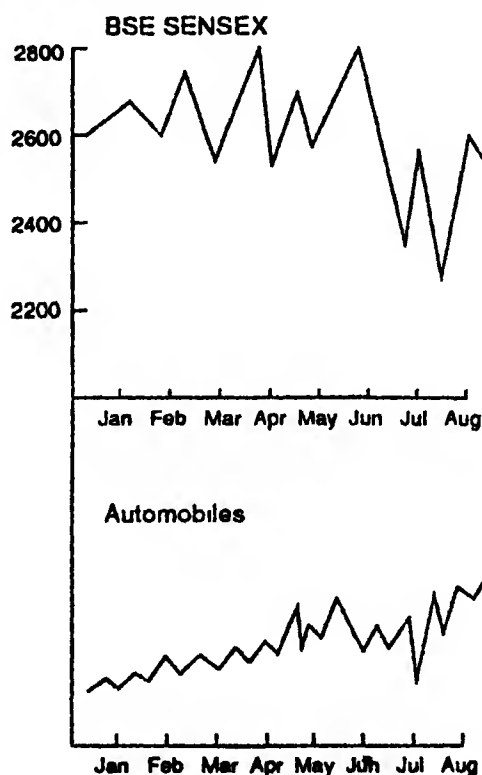
133 Examine the following statements

- 1 Either A and B are of the same age or A is older than B
- 2 Either C and D are of the same age or D is older than C
- 3 B is older than C

Which one of the following conclusions can be drawn from the above statements?

- (a) A is older than B
(b) B and D are of the same age
(c) D is older than C (d) A is older than C

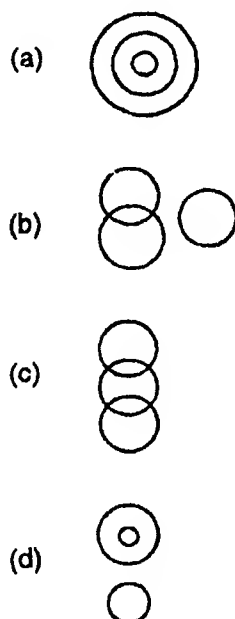
134 Study the graphs given below



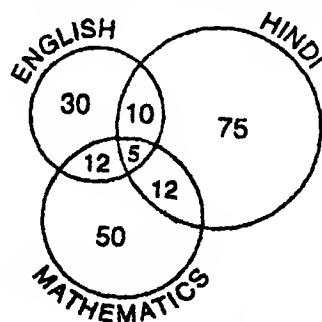
The first graph depicts a hypothetical movement of Bombay Stock Exchange Sensitive Index which is an indicator of the average price movement of a representative set of stocks. The second graph depicts the averaged price of all automobile manufacturing companies. Which one of the following is a valid inference?

- (a) The market is unstable because prices are continuously fluctuating
- (b) Automobile shares are more stable than shares in general
- (c) There was a major political change in June/July
- (d) Automobile shares have been steadily improving in price rather than being affected by major market movements

135. Which one of the following four logical diagrams represents correctly the relationship between musicians, instrumentalists, violinists?



136. Consider the diagram given below:



Five hundred candidates appeared in an examination comprising tests in English, Hindi and Mathematics. The diagram gives the number of candidates who failed in different tests. What is the percentage of candidates who failed in at least two subjects?

- (a) 7.8
- (b) 0.078

- (c) 6.8
- (d) 1.0

137. Sound waves travel at 300 m/s. Sound produced at a point is heard by a person after 5 seconds while the same sound is heard by another person after 6 seconds. What could be the maximum and minimum distances between the two persons?

- (a) 1.8 km, 0.15 km
- (b) 2.2 km, 0.20 km
- (c) 2.8 km, 0.25 km
- (d) 3.3 km, 0.3 km

138. The surface area of a cube is 216 sq m. What is its volume?

- (a) 100 cu m
- (b) 216 cu m
- (c) 480 cu m
- (d) 512 cu m

139. If Rs 1000 is invested at 12% interest and interest is compounded half yearly, what will be the total amount at the end of one year?

- (a) 1120.00
- (b) 1123.60
- (c) 1126.20
- (d) 1134.40

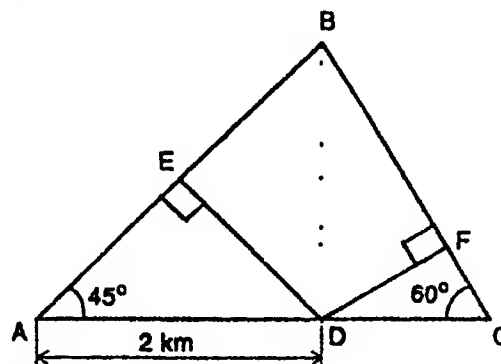
140. Two persons start walking at a steady pace of 3 km/hour from a road intersection along two roads that make an angle of 60° with each other. What will be the (shortest) distance separating them at the end of 20 minutes?

- (a) 3 km
- (b) 2 km
- (c) 1.5 km
- (d) 1 km

141. Which one of the following figures will generate a cone when rotated about one of its straight edges?

- (a) An equilateral triangle
- (b) A sector of a circle
- (c) A segment of a circle
- (d) A right-angled triangle

142. A person at a point D on a straight road AC has four options to go to B which lies on a perpendicular to AC through D.



Which one of the following is the shortest route to B?

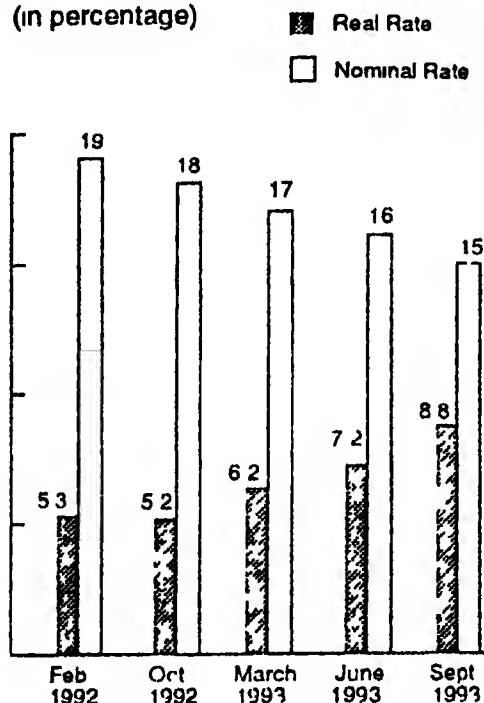
- (a) D to A and A to B (b) D to E and E to B
(c) D to C and C to B (d) D to F and F to B

143 There are three tables containing two drawers each. It is known that one of the tables contains a silver coin in each of its drawers, another table contains a gold coin in each drawer while the third table contains a silver coin in one drawer and 1 gold coin in the other. One of the drawers of a table is opened and found to contain a silver coin. What is the probability that the other drawer of that table contains a gold coin?

- (a) 1 (b) 0.5
(c) 0.25 (d) 0.75

144 Consider the following chart

Interest Rates
(in percentage)



The chart above shows the movement of nominal interest rates and real interest rates (defined as nominal interest rate minus inflation). Which one of the following is the correct interpretation?

- (a) Nominal interest rates decreased at a constant rate in the period Feb 1992-Sept 1993
(b) Inflation has constantly decreased from Feb 1992-Sept 1993
(c) Although the nominal rates of interest have constantly declined from Feb 1992 - Sept 1993, the real rates have been steadily increasing throughout the period
(d) Nominal rate of interest and real rate of interest are likely to become equal in 1994

145 The table below compares apparel exports of various countries between the years 1980 and 1990

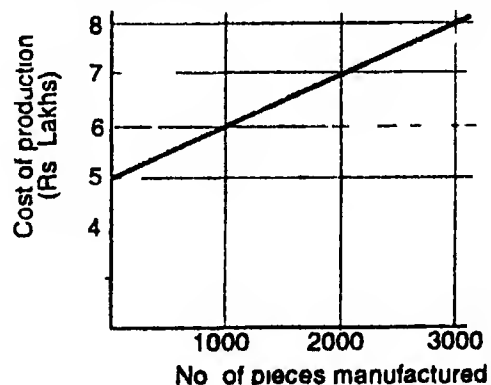
Apparel Exports of various countries (\$ billion)

	1980	1990
Hong Kong	4.98	15.41
Italy	4.58	11.84
China	1.63	9.67
S. Korea	2.95	7.88
Thailand	0.27	3.33
India	0.59	2.50
Indonesia	0.10	1.65
Malaysia	0.15	1.32
Total	15.25	53.60

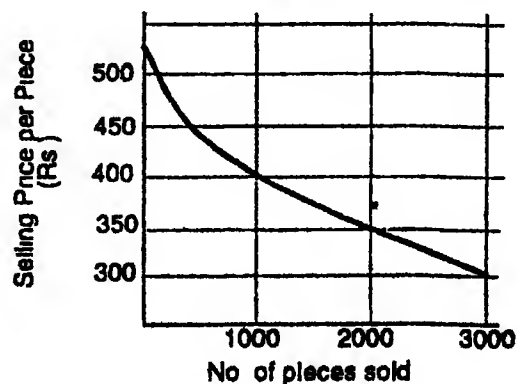
Which one of the following statements is NOT true? (Restricting consideration to countries listed in the table only)

- (a) Thailand has overtaken India in apparel export performance between 1980 and 1990
(b) Total apparel export from the countries listed has increased (in dollar terms) between 1980 and 1990, but part of this is likely to be due to global inflation
(c) India's share of the apparel export market has increased
(d) Maximum improvement in apparel export performance has been achieved by Indonesia

146 Consider the following figures marked A and B



A



B

The manufacturing cost and projected sales for a

product are shown in figures A and B respectively. What is the minimum number of pieces that should be manufactured to avoid a loss?

- (a) 2000 (b) 2500 (c) 3000 (d) 3500

147. Ram and Shyam work on a job together for four days and complete 60% of it. Ram takes leave then and Shyam works for eight more days to complete the job. How long would Ram take to complete the entire job alone?

- (a) 6 days (b) 8 days
(c) 10 days (d) 11 days

148. The square root of the cube of this number is the cube of its square root. It is not 1 and it is less than 6. What is it?

- (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5

149. In the sequence 462, 420, 380, X, 306, X stands for:

- (a) 352 (b) 342 (c) 332 (d) 322

150. Ten per cent of twenty plus twenty per cent of ten equals:

- (a) 10 per cent of 20 (b) 20 per cent of 10
(c) 1 per cent of 200 (d) 2 per cent of 200

ANSWERS & EXPLANATIONS

1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (a)
4. (b) *Britannica*, 1991, Vol 20, P. 416
5. (c) 6. (b)
7. (d) *Ancient India* by Ram Sharan Sharma, Pages 23, 93.
8. (d)
9. (d) *Readers' Digest Atlas of the World*, P. 12.
10. (c) 11. (b)
12. (b) *History of Freedom Movement in India*, Vol. I, page 76.
13. (a) *An Advanced History of India* by R.C. Majumdar and others, p. 23.
14. (b) 15. (c) 16. (b) 17. (c)
18. (c) 19. (c) 20. (d)
21. (c) *Britannica*, 1991, Vol. 22, Languages of the World, p. 590.
22. (a) 23. (d) 24. (b) 25. (b)
26. (c) 27. (c) 28. (a)
29. (d) *Hindu World* by B. Walker, Vol I, p. 229.
30. (c) 31. (a) 32. (c) 33. (b)
34. (a) 35. (b) 36. (c) 37. (d)
38. (c) 39. (d) 40. (a) 41. (b)
42. (c) 43. (a) 44. (a) 45. (d)
46. (d) 47. (c) 48. (a) 49. (c)
50. (d) 51. (b) 52. (c) 53. (c)
54. (c) 55. (c) 56. (b) 57. (d)
58. (b) 59. (d) 60. (d) 61. (a)
62. (c) 63. (d) 64. (a) 65. (a)
66. (b) 67. (a) 68. (b) 69. (d)
70. (d) 71. (b) 72. (b) 73. (c)
74. (b) 75. (b)
76. (a) *Hindu World* by B. Walker, Vol. 1, page 294-95.
77. (b) 78. (c) 79. (b) 80. (c)
81. (a) 82. (d) 83. (d) 84. (c)
85. (a) 86. (d) 87. (a) 88. (a)
89. (c) 90. (d) 91. (d) 92. (b)
93. (b) 94. (d) 95. (a) 96. (b)
97. (c) 98. (d) 99. (b) 100. (c)
101. (b) 102. (a) 103. (b) 104. (a)
105. (d) 106. (c) 107. (a) 108. (d)
109. (c) 110. (b) 111. (b) 112. (d)
113. (a) 114. (c) 115. (a) 116. (d)
117. (c) 118. (d) 119. (c) 120. (c)
121. (d) 122. (c) 123. (b) 124. (b)
125. (c) 126. (b) 127. (c) 128. (a)
129. (a) 130. (b) 131. (b) 132. (d)

133. (d) 134. (a) 135. (a)

136. (a) Total candidates = 500

No. of candidates who failed in two subjects
 $= 12 + 12 + 10 = 34$

No. of candidates who failed in three subjects = 5

No. of candidates who failed in at least two subjects
 $= 34 + 5 = 39$

Reqd percentage = $\frac{39}{500} \times 100 = \frac{39}{5} = 7.8$

137. (d) The distance between two persons will be max if they are on the opposite sides of the point D = Sxt
 Max distance = $300 \times 5 + 300 \times 6 = 3300 \text{ m} = 3.3 \text{ km}$
 The distance will be minimum if both are on the same side.

Minimum distance between them
 $= 300 \times 6 - 300 \times 5 = 300 \text{ m}$
 $= 0.3 \text{ km}$

138. (b) S.A. of a cube = $6b^2 = 216 \text{ sq.m} \therefore b = 6 \text{ m}$
 Vol. of a cube = $b^3 = 6^3 = 216 \text{ cu.m}$

139. (b) P = Rs 1000, R = 12% p.a. = 6% half yearly
 T = 1 year = 2 half years

$A = P(1 + \frac{r}{100})^n = 1000(1 + \frac{6}{100})^2 = \text{Rs } 1123.60$

140. (d) Speed = $3 \text{ km/hr} = \frac{3 \times 1000}{60} = 50 \text{ m/minute}$

Distance covered by each person in 20 minutes
 $= 50 \times 20 = 1000 \text{ m} = 1 \text{ km}$

AB = C = 1 km b = 1 km a = ?

$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$
 $= 1^2 + 1^2 - 2 \times 1 \times 1 \cos 60 = 2 - 2 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1$

$a^2 = 1 \therefore a = 1 \text{ km}$, Distance between them = 1 km

141. (d)

142. (d) Between (a) & (b) route (b) is shorter
 $\therefore BE$ is common and $DE < EA + AD$
 $(\therefore \text{In } \triangle AED, AD + AE > DE)$

Sly between (c) & (d) route (d) is shorter
 $BD \perp AC \therefore \angle ABD = 45^\circ (\therefore \angle BAD = 45^\circ)$
 $\therefore AD = BD = 2 \text{ km}$

In rt $\triangle BED$, $\frac{DE}{BD} = \sin 45^\circ \therefore DE = 2 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{2}$

Sly $BE = \sqrt{2}$ $DE + BE = 2\sqrt{2} = 2.828 \text{ km}$

$\frac{DF}{BD} = \sin 30^\circ \Rightarrow DF = 2 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1 \text{ km}$

$BF = BD \cos 30^\circ = 2 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \sqrt{3}$

$BF + DF = \sqrt{3} + 1 = 1.732 + 1$
 $= 2.732$ Route (D) is shortest

143. (b)

144. (b) 145. (b) 146. (a)

147. (c) Work done by Ram and Shyam in 4 days
 $= 60\% = \frac{3}{5}$

\therefore Remaining work = $1 - \frac{3}{5} = \frac{2}{5}$

Work done by Ram and Shyam in one day

$= \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{3}{20}$

Shyam's one day's work = $\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{2}{5} = \frac{1}{20}$

Ram's one day's work = $\frac{3}{20} - \frac{1}{20} = \frac{2}{20} = \frac{1}{10}$

Ram alone will complete the entire job in 10 days.

148. (c)

149. (b)
 150. (d) $10\% \text{ of } 20 + 20\% \text{ of } 10 = \frac{10}{100} \times 20 + \frac{20}{100} \times 10 = 4$

$2\% \text{ of } 200 = \frac{2}{100} \times 200 = 4$

TEST OF REASONING—I

Q. 1-8. Which would be the next number in the series of numbers given below:

1. 17; 25; 19; 23; 21; ...
(a) 24 (b) 21 (c) 27 (d) 29
(e) 31
2. 3; 4; 8; 17; 33; ...
(a) 47 (b) 49 (c) 54 (d) 58
(e) 63
3. 7; 8; 9; 13; 21; 30; ...
(a) 62 (b) 51 (c) 54 (d) 57
(e) 59
4. 22; 25; 31; 40; 52; ...
(a) 71 (b) 69 (c) 67 (d) 65
(e) 63
5. 13; 31; 47; 74; 51; ...
(a) 15 (b) 91 (c) 63 (d) 25
(e) 83
6. 7; 4; 11; 15; 26; ...
(a) 37 (b) 39 (c) 41 (d) 43
(e) 38
7. 5; 15; 3; 21; 7; 56; ...
(a) 23 (b) 29 (c) 14 (d) 6
(e) 8
8. 1; 2; 4; 3; 9; 4; 16; ...
(a) 8 (b) 21 (c) 36 (d) 25
(e) 5

Q. 9 & 10. Find out the missing number:

9. 15 7 8
 4 16 10
 11 ? 12
(a) 9 (b) 5 (c) 6 (d) 7
(e) 2
10. ? 5 6
 3 13 4
 8 2 10
(a) 9 (b) 7 (c) 1 (d) 11
(e) 12

Q. 11-15. Find the odd-man out:

11. (a) JM²³ (b) EK¹⁶ (c) SB²¹
(d) CL¹⁹ (e) NC¹⁸
12. (a) GFJ (b) VUY (c) QPR
(d) LKO (e) SRV
13. (a) TSQN (b) MLJG (c) KJHD

- (d) ZYWT (e) RQOL
14. (a) EGFD (b) TQSR (c) LNMK
(d) WYXV (e) HJIG
15. (a) T6N (b) J9A (c) P3M
(d) R5N (e) Y21D

Find out the right letter and number for the boxes with question-marks:

16.

D	F	J	M	Q	?
6	4	13	7	20	17

- (a) 9; S (b) 11; T (c) 10; T
(d) 9; R (e) 10; R

17.

B	?	E	5	L	2
17	C	8	H	3	?

- (a) 11; P (b) 10; P (c) 12; Q
(d) 11; Q (e) 9; R

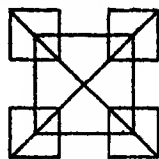
Q. 18-20: In the following questions, four sets are related to each other in a similar way. Find the odd one out:

18. (a) 4 : 17 (b) 5 : 21 (c) 7 : 50
(d) 10 : 101 (e) 1 : 2
19. (a) 10 : 4 (b) 36 : 17 (c) 90 : 44
(d) 4 : 1 (e) 12 : 4
20. (a) 7 : 23 (b) 6 : 21 (c) 1 : 5
(d) 5 : 17 (e) 9 : 29

Q. 21-25. Four out of five words in each question are related to the letters in the lead word in a similar way while one is different. You have to find out this odd-man:

21. STRANGER
(a) REST (b) RANGE (c) ANGER
(d) STAR (e) RAGE
22. DIRECTION
(a) TIRED (b) CRITIC (c) DIRECT
(d) TREND (e) COIN
23. EXPENSIVE
(a) TENSE (b) SNEEZE (c) EXPRESS
(d) EXPOSE (e) SNAP
24. IMAGINATION
(a) IGNITION (b) IMAGE (c) NOTION
(d) ONION (e) MAGNET
25. INSURANCE
(a) SINCE (b) SINNER (c) RACER
(d) INSURE (e) RAINS

Q. 26-28. are based on the figure given below:



26. How many squares does the figure contain?

- (a) 5 (b) 8 (c) 11 (d) 9
(e) None of these

27. Count the number of triangles in the figure:

- (a) 24 (b) 20 (c) 22 (d) 26
(e) None of these

28. How many straight lines are required to draw the figure?

- (a) 24 (b) 23 (c) 22 (d) 21
(e) None of these

Q. 29-32. are based on marks obtained by Mohan in quarterly and half-yearly exams.

		Quar.	H.Yr.
Subjects	Max. M.	100	100
English		72	68
Hindi		67	69
Maths		79	75
Soc. Sc.		68	71
Gen. Sc.		81	76
Sanskrit		92	62

29. What is the difference in the percentage of two exams? (Approximately)

- (a) 7.2 (b) 6.9 (c) 7.1 (d) 5.9 (e) 6.3

30. If marks of Sanskrit are not added in the aggregate, what is the difference in the total marks of the two exams?

- (a) 12 (b) 18 (c) 8 (d) 28 (e) 13

31. If the marks of the two exams are added, in which subject has he scored the highest marks?

- (a) Maths (b) Sanskrit
(c) Soc. Sc. (d) G. Sc.
(e) English

32. For Annual, the max. marks for each subject are 200. How many marks should he score in final to get 80% if the percentage is counted by adding marks of Quarterly, H. yearly and Annual Exam?

- (a) 1040 (b) 1120 (c) 1080
(d) 1110 (e) 1050

Find the odd-man out:

33. (a) sitar (b) veena (c) guitar
(d) violin (e) flute
34. (a) pen (b) axe (c) nail

- (d) brush (e) hammer
35. (a) lotus (b) rose (c) marigold
(d) tulips (e) jasmin
36. (a) whale (b) elephant (c) cat
(d) python (e) cow
37. (a) forest (b) river (c) lake
(d) fountain (e) sea
38. (a) walk (b) run (c) feet
(d) stop (e) relax
39. (a) diamond (b) gold (c) topaz
(d) sapphire (e) ruby
40. (a) cake (b) chocolate (c) banana
(d) ice-cream (e) lemon

Tick mark the choice for the second set on the basis of similar relationship:

41. China : Korea :: Pakistan : ?
(a) Iran (b) Jordan
(c) Bangladesh (d) Afghanistan
(e) America
42. East : West :: South-East : ?
(a) North-East (b) South-West
(c) South-East (d) North
(e) North-West
43. bus : car :: cap : ?
(a) hat (b) head (c) sun
(d) cloth (e) respect
44. cup : tea :: ? : money
(a) bank (b) earning (c) spend
(d) purse (e) pocket
45. Snake : reptile :: gold : ?
(a) ornament (b) mineral (c) metal
(d) carat (e) silver
46. cousin : uncle :: prince : ?
(a) queen (b) throne (c) king
(d) heir (e) empire
47. inch : foot :: dram : ?
(a) ounce (b) kilogram (c) ton
(d) metre (e) gallon
48. Engagement : marriage :: school : ?
(a) education (b) children (c) college
(d) teachers (e) job

Choose the group of words that shows the same relationship as given at the top of every set; the order may be different:

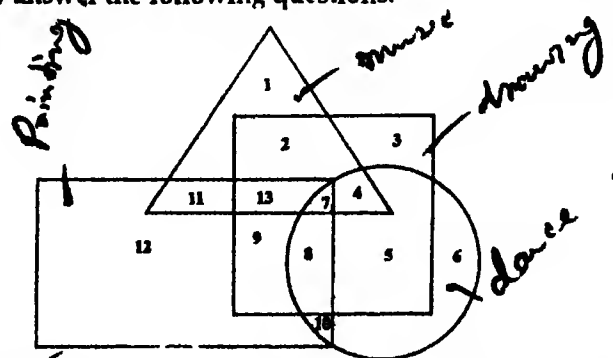
49. Delhi : Chandni Chowk : India Gate
(a) Calcutta : Bengal : Patna
(b) Bombay : Gateway of India : Red Fort
(c) book : chapters : words
(d) juice : pips : orange

50. ghazal : poetry : music
 (a) sugar : water : syrup
 (b) shirt : trousers : coat
 (c) god : blessing : worship
 (d) foot : socks : shoe
51. train : passenger : compartment
 (a) iron : horseshoe : magnet
 (b) jail : cell : prisoner
 (c) bus : driver : petrol
 (d) bed : quilt : sheet
52. air : breeze : wind
 (a) sleep : snore : dream
 (b) walk : run : jump
 (c) sinner : thief : robber
 (d) glow : shine : dazzle

Q. 53-56. Tick-mark the right set of letters that can be inserted into blanks for the series given below:

53. b-acbbcac-bca-bbcac-b
 (a) ~~cbb~~c (b) baba (c) cbc
 (d) cbac
54. -babca-abcabab-ab-bc
 (a) abca (b) cbaa (c) acba
 (d) bcba
55. bba-cbb-ccb-acbba-c
 (a) caba (b) ccaa (c) acba
 (d) cabc
56. a-cba-bcbaabc-aabc-a
 (a) cacc (b) acbc (c) babb
 (d) bcba

Q. 57-60. In the given diagram the triangle represents the students who have joined music classes, the square represents those who are attending drawing classes, the rectangle is for printing classes and the circle for dance-classes, the set of students who are joining these hobby classes can attend as many classes as they want. Now answer the following questions:



57. Which number represents the students who have music, drawing and printing?
 (a) 7 (b) 13 (c) 9 (d) 4
 (e) None of these

58. Number 5 represents the set who have:
 (a) dance and drawing (b) music & dance
 (c) music & drawing
 (d) printing and dance
 (e) None of these

59. Which number represents the set who have drawing and printing?

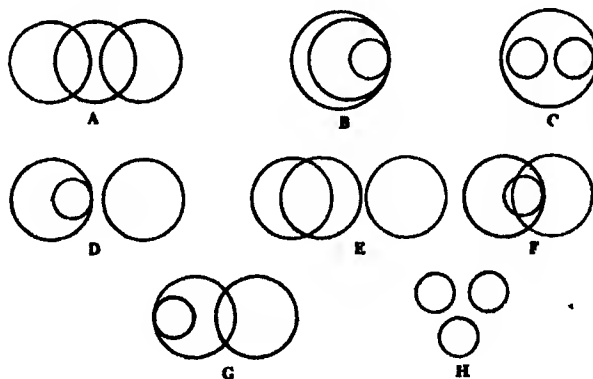
- (a) 7 (b) 8 (c) 13 (d) 9
 (e) None of these

60. Which number represents the set with all the four hobbies?

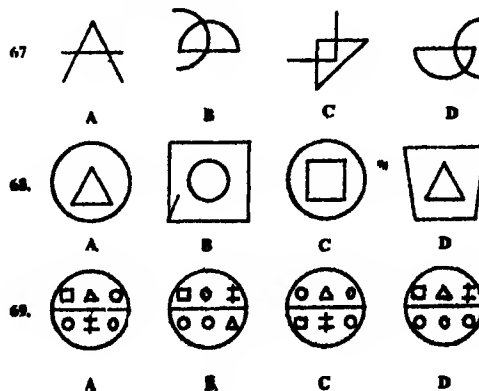
- (a) 11 (b) 8 (c) 13 (d) 7
 (e) None of these

For questions 61 to 66, each item is represented by a circle, irrespective of its size. On the basis of relationship among the items, choose the right set of figures which represents it:

61. chair : furniture : table
 62. chair : wood : table
 63. chair : stool : table
 64. glass : mirror : bottle
 65. bottle : liquid : glass
 66. calendar : time : dates

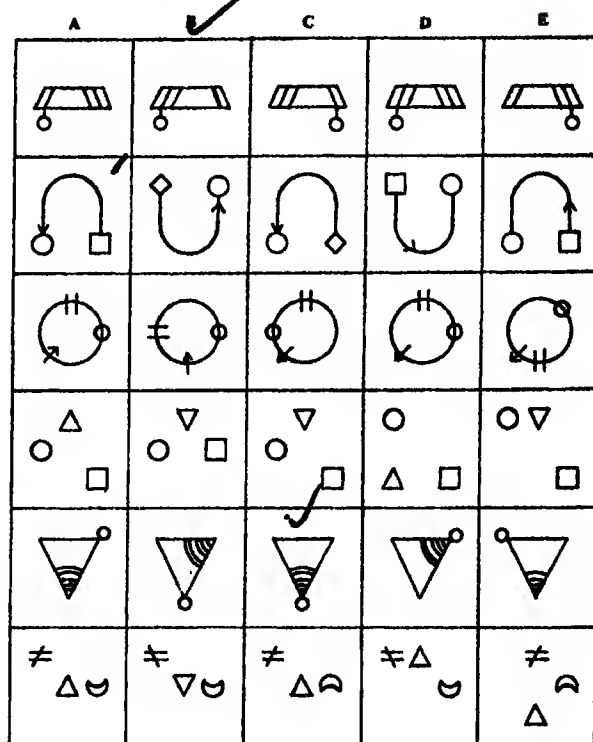
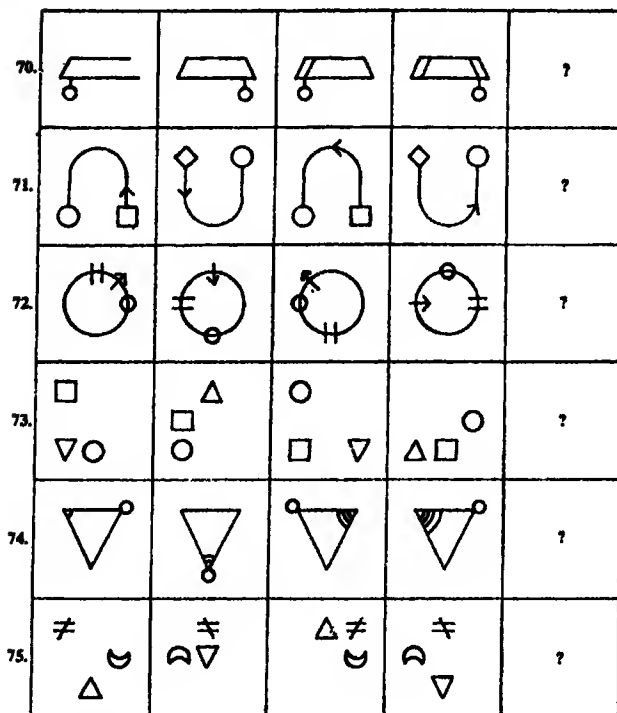


Find the odd-man out:



Which figure from A, B, C, D and E should be the next one in succession in Problem Figures

PROBLEM FIGURES



ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

- (b) There are two series, 17, 19, 21 ... and 25, 23, 21 ...
- (d) Go on adding $1^2, 2^2, 3^2, 4^2 \dots$ to numbers respectively.
- (d) Add $1^2, 1^3, 2^2, 2^3, 3^2, 3^3 \dots$ to numbers.
- (c) Add 3; 6; 9; 12 ... to numbers.
- (a) Make sets of two and reverse the digits of the number.
- (c) Each number is the total of its two preceding numbers.
- (e) Each alternate number is the product of numbers on its left and right.
- (e) There are two series, $1^2, 2^2, 3^2 \dots$ and 2, 3, 4, 5...
- (d) The total of each line and column is 30.
- (a) Here the total of lines and columns is 20.
- (e) The number of letters in the alphabetical order are added together.
- (c) 13. (c) 14. (b)
- (d) Subtract the number of second letter from the first.
- (c) Letters and numbers match across their corners.
- (c) Letters go zig-zagging dropping one extra and their numbers are arranged from opposite corner.
- (b) All the others are $x : x^2 + 1$
- (e) The numbers are $x : \frac{x}{2} - 1$
- (b) The relationship is $x : x \times 3 + 2$
- (a) The order of letters used for forming the word should not change.
- (b) In others, letters are from the lead word, this one has an extra C. They have been picked up as such.
- (c) Others have one outsider, this one has two (R & S).
- (a) Others have one outsider, this one has none.
- (c) Just like 22.
- (d) 27. (a) 28. (c) 29. (e)
- (c) 31. (d) 32. (a)
- (c) All the others are string instruments.
- (c) All the others are instrumental in doing things.
- (a) This is the only water flower in the lot.
- (d) This is the only one that is not a mammal.
- (a) All the others contain water.
- (c) All the others are verbs.
- (b) All the others are precious stones.
- (c) All the others are sweet.
- (d) They are neighbours.
- (c) They are opposite corners.
- (a) Both belong to the same category.
- (d) One contains the other.
- (c) One is a member of the other sub-group.
- (c) The relationship is that of father and son.
- (a) One is a definite small unit of the other.
- (c) One follows the other.
- (d) 50. (a) (Mixture) 51. (b)
- (d) (Synonyms) 53. (c) 54. (a)
- (d) 56. (c) 57. (b) 58. (a)
- (d) 60. (d) 61. C 62. A
- H 64. A 65. A 66. D
- D In all the others, one of the figures has an extra line.
- D In all the others one of the figures has all straight lines while the other is a circle.
- D The sides should have one figure of curves and two made with straight lines or vice versa.
- B 71. A 72. D 73. C
- C 75. A

TEST OF REASONING—II

If first half of the following alphabet is written in reverse order and is placed after the second half:

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

1 Which letter would be exactly in the middle of twelfth letter from left and eleventh letter from the right end?

- (a) J (b) M (c) Q
(d) R (e) S

2 Which letter is sixth to the right of seventeenth letter from the left end?

- (a) Y (b) K (c) X
(d) D (e) None of these

Renu started cycling from point P and went 5 km North, then she turned left and after cycling for 5 km reached point Q. From there she again turned left and after covering 8 km reached point R. Then she turned right and went 2 km and arrived at point S. Finally she again turned right and after cycling for 3 km reached her destination, T.

3 How far is her destination T from the starting point P as the crow flies and in which direction?

- (a) 7 km West (b) 5 km East
(c) 2 km South (d) 8 km West
(e) None of these

4 In which direction is T from R?

- (a) South-East (b) North-West
(c) North-East (d) West (e) None of these

In questions 5 and 6, four are alike in a certain way while one is different. Find out the one that does not belong to the group.

- 5 (a) BF (b) JN (c) EJ
(d) UY (e) QU

- 6 (a) HS (b) JQ (c) MN
(d) BY (e) FV

7 If flowers are called yellow, yellow is called tree; tree is called blue; blue is called bud and buds are called black, what is the colour of the flower 'marigold'?

- (a) yellow (b) tree (c) blue
(d) bud (e) black

8 In a certain code, PAINTER is written as NCGPRGP then REASON would be written as:

- (a) PCYQMN (b) PGYQMN (c) PGYUMP
(d) PGYUPM (e) None of these

9 If in a certain code SOCIAL is TQFMFR then DIMPLE would be:

- (a) EKPTQK (b) EKPQPJ (c) EKPSPI
(d) EKPSOH (e) None of these

10. If CARPET is coded as TCEAPR then the code for NATIONAL would be:

- (a) NLATNOIA (b) LANOITAN
(c) LNAANTOI (d) LNOINTAA
(e) None of these

Q. 11-13. In a certain code language:

- I. 'pab bab rab' means 'rose is red'.
II. 'rab tab sab' means 'sky is blue'.
III 'bab yab gab' means 'red thick blood'
IV. 'gab rab yab' means 'blood is thick'.

11. What is the code for red?

- (a) pab (b) bab (c) yab
(d) rab (e) None of these

12. What does the code word 'rab' mean?

- (a) rose (b) is (c) sky
(d) blue (e) None of these

13. What would be the code for 'blue blood'?

- (a) tab gab (b) sab gab (c) tab yab
(d) sab yab (e) One of these

14. If it is possible to make a meaningful word with the first, second, eighth and eleventh letters of the word EXCLAMATION, what would be the third letter of that word?

- (a) E (b) X (c) T
(d) N (e) No word can be formed

15. If all the letters in the word EXCLAMATION were arranged alphabetically, which would be the seventh letter from the beginning?

- (a) L (b) N (c) O
(d) M (e) None of these

16 How many four-letter words can be formed with the first, third, fifth and sixth letters of the word 'REPEAT'?

- (a) one (b) two (c) three
(d) four (e) None

Questions 17 to 20 are based on the series of numbers given below:

6 5 9 1 8 9 7 5 9 7 9 8 4 5 9 6 8 9 1 5 9 4 8 7 3 5 9 7 5 9

17. How many 5s are followed by 9 but not preceded by 7?

- (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3
(d) 4 (e) None of these

18. Make sets of three numbers each (e.g. 659/189/759/...) and mark them 1, 2, 3, 4 till 10. If the three digits of each set were added together which set would have the highest score?

- (a) first (b) third (c) fourth
(d) sixth (e) None of these

19 Which number has the highest frequency?

- (a) 7 (b) 8 (c) 5
(d) 9 (e) None of these

20 Which number has the least frequency?

- (a) 3 (b) 1 (c) 4
(d) 6 (e) None of these

Suresh is taller than Tony who is shorter than Ravi but taller than Umesh. Ved is taller than Ravi but shorter than Suresh.

21 Who is the tallest?

- (a) Suresh (b) Tony (c) Ravi
(d) Umesh (e) Ved

22 If the five boys stood in a line according to their height and one started counting from the tallest who would be the fourth person?

- (a) Suresh (b) Tony (c) Ravi
(d) Umesh (e) Ved

23 Who is the shortest?

- (a) Suresh (b) Tony (c) Ravi
(d) Umesh (e) Ved

If + means \times , - means +, \times means and - means then

24 $6 - 9 + 8 \times 3 - 20 = ?$

- (a) -2 (b) 6 (c) 10
(d) 12 (e) None of these

25 $3 \times 2 + 4 - 2 + 9 = ?$

- (a) -1 (b) 1 (c) -2
(d) 3 (e) None of these

26 $9 - 5 + 4 - 3 \times 2 = ?$

- (a) $2\frac{1}{2}$ (b) $-9\frac{1}{2}$ (c) $-3\frac{1}{4}$
(d) $8\frac{1}{4}$ (e) None of these

27 $5 \times 4 - 6 + 3 + 1 = ?$

- (a) $5\frac{1}{4}$ (b) $4\frac{1}{4}$ (c) $1\frac{1}{4}$
(d) $2\frac{1}{4}$ (e) None of these

According to a code

$A \times B$ means that A is the mother of B

$A + B$ means A is the brother of B

$A - B$ means A is the father of B

$A \div B$ means A is the husband of B

28 Which of the following establishes that S is T's nephew?

- (a) $J - S + T$ (b) $J - T + S$
(c) $T \times J - S$ (d) $T + J - S$
(e) None of these

29 Which of the following establishes that J is S's father?

- (a) $J + A \times S$ (b) $A \times S + J$ (c) $S - J + T$
(d) $S + A - J$ (e) None of these

30 Which of the relationship is established from questions 28 and 29?

- (a) $J + A \times S + T$ (b) $T + J + A \times S$
(c) $A - J - S + T$ (d) $J + T - S - A$
(e) None of these

Qs 31-38 In each question given below are two statements followed by four conclusions numbered I, II, III and IV. You have to take the two given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the two given statements, disregarding commonly known facts.

Statements

- 31 1 All tables are chairs.
2 All chairs are bricks.

Conclusions

- I All bricks are tables.
II All tables are bricks.
III Some chairs are not tables.
IV Some bricks are tables.

- (a) Only I and III follow
(b) Only II follows
(c) Only I and II follow
(d) Only IV follows
(e) Only II and IV follow

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements

- 32 1 All kings are jacks.
2 Some jacks are queens.

Conclusions

- I Some kings are queens.
II No king is a queen.
III All kings are queens.
IV Some queens are not jacks.

- (a) Both I and II follow
(b) Only either I or II follows
(c) Either III or IV follows
(d) Only III follows
(e) None of these

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements

- 33 1 Some birds are cats.
2 No cat is a dog.

Conclusions

- I Some birds are dogs.
II No dog is a bird.
III No dog is a cat.
IV Some cats are not birds.

- (a) Only I and II follow
(b) Only III follows

(c) Only IV follows.

(d) Either I or IV follows.

(e) None of these

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements:

34. 1. No diamond is a pearl.

2. All pearls are stones.

Conclusions:

I. Some stones are not pearls.

II. All stones are pearls.

III. Some diamonds are stones.

IV. All stones are diamonds.

(a) Only I follows.

(b) Only II follows.

(c) Only III follows.

(d) Only IV follows.

(e) None of these

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements:

35. 1. No drink is sweet.

2. No cake is sweet.

Conclusions:

I. All drinks are cakes.

II. Some drinks are cakes.

III. All the things other than drinks and cakes are sweet.

IV. Some drinks are not cakes.

(a) Only I follows.

(b) Either II or III follows.

(c) Only III follows.

(d) Only IV follows.

(e) None of these

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements:

36. 1. Some letters are words.

2. All words are phrases.

Conclusions:

I. Some letters are phrases.

II. Some phrases are not letters.

III. Some phrases are words.

IV. Some words are not letters.

(a) Only III follows.

(b) Only II and IV follows.

(c) Only I and III follows.

(d) All the above follows.

(e) None of these

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements:

37. 1. Some trees are poles.

2. Some poles are flags.

Conclusions:

I. All flags are poles.

II. No tree is a flag.

III. Some trees are flags.

IV. All poles are flags.

(a) Only either II or III follows

(b) Only IV follows.

(c) Either I or III follows.

(d) Either III or IV follows.

(e) None of these

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements:

38. 1. All buildings are monuments.

2. No monument is white.

Conclusions:

I. All things other than monuments are white.

II. No building is white.

III. Some buildings are white.

IV. Some monuments are not buildings.

(a) Only I follows.

(b) Either II or III follows.

(c) Only III follows.

(d) Only II follows.

(e) None of these

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Q. 39 to 46. In each question below is given a statement followed by three assumptions numbered I, II and III. An assumption is something supposed or taken for granted. You have to consider the statement and the assumptions and decide which of the assumptions is implicit in the statement. Then decide which of the answers is correct.

Statement:

39. "I want to propose to Rita but I don't think her parents would approve of me", Keshav tells Sudhir.

Assumptions:

I. Rita would not object to Keshav's proposal.

II. Rita's parents are not prepared to accept Keshav as their son-in-law.

III. Sudhir would somehow solve Keshav's problem.

(a) Only II is implicit.

(b) II and III are implicit.

(c) Only I and II are implicit.

(d) All are implicit.

(e) None of these

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement:

40. "You better show your uncle to some other

doctor", Meena tells Mahendra.

Assumptions:

- I. The present doctor has not been able to diagnose the disease of Mahendra's uncle properly.
- II. There is not much improvement in Mahendra's uncle's condition.
- III. Meena is very much attached to Mahendra's uncle.

- (a) Only I and II are implicit.
(b) Only II is implicit.
(c) Only I is implicit
(d) Only II and III are implicit.
(e) Only either I or II is implicit.
(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement:

41. "I am going to wear my best dress for my friend's wedding", Tina tells another friend.

- I. Tina would be invited to her friend's wedding.
- II. Tina has more than one dresses.
- III. Tina wants to look her best in her friend's wedding.

- (a) Only I and III are implicit.
(b) All are implicit.
(c) Only III is implicit.
(d) Only I is implicit
(e) None of these
(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement:

42. Mrs Sharma is thinking of trying a new washing powder that is much advertised on TV.

Assumptions:

- I. Mrs Sharma is not perfectly satisfied with the washing powders she has been using.
- II. Advertisements on T.V. help in increasing sale.
- III. The new washing powder is definitely going to be much better than the powders Mrs. Sharma has been using.

- (a) Only I and II are implicit.
(b) Only III is implicit.
(c) Only I and III are implicit.
(d) Only II and III are implicit.
(e) None of these
(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement:

43. The match between team A and B would be played again the next day.

Assumptions:

- I. The match ended in a draw.
- II. The weather conditions forced the authorities to stop the match in the middle.
- III. Some VIP expired so the match had to be stopped in the middle.

- (a) Only I and II are implicit.
(b) Only II and III are implicit.
(c) Either I or II is implicit.
(d) Any one of the three is implicit.
(e) None of these
(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement:

44. Company X is offering a further discount of 12% on their products in their retail showrooms.

Assumptions:

- I. A discount sale is already in progress in the Company's retail show rooms.
- II. There are too many rival products in the market.
- III. After this 12% discount, all the old stock would be cleared.

- (a) All the three are implicit.
(b) Only I is implicit.
(c) Only I and II are implicit.
(d) Only II and III are implicit.
(e) None of these
(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement

45. It is advised to insert a piece of cloth between the teeth of an epilepsy patient when he has a fit.

Assumptions:

- I. If the cloth is inserted the patient would be forced to breath through nose.
- II. The cloth would absorb extra saliva.
- III. Epilepsy patients often grind teeth or press them so hard that they hurt themselves.

- (a) Only I is implicit.
(b) Only II is implicit.
(c) Only III is implicit.
(d) All are implicit.
(e) None of these
(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement:

46. "You can't control the length of your life but you can make it worth living", a saint advises.

Assumptions:

- I. It is not in our hands to postpone death.
- II. The saint is perfectly satisfied with his life.
- III. It is in our hands to make our life worth living.

- (a) All the three are implicit.
- (b) Only II is implicit.
- (c) Only I and II are implicit.
- (d) Only I and III are implicit.
- (e) None of these

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Qs. 47-54. In each question below is given a statement followed by three courses of action numbered I, II and III. A course of action is a step or administrative decision to be taken for improvement, follow-up or further action in regard to the problem, policy, etc on the basis of the information given in the statement. You have to assume everything in the statement to be true, then decide which of the three suggested courses of action logically follows for pursuing.

Statement:

47. The Indian Air Force lost Rs 100 crore in terms of machine loss as well as many of its fine pilots and other persons due to collision with winged creatures.

Courses of Action:

- I. They should go for cheaper air-craft.
- II. They should get the planes insured.
- III. They should make special watch towers to study the movement of birds.

- (a) Only I follows.
- (b) Only III follows.
- (c) Only I and II follow.
- (d) Only II and III follow.
- (e) None of these

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement:

48. According to a report from bird sanctuaries, the number of migratory birds is constantly on the decline and some species are almost on the verge of extinction.

Courses of Action:

- I. A radical improvement should be made in the dwelling areas of birds.
- II. A world-wide appeal should be made to save the birds.
- III. Bird lovers and watchers should try to find out the reason of decline in the number of migratory birds.

- (a) Only I and II follow.
- (b) All I, II & III follow.
- (c) Only I and III follow.
- (d) Only II and III follow.
- (e) None of these

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement:

49. The Heads of some banks involved in a swindle requested the Police Department to keep the names of the Banks secret as, "Our reputation would suffer and people

would lose confidence in us."

Courses of Action:

- I. The Police should hush up the matter.
- II. All these banks should be closed.
- III. The Police should send the Heads to some unknown place.

- (a) All the three follow.
- (b) Only I follows.
- (c) Only III follows.
- (d) Only II follows.
- (e) None of these

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement:

50. The American scientists have sent a warning of devastating earthquakes in north India in the near future.

Courses of Action:

- I. Arrangements should be made to shift all north Indians to southern parts of the country.
- II. A network of labs should be made to work round the clock to study and records tremours of land.
- III. Citizens should be given special training about safety measures they are to take during an earthquake to save themselves as well as their belongings.

- (a) Only I and II follow.
- (b) Only III follows.
- (c) Only II and III follow.
- (d) Only I and II follow.
- (e) None of these

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement:

51. With the tremendous growth of new ideas in Mathematics, a dynamic approach has become essential for Indian mathematicians to meet the new dimensions and global challenges.

Courses of Action:

- I. Special seminars and workshops in Mathematics should be arranged to verse the Mathematicians in latest achievements.
- II. Our mathematicians should be sent to other countries to be in touch with the latest developments.
- III. India has a rich heritage regarding mathematics so we should not worry much about the achievements of other countries in the subject.

- (a) Only I and III follow.
- (b) Only II and III follow.
- (c) Only I and II follow.
- (d) Only II follows.

(e) None of these

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement:

52. Most of the alert citizens feel that their State Govt has failed to maintain law and order during its tenure.

Courses of Action:

- I. They should ask the Central Government to intervene and find some solution.
- II. They should ask the Governor to declare emergency in the State.
- III. They should form a citizens' squad to maintain law and order and teach the State Govt. a lesson.

(a) Only I follows.

(b) Only II follows.

(c) Only III follows.

(d) All the three follow.

(e) None of these

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement:

53. The authorities have noticed some illegal construction which is in excess of the permissible construction area limit.

Courses of Action:

- I. All such constructions should be demolished.
- II. Penalty should be imposed on all such constructions.
- III. The rules regarding permissible construction area limit should be relaxed.

(a) Only I follows.

(b) Only II follows.

(c) Only III follows.

(d) Either I or II follows.

(e) None of these

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement:

54. The growing popularity of small screen is a great threat to the cinema industry.

Courses of Action:

- I. The cinema people should boycott all programmes related to small screen.
- II. They should make an appeal to the public to see more and more movies.
- III. They should not allow films to be shown on small screen.

(a) Only I and II follow.

(b) Only II and III follow.

(c) Only I and III follow.

(d) All the three follow.

(e) None of these

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☒ (e) ☐

Qs. 55 to 62. Below is given a passage followed by several possible inferences which can be drawn from the facts stated in the passage. You have to examine each inference separately in the context of the passage and decide upon its degree of truth or falsity. Mark answer:

(a) if the inference is definitely true.

(b) if probably true.

(c) if data is inadequate.

(d) if probably false.

(e) if definitely false.

Gross misuse of power, betrayal of public trust and of course the perpetuation of injustice, besides the equally common mismanagement of affairs, seems to have become common in the country. Some of the wrong decisions and misguided policies by the Government, and persistent refusal to retrace them despite the efforts by enlightened people, are also a part of the current set-up in various parts of the country. Rather dishonesty and greed have gone deeper into our souls. This explains the recurrence of economic and political scandals of varying magnitude. The frustration among the general public is virtually endless. Perhaps the strangest aspect of the state of affairs is the return to power of the same set of inefficient and discredited set of leaders again and again.

55. Alert citizens constantly warn the Government about its wrong decisions and policies.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

56. After every election, an absolutely new team comes to power.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

57. The political scandals that came to light in this year have put all the old scandals in shadow.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

58. The common public is becoming more and more greedy.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

59. All government decisions are wrong.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

60. General public is not at all being affected by such a state of affairs.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

61. We were not greedy and dishonest prior to these conditions.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

62. Corruption generally flows from top to bottom.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Qs. 63-70. Read the information given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

(i) Six members of an orchestra, Firoz, Harish, Jogendra, Sarita, Tanvir and Veena play sitar, tabla, harmonium, jaltarang, flute and violin but not in the same order.

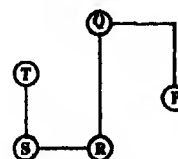
(ii) Harish and Sarita do not play violin or flute.

- (iii) While facing the audience, they stand in a line on the stage
- (iv) Tanvir stands to the right of Sarita
- (v) Firoz and Jogendra do not play tabla or sitar
- (vi) Person on the extreme right does not play sitar or jaltarang
- (vii) Veena and Tanvir do not play harmonium or flute
- (viii) Firoz stands between Jogendra and Sarita
- (ix) Person near Jogendra plays a string instrument
- (x) Veena is to the left of Harish
- (xi) Tanvir does not play any string instrument
- (xii) Harish does not stand near Jogendra
- (xiii) First letter of the names of the members of orchestra and the instruments they play is not common

- 63 Who plays jaltarang?
 (a) Harish (b) Veena (c) Sarita
 (d) Tanvir (e) None of these
- 64 Which instrument does Jogendra play?
 (a) harmonium (b) violin (c) flute
 (d) jaltarang (e) None of these
- 65 What does Veena play?
 (a) violin (b) tabla (c) jaltarang
 (d) sitar (e) None of these
- 66 Who plays tabla?
 (a) Harish (b) Veena (c) Jogendra
 (d) Sarita (e) None of these
- 67 Which two members are on extreme ends?
 (a) Harish and Jogendra (b) Veena and Jogendra
 (c) Sarita and Harish (d) Tanvir and Veena
 (e) None of these
- 68 Who is to the right of Tanvir?
 (a) Harish (b) Sarita (c) Firoz
 (d) Jogendra (e) None of these
- 69 Veena is between
 (a) Sarita and Tanvir (b) Tanvir and Harish
 (c) Harish and Firoz (d) Firoz and Jogendra
 (e) None of these
- 70 Which of the following two do not stand near each other?
 (a) Veena and Harish
 (b) Firoz and Jogendra
 (c) Firoz and Veena
 (d) Sarita and Firoz
 (e) None of these

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

- 1 (b)
 2 (d) (NOPQRSTUVWXYZMLKJIHGFEDCBA)
 3 (a) 4 (b)



- 5 (c) The letters have gap of three
 6 (e) The letters have same position in alphabet from A and Z
 7 (c)
 8 (c) Letters 1, 3, 5 and 2, 4, 6 have gap of one letter as a code but the former one has it before the letter and the latter one afterwards
 9 (a) For codes gap increases by one \rightarrow S is I, O is Q
 10 (c) The letters of the word are arranged in a definite way
 11 (b) 12 (b) 13 (e) 14 (b) NEXT
 15 (d)
 16 (c) PART, TRAP, RAPT
 17 (d) 18 (c) 19 (d) 20 (a)
 21 (a) 22 (b) 23 (d) 24 (c)
 25 (a) 26 (b) 27 (b) 28 (d)
 29 (a) 30 (b)

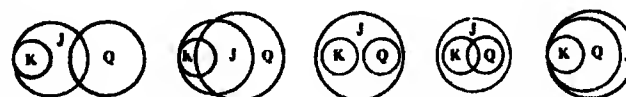
The best way to answer the next set of questions is by drawing diagrams of all the possible situations and then reaching a fool proof conclusion

Examples

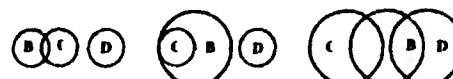
- 31 (c)



- 32 (b)



- 33 (b)



- 34 (c) 35 (e) 36 (c) 37 (a)
 38 (d) 39 (c) 40 (e) 41 (b)
 42 (a) 43 (d) 44 (b) 45 (c)
 46 (d) 47 (e) 48 (b) 49 (e)
 50 (c) 51 (c) 52 (a) 53 (d)
 54 (c)
 55 (a) Refer to 'efforts by enlightened people'
 56 (c) Refer to last sentence of the passage
 57 (c) Information is not sufficient
 58 (b) Third sentence hints at this probability
 59 (d) The term 'some of the' hints at this.
 60 (e) The inference is contradictory to facts stated in the passage
 61 (d) The inference lacks weightage
 62 (a) The inference naturally follows.
 63 (d) 64 (c) 65 (d) 66 (a)
 67 (a) 68 (e) 69 (b) 70. (c)

Paying the Price for Education

Universities today seem to be caught between the Devil and the deep sea. The government is no longer willing to shoulder their financial burden while students are adamant over not sharing it. On the one hand is the recent U.G.C. directive to the Universities to raise their own resources to meet part of their expenditure, on the other is students' and parents' ire over any hike in tuition fee and other related facilities. The proposition for discussion is: "The concept of self-financing of higher education is nothing more than a distant dream."

Mr A The government's concern over the rising expenditure on higher education is understandable. With 208 universities and over 5,500 colleges, we have one of the largest university systems in the world, funded almost entirely through government grants. After establishing the three metropolitan universities in 1857, it took the British another 25 years to add Panjab University in 1882. While we Indians, in the years since Independence, have been creating universities at the rate of 4 per year. Now that this behemoth has been created, is it fair of the establishment to abdicate from the responsibility of its upkeep? The only independent revenue source of universities is the tuition fee. Yet

the government has permanently pegged it down to the pre-independence level. For instance, an undergraduate only pays Rs 12 per month as tuition fee. This alone won't meet even 1 p.c. of the expenditure. Had the fees been progressively updated, at least 20 p.c. of the expenses could have been covered. But now to raise the fees ten or twenty fold at one go after 50-years' slumber is to invite trouble. No university will dare do that. The other suggestions of the Punneya Committee and others like it are hardly viable. Renting out of auditoria and playgrounds, reservation of seats for N.R.I.s and foreign students who will pay higher fees etc are practicable only in better-known institutions and big cities. At small places, where most of the colleges are located, there will be no takers for these facilities. The U.G.C. has also laid stress on private donations as a source to be tapped. Perhaps they have in mind the substantial grants given by user companies to universities in developed countries. But here the situation is different. Our universities only train researchers. Real research of industrial or technological application is done in outside laboratories. There is therefore no interaction between business and industry on the one hand and the

universities on the other. In the foreseeable future at least, the universities will have to depend on government grants alone; there does not appear to be any viable alternative.

Mr B My colleague seems to be over-reacting regarding the multitude of the problem or the constraints involved in its solution. We do have a large number of universities and colleges, but the number has to be viewed in the context of our huge population of over 90 crores. Our student population in higher education is less than 5 p.c. of the total in the relevant age group and is only 0.05 p.c. of the total population. This is by no means excessive for a developing country which requires trained manpower to make up the lee-way in almost all sectors of national activity. So far as self-financing is concerned, I think some conceptual confusion has been caused by the media projecting the on-going exercise as an attempt at 'privatisation'. As the outgoing Chairman of the U.G.C., Prof Ram Reddy has clarified, no part of the education system—lower or higher—is being handed over to any private agency.

As the Punnayya Committee Report puts it, "education has to remain a government endeavour" with the universities being asked to meet only 25% of their expenditure through self-financing and that too in a decade's time, which leaves enough scope to explore different ways and means of supplementing their income. My colleague errs in saying that it is impossible to enhance tuition fees. That people will pay any amount to get into courses that lead to promising careers has been shown by capitation fee colleges of Maharashtra and the South. Universities can certainly considerably enhance fees for courses for which there is great public demand. There is also scope for 'invisible' fee enhancement, like increasing the prices of various forms, handbooks, prospectuses and other publications. This can garner cash without any opposition.

Mr C Granted that tuition fees can be raised but to what extent? A social science student costs the university Rs 22,300, while a physical science student costs Rs 10,000 more. How many parents can afford to pay Rs 2500-3000 per month to educate one child? Do we shut the doors of the universities to our entire lower and middle classes? Obviously we have to look for some other sources of financing. I beg to differ with Mr B when he says that the universities are being asked to make only a marginal contribution. It is like keeping a man at starvation level and then asking him to fend for himself if he wants to do better. A look at the five-year plans will reveal how the share of higher education in the total education outlay has progressively decreased. From 25 p.c. in the Fourth Plan it came down to 16 p.c. in the Seventh Plan,

while the current plan only has a bare 8 p.c. allocated to higher education. Further, though the Kothari Commission recommended that the education system should receive at least 6 p.c. of the G.D.P. for its proper functioning, at 3.7 p.c., we have been spending only half of that. The point of the argument is that we are allocating too little to education and this little is also being taken away. No wonder our universities are in a financial mess, and if we have to clear that mess, funding of such a magnitude is required as is clearly beyond the reach of any self-financing exercise. If the university system is to be saved, the government has to foot the bill, I.M.F.-World Bank diktats notwithstanding. The universities too can help by shedding off their flab. They must rid themselves of a PSU mentality that has led to gross overstaffing, under-productive work force and extravagant use of resources. In some of the universities, for instance, non-teaching staff exceed the number of students on the rolls while some departments have more teachers than students. Some of the universities maintain full-fledged transport fleets and permit students to reside in hostels for decades to avoid higher rents and costlier food outside. There are numerous ways, in fact, by which universities can reduce their expenditure.

Mr D I think we are needlessly restricting the scope of self-financing to ad-hoc fund raising exercises. Why can't a permanent source of income be created for universities? This will not only insulate them from the vagaries of annual budgets or plan outlays, but will also make them really autonomous. Is it not possible to

allot a sizable piece of farmland to an agricultural university as was done in the case of Pantnagar University on the pattern of land grant universities of U.S.A.? Alternatively a part of land revenue of an area served by such a university may be permanently allocated to it on the pattern of Agrahara grants of Ancient India. We have over two dozen agricultural universities which have done a yeoman's service in increasing farm output and agricultural incomes. Why shouldn't at least the bigger farmers pay for their upkeep? For other universities, business and industry can be tapped as a possible source of finance. After all the education system provides trained personnel of all levels—scientists, engineers, M.B.A.s, C.A.s, technicians *et al*—to trade and industry. It would, therefore, be quite in order to make the latter pay for this facility in the shape of a surcharge on the relevant taxes applicable to them. A revolving fund could thus be created out of which permanent grants to universities could be ensured. Training of candidates sponsored by trade and industry and even by foreign governments with inadequate higher education facilities; consultancy services; orientation and guidance programmes for studies abroad, are some other sources of income than can be explored. With heavy foreign investment coming our way and multinationals vying with one another to set up units here, there appear to be tremendous possibilities in some of these directions if our universities and research institutes can restructure and reorient themselves to fit into the emerging picture. For the present, however, self-financing of higher education can hardly be said to be a practical proposition.

Cultivate Mind Appeal

ANDRE Maurois, the celebrated French writer, has narrated an interesting and highly revealing anecdote about a French gentleman.

A "tailor-made" gentleman, polished, elegant and debonair joined a group in a cafe. All present were impressed by his polished exterior. Most of the time, he kept silent, contributing practically nothing to the lively conversation. Once he opened his mouth, the company burst into sneering laughter. He had shown what an ignoramus he was. Clothes can proclaim the man, as says an old proverb, but they cannot stamp one a well-informed man. Obviously, this gentleman had never tried to polish his mental mirror.

A large number of people fall into this category. They equate "personality" with physical appearance and hence neglect the cultivation of the mind.

An uncultivated mind makes a person dull, tedious and tiresome. He is dubbed a bore. A bore is one who talks when he should listen; he drags his "tale" behind him, and has mastered the art of using a twenty-minute vocabulary for a two-minute argument. When he talks, listeners measure time with yawns!

The reason behind this "mental vacuum" is that such a person is stuck in ruts. He repeats himself like a gramophone record stuck in a groove. He has never attempted to sharpen his wits, his intellectual wares, as it were.

If you have ever been dubbed a bore, the chances are that you are in a big rut. And your total intellectual quotient has not been discovered. With some effort and understanding, you can discover it.

If you sense that your ability to interest others has waned, or if friends have forced this unwelcome knowledge upon you, here are some unfailing guidelines which will jack you up where you most need it.

Said all the friends of Santosh Kumar, "If only he would deepen his voice a little, he will be a perfect

singer." Since this was Santosh's ambition and since he knew people said it, you think he would have tackled the matter the instant it registered with him. But to this day, he hasn't.

Excuses

IN this, Santosh was actually only being human. Psychologists say we all have some few things about us which we know annoy or tire others, and which we should do something about but which we don't. The reason? "Well, people have mentioned it, but it really seems too trivial to bother about." You probably say that yourself about some shortcoming you are aware of.

Since it does spoil the impression we make on people, it is not trivial. Whatever the complaint people usually make about us—whether it is that we gossip, are unpunctual, or can never tell anything briefly—it needs to be corrected. Let's have no alibis about not knowing what this source of difficulty might be in our own life. If you are an average person, you have known it, whether you wanted to face it or not, now there is no excuse. Begin to tackle it today, and by the next few days you are already a more *appealing* personality.

Psychiatric research has shown that we tend to look for the easy way out. We reject activities or pastimes with the alibi "I am just too tired these days to start anything new" or that long discredited "you cannot teach an old dog new tricks".

Procrastination stems from two basic factors—mental laziness and a weak motivation. These make us side-watchers, converting us finally into fatalists.

A lack of challenges dulls our mental faculties. So from time to time, at least, read books and articles that casual observation suggests you do not readily understand. Better yet, tackle longer problems or projects which will improve your mental stamina. Grappling with something which you find a hard nut to crack, strengthens your intellectual calibre.

A fledgling first flutters but soon flies in the sky!

Be Dynamic

BY following this rule, you can make yourself dynamic than can be accomplished by years of wishful thinking. An ounce of action is better than a ton of wishful thinking!

Man is a creature of habit. Unfortunately, some habits hamper our ability to enrich our mind and to interest others. This is largely because they make us appear old rags. Says Dorothy Dix: "There is nothing that can so certainly make us appear older than we are than always doing things in the same way."

The best way to counteract this is to make a conscious effort to do things differently, that is in the opposite way.

I know a lady whose schedule comprises doing her shopping after school and her house cleaning on Saturdays. But every so often, she gets up early to visit the markets, cleans house some evening, and spends Saturday in an outdoor activity. She says, "It is this activity which prevents me from feeling stale."

We are bound to feel more mentally alive if we periodically surprise even ourselves by tackling things in "the opposite way".

The next time someone asks you about something you have not read, promise yourself to read it right away.

Mouthing platitudes

ONE of the narrowest ruts we are to fall into has something to do with our reading. This habit also narrows our conversation more decisively than any other factor because we lack ideas and go on mouthing platitudes. Or worse, inanities. We suffer from a kind of mental foul smell.

It can lead us to read some trash, but most of the time, it will not. It leads us into fascinating topics, com-

pletely new hobbies and interests. The great Dr Johnson advised youngmen to take with them some book of science on a journey whatever their other interests. And he should know.

If people think that your store of knowledge is "shopworn" or "predictable", this will prove to be one of the most valuable rules for you to follow. Additionally, a good book is like a tonic. It improves mental health.

At some time or another, all of us have said, "In a few months, they will see a new me." Such a remark centres about some factor of our weight or the way we do not put enough care into our clothes. Whatever it is, now is the time to give it attention.

As a way of beginning, think back to the last time you said this, or conjure up the thing you are most likely to say right now.

Action-plan

NOW reach for a pencil and a piece of paper, so you can jot down your ideas for overcoming the deficiency. You are on your way. This is action. Work on your pronouncement, "By next year I will really be a different personality."

True, this is the kind of remark that comes up whenever we think wistfully of the kind of person we like to become. Usually, this also involves bigger projects than those at the lower level. This may, for example, involve learning a new language, to have enough money saved to tour the country or to be able to say, "Finally, I have finished a correspondence course."

Every time, you have put off this idea. But now you should start working on it, the anticipating of it will make you mentally more alive. When you have finally accomplished it, the results will give you so much more "glow" that you will shine in the dark!

Correct those things that people always remind you about. Are you the type of person, for instance, whom people always have to remind to make reservations in advance, to remember the tickets, to check the time-table, to make certain no hand-bag or package is left behind in the bus?

These matters may become the "family joke" kind of things, irritate others, force others to assume some of our own mental burdens, to rob us of some of our own appeal. Because they make us appear sluggish, they put us more in the "helpless" category and, consequently, others find us a whole lot less dependable and dull in the sense of being dim-witted.

Make a note of these matters as they occur, take steps to overcome them, and the results will not only impress others but yourself as well.

Mirror Yourself

WHEN there is something about ourselves we do not want to face, we repress it. It will come out nonetheless and we vigorously criticise it, in others. The man whose pet peeve is alcohol fears that he himself falls in this group! The same will be true of the man who "can't stand" those fellows who are not overwhelmingly masculine!

We can learn a lot about things which can detract from our own appeal but which we have not been able to face, by checking on our own critical remarks.

When for the umpteenth time in a month, you find yourself questioning another's veracity or criticising another's careless manner of dress, stop and ask yourself, Is this also true of me?

The results are likely to surprise you, and momentarily they may even "hurt" you, but they can help in making you a more lively and interesting person.

Unfortunately, too many people have adopted polite "masks" which destroy all animation, give literally no clues to their inner riches. To make certain this does not occur with ourselves, authorities recommend that we periodically read aloud while standing in front of a mirror.

If we do it with almost no change in expression, we need to practise this more frequently, attempting to show more appropriate (and observable) emotion. It is also a valuable idea to listen to a recording of your own voice to check on just how much warmth and emotion it conveys.

Be specialist

WE are living in an age of specialization. Be a specialist in something.

Somehow, it always makes you appear a more interesting person if you are the one whose parties are talk of the town. Raj Kapoor was one such person. You can also be a person with a fantastic memory on having all the films released in a particular cinema house.

An accomplishment along this line does not require much effort. What is your big area of your interest? Is there something for which you could become "famous"? You have heard of persons who have become famous because of their freakish hobbies. One keeps snakes another writes letters on rice grains.

Nothing robs us of halo more than always being behind the crowd. The people who have most appeal are usually those who have at least a few new ideas, some up-to-date information, an awareness of the latest developments in the world.

You may well protest: just have not the time for anything of this kind. The fact is you do not need much time for it but not enough effort has gone into it.

No one expects you to be a walking encyclopedia but it does add to your appeal if you are slightly ahead of the crowd in one or two things. The subjects in which you have the most interest are excellent starting-points.

Buy a few magazines covering your specialities, you can readily achieve this. Your view point will invariably have a certain "freshness". And if there is anything which makes you more interesting than a fresh point of view, it has not been discovered yet!

Fortunately, these rules can be applied in your own life without actually disrupting your life at all. Undertaken today, they will give your life much more interest—by making you more interesting—at the earliest tomorrow.

No one likes to be called a bore. Not even a bore! Once you have polished your mental mirror, you acquire the reputation of being one with a lot of mind-appeal as women have sex appeal.



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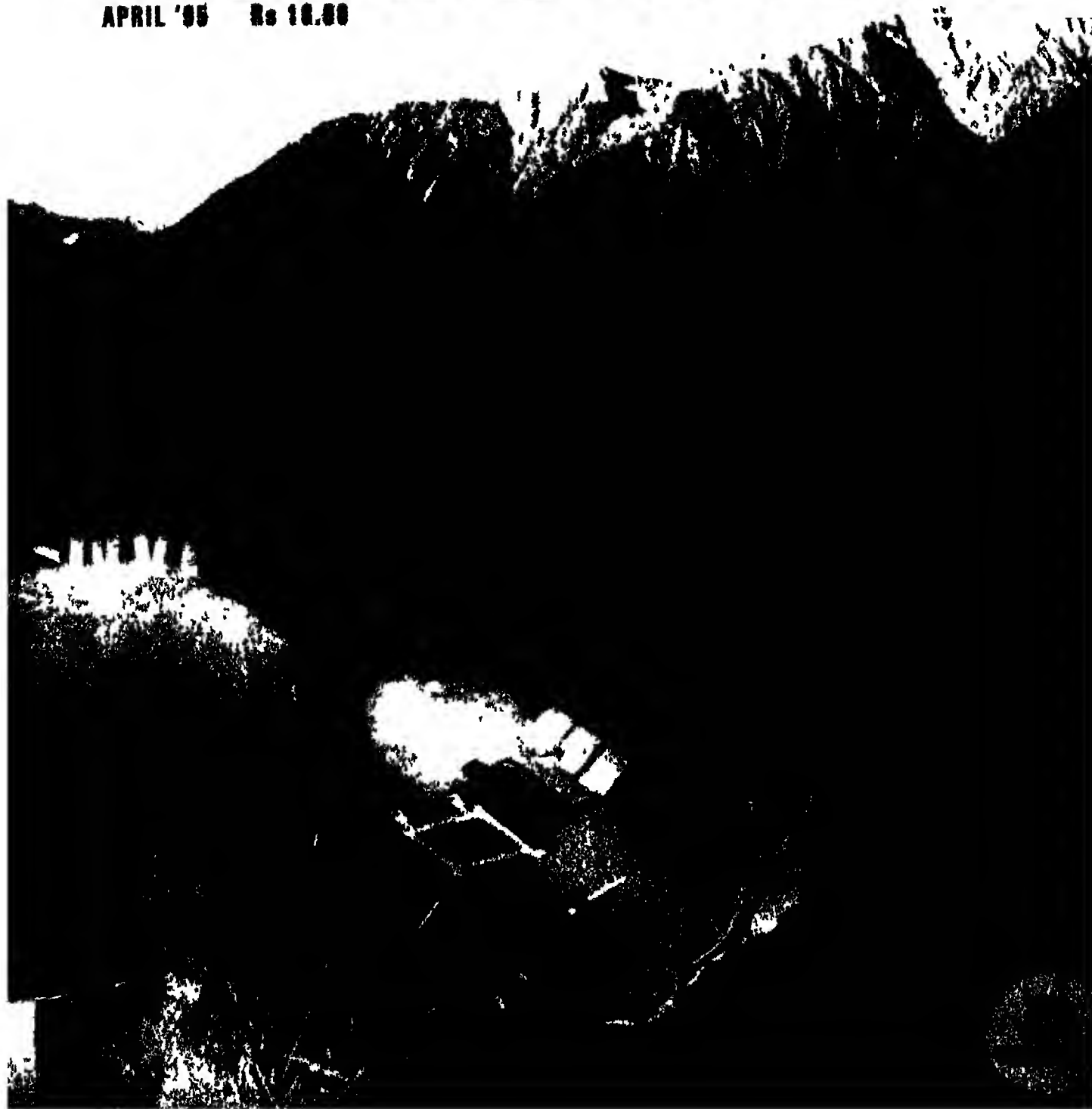
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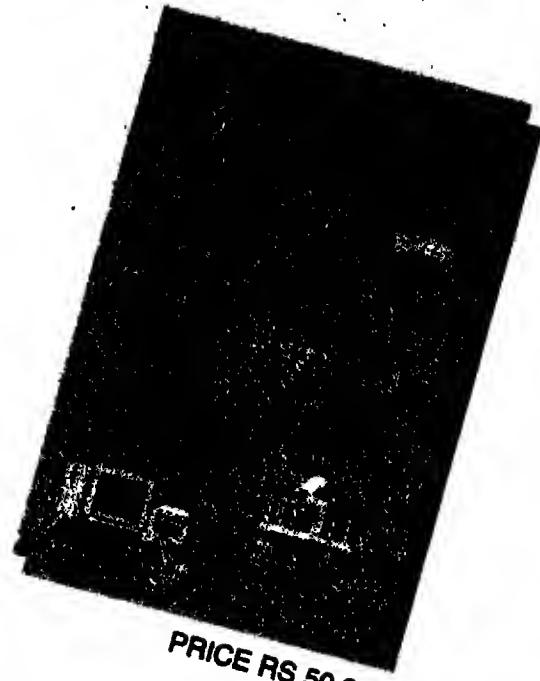
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THE COMPETITION MASTER

VOLUME 36, No. 9

APRIL, 1998

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126, INDUSTRIAL AREA-I, CHANDIGARH

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETORS, CHANDIKA
PRESS PVT. LTD. BY D.D. KHANNA AT CHANDIKA PRESS PVT.
LTD., 126, INDUSTRIAL AREA-I, CHANDIGARH-160 002

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RNI No. RNI/434/59

Dear Readers,

Please find inside the cover introduction & notes prepared by the editorial team in the month of March preparing to launch the new VOLUME 36. There is also an effort to make the layout more pleasing. The number of pages have been increased to accommodate new features and more objective-type questions and solved papers.

We are confident that the readers will appreciate our efforts to provide them with best possible and latest reading material. Your success in life will be our reward.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

O.P. Khanna

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READERS' FORUM

The best two letters of the month, appearing in the box, have been awarded a prize of Rs 50.00 each. Readers are invited to send us their views on topics covered in this issue. The decision of the Editors will be final.

NEED FOR INTELLECTUALS

Like everyone in the country today, intellectuals too have been hit by the bug of materialism and selfishness. By taking the back-seat they are actually helping corruption and nepotism to become more deep-rooted. Intellectuals certainly cannot plead "not guilty" by going into a self-imposed exile into oblivion.

S. Rajashekhar
Bangalore

Intellectuals for a nation are as essential and integral as a rudder for a boat. Already, brain-drain has resulted in a big loss with the cream of engineers, doctors, management experts leaving because of better opportunities abroad. It is high time that we ensure that intellectuals are encouraged to take charge of the nation; otherwise it will be too late.

Rajiv Roshan
Muzaffarpur

BEST LETTER OF MARCH '95 ISSUE

In the March '95 issue the second letter among the two best letters was written by Mr Manoj K. Jain of Shyamnagar, West Bengal. Due to a printing error the name of the author did not get printed with the letter.

The error is regretted.

—Editor.

If India is to become "apron string" in the world economy, it has to ensure that the intellectuals spearhead the vital activities.

Somnath Singha Roy
Durgapur

POLITICAL IDEOLOGY AND ECONOMIC POLICY

Mathew Arnold said: "My candle burns of both ends. It will not last the night. But, Ah my friends and Oh my foes, it gives the lovely light." The current economic policies and political ideology connected with it seem to be somewhat similar to the situation described by the saying.

Navin Chandra
Patna

HYPOCRISY IN POLITICS

These days the politicians have stooped so low that the word "hypocrisy" has become an euphemism for something morbid. Probity in public life and clean politics is indeed need of the hour.

Rama Ramesh
Bangalore

INDIAN CINEMA

In last 100 years Indian cinema has lost complete contact with Indian culture and heritage. It is high time that something is done to restore the pristine glory and purity of the Indian cinema.

Arun K. Rai
Allahabad

ROLE OF BUREAUCRACY

Bureaucracy, with its imminent immaturity and mediocrity suppresses freshness, modernity and

POLITICAL IDEOLOGY AND ECONOMIC POLICY

There is nothing wrong in any political or economic ideology. The ultimate goal is to benefit the common man and to become prosperous. What really counts is the implementation. In any case, it is not the fault of a computer if you give it to a monkey.

Rajiv Chatterjee
Ahmed

Economic liberalisation will result into India becoming a more materialistic society. The need today is not to provide Coke or Pepsi but to provide drinking water. What there is a need for the revival of teachings of Buddha and Vivekananda, plans and suggestions of Mahatma Gandhi and World Bank are the talk of the day; unfortunately.

Nandita
Munger

innovativeness. Present day developments are taking place at a faster rate than bureaucrats can handle. Today obsolescence is a truth and files are a passe. Bureaucracy in its present format stands nowhere in the high speed world of today.

Soumendra Ray
Roorkee

MEGA DAMS

We want to save environment for the cause of humanity. Are we not building dams for the same purpose? The need is to adopt a middle path, making a balance between different approaches. As the Chipko leader, Mr S.S. Bahuguna, said: "Let us use 'jal' (water), 'jungle' and 'jamin' (earth) for the best service to humanity."

Mukesh Batra
New Tehri Town, U.P.

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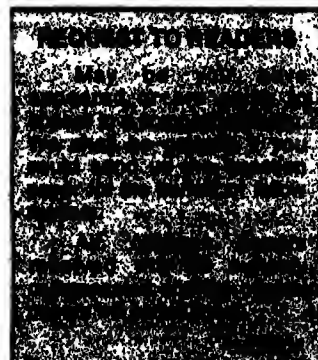
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Time was when people could be carried away by high-sounding promises and the visions of a golden age in which no one would be without work and no one would be below the poverty line. But with the growth of political awareness among the masses has come the ability to discriminate between chalk and cheese, between empty talk and concrete achievement, between the possible and the probable, and between the attainable and the impossible. No longer is it possible for demagogues to mislead the people. The age of oratory has gone anyway, this is the age of discrimination, the age when people want the proof of the pudding in the eating and when they want to be sure of achievement, not of loud noises or of alluring manifestos that seem to open up golden but ever elusive vistas.

The unemployed apart, there are millions of people who are under-employed or who get only casual and temporary employment during part of the year and then sit idle, waiting for some job. The number of both types of jobless people has been increasing and it is no exaggeration to say that there is in the country today—as indeed there is in several Western countries—what may be described as an “unemployment crisis” in the shape of millions of jobless people going round, waiting hopefully for employment, squarely blaming the Government and society for their plight. Most of them are on the verge of desperation.

And yet where are we in this respect? Anyone who claims that unemployment has been reduced by a significant margin lives in a world of make-believe and even self-deception. The crisis continues to exist with the

same magnitude. Of course the promise to remove unemployment was nothing new. The country had heard it before—and frequently—during the decades of Congress rule, like the promise to reduce economic disparities, ensure economic justice and improve the standard of living—all words and mere words. The Congress had promised to create about 12 million jobs every year and this programme was widely publicised, and yet the problem was as acute as ever. What the people noticed was the fast expansion of Government offices and departments, in accordance with the well-known Parkinson's Law the net gain of which was minimal and even that at a heavy cost to the country. The increase in the population has fast outstripped job availability, much to the frustration of the unemployed millions.

The promises have been renewed with greater force and greater vehemence. There has been talk again of “crash programmes” and “Rozgar Yojnas” to provide more employment, but, like the previous programmes, these new programmes have also crashed like the old ones. With the population having been more than doubled since Independence the problem of unemployment has also assumed more serious proportions. The tragedy is heightened by the fact that about 40 per cent of the people live below the poverty line (and the percentage of such people has increased instead of decreasing), and also the fact that almost the same percentage of the population lives on or slightly above the poverty line. All this means that whatever the Government might do, or promise to do, poverty will remain a permanent feature of the Indian scene.

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Is India Going The Mexican Way?

Introduction

The Mexican economy has taken a turn for the worse. As its currency took a free fall against the dollar in January this year, foreign capital flew out of the country. More than \$ 10 billion left Mexico since the start of the crisis. The sudden withdrawal of foreign capital caused a major crisis, the second one since 1982, in a country that had seemed one of the most promising economies in the developing world. Now the Western financial institutions would have to bail out the country, but not before the control of its natural resources, in this case the flow of billions of dollars that Mexico earns from export of oil, would pass to the US.

The country's growth rate would significantly come down, as it had been strongly dependent on funds from abroad to fuel its economic revival.

There are many similarities of the Mexican economy with ours. While economists vary in their opinion whether the same can happen in India, there are certainly lessons our country can learn. India has also taken up the structural adjustment policies that were operating in Mexico. There are many similarities between the Mexican and Indian economies. This article explains the Mexican crisis and assesses whether it can happen in India. Are there any lessons that our country can learn?

The Mexican Crisis

THE decline was swift and dramatic. When Mexican President Ernesto Zedillo allowed the peso to float against the dollar, on December 20, 1994, things were already quite wrong with its economy. The peso went into a tailspin—from being traded at 4 pesos to a dollar, in January it was down to almost 6 per dollar. The stock market fell by over 50% in dollar terms, and within 9 days of the start of the crisis as much as \$ 8 billion, representing 12% of Mexico's total foreign investment,

had fled the country. The loss was devastating for a country which had relied on funds from abroad to fuel its economic revival.

The shock waves were felt around the world. Countries such as Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Venezuela faced the spectre of depressed markets and tried to protect foreign investments; in India the stock market Index, Sensex, remained down.

But even though the crisis could not be foreseen, it certainly was not unprecedented. As the "tigers" and "whales" among the developing economies have been opened up by the policies of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, they have also been exposed to risks of international finance. The pretence that a poor country could industrialise through foreign funding collapsed as the Mexican government went insolvent.

Western economists pondered over the unexpected Mexico represented the success of economic theories that opened up one economy after another. Brazil was suffering the high social costs of the structural adjustment policies. Though the per capita income was as high as \$ 2600, nearly 40% of the population lived under the poverty line. Its stability is constantly being threatened, with the police acting as retainers of the rich and shooting dead homeless street children. To some extent, countries like Thailand and Philippines have also paid high social costs for the structural adjustment process. Mexico, on the other hand, represented the Latin American miracle. There was control over fiscal deficit, stable prices, high foreign investment and foreign exchange reserves, privatisation and higher efficiency and growth. So what could have gone wrong?

The Mexican crisis casts doubt on the policies of the "Washington consensus" or the package of Structural Adjustment policies favoured by the US and World Bank economists. Mexico was among the first to receive the structural adjustment loans from the World Bank in 1979. Moreover, it was closely tied up with the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and had become highly interdependent with the USA and Canada. Its exports from labour intensive units found easy markets in these countries.

Rescue Package

IT was this interdependence that saw the US, IMF and European banks put together a \$ 50 billion rescue package for Mexico. In doing so, the West was protecting its own interests—Mexico's bankruptcy would have caused huge financial losses on US investors, and hit US jobs in companies that were busy exporting to Mexico. Interdependence here did not mean that a poor country was dependent on USA, but that the rich country was also dependent on Mexico to such a degree that the fortunes of the two went together.

Yet, it must be noted that the rescue package has not been without costs to Mexico. The terms negotiated between USA and Mexico for the rescue are so tough that it has led Mexico to raise interest rates to over 50%. The country has also been asked to shrink its money supply to the level dictated by the US treasury secretary, Robert Rubin. In addition, the IMF is putting its own conditions. A provision has been included in the draft agreement under which the US would effectively control the flow of the billions of dollars that Mexico earns every year from the export of its oil. Mexico is also in for harsh austerity measures.

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What this means is that economic decisions of Mexico would now be controlled by the US. Mexico's foreign oil customers will make their payments into an account at a US bank. The bank will funnel the money to the Federal Reserve. According to the agreement, as long as Mexico meets its obligations, these funds will be freely available for use by the Bank of Mexico. Otherwise, the US would be entitled to make claims against this account. Clearly, the country's natural resources have been mortgaged to the US Colonialism in this case, has come in the form of an economic rescue package for Mexico.

Comparisons with India

COMPARISONS of Mexico with India are not unjustified, though government officials and economists trained in Western economic theory do not admit it. Both countries have undertaken similar reforms. In the early 1980s Mexico had got into a serious debt crisis when a fall in the price of oil had left the country unable to pay its bills. Since then, it had been steadily climbing on the path of economic recovery. From all appearances it looked like a success story. The country took on a package of austerity measures and the privatisation of the public sector. Foreign money continued to pour in the country with the passage of the NAFTA. The elite and the emerging middle class began to splurge by the mid-eighties, buying imported automobiles, televisions and other luxuries.

This sounds very much like the Indian story, which found itself in a similar foreign exchange crisis in 1990. Foreign exchange reserves had fallen to minimum levels, representing just a few weeks consumption of oil imports. The medicine that India has taken is similar to the one administered to Mexico. Though our economy seems to be looking up at present and there is nothing amiss, is there something hidden? Is the Indian economy like the Mexican bubble, which may burst without warning sometime in the future?

Our executive director at the IMF, Mr K.P. Geethakrishnan, has pointed out that there is indeed a lesson in this for India. The Indian economy may not be a replica of the Mexican economy, but the same reforms package has been implemented here. The economic status we seek to aspire to is same, and there is a similar enthusiasm. India also wants to join the ASEAN, which is a less ambitious version of the NAFTA.

The Kiss of Debt

COUNTRIES like India accumulate heavy international debts to modernise or to import technology, or to import the products that are used by the elite. In 1993, India's debt from foreign sources stood at \$ 91.7 billion, or 37.3% of the gross national product. Though the debt is rising at a slower rate now, it is still a sizeable amount, representing \$ 100 of debt per head. Considering that much of our population is below the poverty line, the magnitude of the accumulated debt can only be imagined. Exports are growing at a slower rate compared to imports. These have been the characteristics of the economies of Brazil and Mexico.

Yet, amazingly, every new loan sanctioned by international agencies is hailed as a great achievement of India's economic policy. The objectives of international financial institutions become clear from the Mexican experience as they fall over each to give India the kiss of debt.

The 1980s has seen India's elite splurging in what may well be called the "VCR-Maruti" period. The borrowings of 1980s were not used for fortifying the Indian economy but for the import of luxury goods that the privileged craved for. Even today, there is increasing import intensification of such goods as cellular phones, cars and other consumer goods. It is a sobering thought that while the foreign exchange is spent on such things, how the country will actually repay the outstanding loans. In Mexico, the economy bubble became bigger and bigger but it was on a shaky foundation, and burst without

warning. There is something seriously wrong with the economic theory that creates such a bubble, but that realisation is still to come.

Safety Nets

IF at all there is a lesson for this in India, it is in the creation of safety nets for the population that does not benefit from the structural adjustment process. In fact, the poor keep getting poorer and this results in social uprisings.

For any country that exports labour intensive products, prices are kept low by paying cheaply for the labour. Poverty will only increase in such a system. The consequences of following a high resource and energy intensive, high chemical based and unsustainable agriculture are also all too evident in Mexico. This system has been perpetuated by the West.

It is quite evident that social signs cannot be ignored. The government must create and maintain social safety nets if we are to avoid a Mexico type situation here. But there are no indications that this is actually being done, or that the government is taking them seriously, thus making the same mistake of other countries.

Rather than pretend that Mexico has no lessons for India, our policy makers should realise that the Indian economy has been put on the same path as Mexico took earlier. There may be dissimilarities, but possible outcomes cannot be ignored. The government should increase the spending on social sectors such as health, education and employment generation. As Mexico shows, we should not have an obsessive emphasis on foreign investment but encourage equitable taxation and domestic savings. Finally, we must urgently lower external and internal debt.

The free market is not the answer to all economic ills and it is time that we stopped this blind love for the new economic policies. It must be understood that these policies suit none but the US-IMF combine, and may actually be a path to colonisation.

Parliamentary or Presidential form of Government

The Indian political system has been the subject of much scrutiny and debate, and has often been compared to the systems followed by other countries. By and large, it is felt that the Westminster model of Parliament that we have been following, has served our diverse country well. Though a legacy of the British rule in India, it has nurtured the values envisaged by our founding fathers and has met the objectives of socialism, secularism and democracy.

Very often, however, doubts are expressed regarding the efficacy and desirability of the present democratic system. Demands for a change in the system have been raised from time to time. This feature looks into the two systems of government and discusses their pros and cons.

RECENTLY Mr Atal Behari Vajpayee, senior BJP leader and leader of the Opposition in Lok Sabha, sparked off a discussion on the parliamentary form of government as existing in India. "The Westminster type of Parliament may be okay for the United Kingdom, for it has a two-party system", he said. "But not for us, because we have a plethora of parties." He felt that there is a contradiction between stability of a government and its accountability to the people, and this has led to a crisis faced by the political system. "The Indian political system faces a major crisis. It has neither the flexibility nor sufficient safeguards to provide stability to any government."

At the same time, if the government does become stable, it becomes irresponsible. Giving the example of the Narasimha Rao government, Mr Vajpayee pointed out that a minority government functions responsibly only as long as it does not enjoy a working majority in the Lok Sabha. "But the moment it gained majority

and became stable by encouraging defections, trouble started. In our system, unfortunately, stability is the enemy of accountability." In other words, a stable government becomes smug and stops caring for the people, because it does not feel threatened.

Mr Vajpayee favours the presidential form of government, with features of the system of USA and France incorporated in the Constitution, together with those of the parliamentary system like Germany. By doing so, the government could be made accountable and to behave responsibly, because there are automatic checks and balances in the political system of these countries.

This argument cannot be taken lightly or brushed aside easily. Nor can it be seen as a vote catching ploy of the Bharatiya Janata Party. In fact, Mr Vajpayee is regarded as one of our best parliamentarians, who can see ahead and introduce a fresh thinking on issues concerning State and society. Clearly, Mr Vajpayee's views were not dictated by the need for short-term political gains but for larger interests of the country. And when such a leader speaks in favour of adopting the presidential system, the debate is a serious one. Is the presidential system really a solution to all the ills that affect our democratic and political system? Will it really be an improvement over the existing system?

Many leaders had earlier expressed the hope that the current system should be changed. Another articulate leader, Mr Vasant Sathe, had suggested in 1984 that India should switch over to the presidential form of government. The argument was that in India there were too many political parties and parliamentary procedures were too cum-

bersome. Earlier, when the Janata Party came to power in 1977, many observers felt that India was a step closer to evolving its own two-party system like the USA and UK. However, as events showed subsequently, no such change took place. Hopes of evolving a two-party system were thus ruled out.

The current debate arises from the possibility of unstable governments being formed at the Centre and in the States. It is expected that no party may come out with an absolute majority. It is felt that the presidential system, which ensures a fixed term for the president, could serve the country better in the changed political scene. Such a president would be unconcerned with the day-to-day vagaries of Parliament and could be more decisive in functioning. He would not have to make compromises in his own functioning.

But, for India such a system is fraught with risks. Because we do not have a powerful public opinion, a president may acquire more power than that given by the Constitution. A fawning system that we have will likely create a superman out of the elected president and he will not only acquire absolute power but the corruption that comes with power.

Even under the present system, the Prime Minister has acquired tremendous power. The Prime Minister's Office (PMO) has become an extra-constitutional source of power. An elected president can easily subvert the system and emerge as a power source—a dictator with the possibility of dynastic rule. The example of Ferdinand Marcos of Philippines is given, who was to remain in power for two decades. Mrs Indira Gandhi too had toyed with the idea of French-type presidential govern-

ment. Though she could do this in the present system as well by declaring an emergency, her objectives could surely have been better met in a presidential form of government.

Our founding fathers not only wanted unity and integrity of the country but also a strong democratic tradition. The system was made by taking bits of prevailing political systems in Britain, America, Ireland and wove into the Indian parliamentary system. The idea of an independent judiciary was taken from the American system, to prevent the abuse of power by those in office. The legislative enactments and the executive actions of the government could be reviewed by the judiciary.

Elections were introduced because they wanted the entire population of the country to be involved in the making of the government. The office of the Chief Election Commissioner was created to ensure free and fair elections.

There is nothing wrong dramatically with the present system. Both the systems have their strong and weak points and have been successful in other countries. In the UK, the parliamentary form of government works successfully while in the USA, it is the presidential system. In India the conditions are rather unique and unlike anywhere else in the world. An elected MP or MLA forgets his electors after the elections. There is a general feeling that the leader gets busy in gathering money and power, and there is no substantial public opinion to stop him. Much of our population is poor and illiterate, and the daily grind causes them to overlook the digressions of the politicians. The question as to which of the two systems is better for the country is thus quite irrelevant. The point should be: how to ensure a good government.

That, indeed, is a difficult task. But the system cannot be blamed if we get bad leaders. If leaders are good, the system becomes irrelevant. "If the power holders exercise self-restraint, the written Constitution is unnecessary, and if they do not, then no written Constitution will check

them", wrote Herman Finer. Noted parliamentarian, Mr Madhu Limaye, had remarked that if the public authorities and the people did not have the will and the motivation to work the parliamentary Constitution, they would not have the will and the motivation to operate a presidential system either.

Over the last 30 years, the present system has been under considerable strain. The leaders have tried to subvert the system to meet their own petty ends, and the various constitutional institutions have lost their shine. Politics without principles, large scale defections from one party to another and the presence of big money have led to deterioration in national life. Though the judiciary is independent according to the Constitution, it has failed to provide speedy justice to the common man. The office of the Chief Election Commissioner is hampered by the politicians, and before Mr T N Seshan, was almost non-existent. Nobody cares about reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. It is a sad reflection on today's politics that inspite of the Constitution, there is no accountability of the legislators and the executive. The public service commissions, which were intended to provide a neutral and competent civil service, are now playthings of politicians. The civil service has been reduced to being a pliable ally of politicians.

Under the present situation, it seems doubtful that a change in system will actually introduce accountability. In many ways, it may be better. For example, the US President is autonomous within his designated sphere, but has no control over the Congress. The American constitution cannot be amended easily. The President is almost irremovable and the legislature cannot be dissolved. But in India, there is a greater possibility of removing a corrupt government.

An argument that is advanced in favour of the presidential system is that experts, who may not be politicians, can be inducted into the government. Articles 75(5) and 164(4) in our Constitution allow for this as well, and enable the Prime Minister

or the Chief Minister to include "competent" people in the council of ministers. The condition is that they would secure entry to either House in six months. The examples of Prof M.G.K. Menon and Dr Manmohan Singh are proof that eminent people can be inducted in the government in the existing parliamentary system.

It is argued therefore that the present parliamentary system has served us fairly well. Some shortcomings like the vagueness of the President's powers and the possibility of indefinite extension to a state governor, can be removed. The judicial system needs to be improved so that speedy justice can be imparted. Scientific systems also need to be introduced in other fields so that they encourage better and honest people to come forward. The example of Mr T N. Seshan, who could operate within the existing system and single handedly improve the clout of the Office of Chief Election Commissioner, shows that given the will the existing system can be certainly improved. The difficulty then is how to find committed people to strengthen the constitutional institutions.

Whatever the system, there is no real excuse for bad politics. The real problem is to introduce principles in everyday life, and that no system can really ensure. The existing system can be amended to somehow introduce a good and responsive government. But a change to the presidential system is fraught with risks. The authority of the Constitution also needs to be protected—it is quite ridiculous that the Constitution has been amended 80 times since 1950.

The Indian electorate too feels let down by the rulers. There is no improvement in everyday life, while the newspapers are full of corruption in politics. There is no choice really among the political parties and that is why no single party can emerge as a winner. In the ultimate analysis, one may recall the famous words of Justice B. Lentin, "the Constitution has not failed the people, nor have the people of India failed the Constitution. It is only the unscrupulous politicians who have failed both."

Managing the Booming Forex Reserves

Exactly four years ago, India was faced with a very difficult situation with regard to foreign exchange (Forex) reserves. These reserves are required by any economy for day to day need for imports, tourism, visits, trainings and other such goods and services required from other countries. To meet these obligations, every country maintains a critical minimum level of Forex reserves. The year 1991 witnessed worst ever situation when these reserves dropped to a low level of \$ 1 billion which were barely sufficient to meet only one week's import obligations. The situation today is entirely opposite and the country is facing the problem of plenty. With the Forex reserves booming over \$ 20 billion, the country finds it difficult to manage the reserves in such a manner so that the money supply is kept under control, inflation is checked to the desired level and the developmental process is also continued at a rapid speed.

Continuing Trend

TO counter the difficult economic situation faced by the country, the Government of India took several drastic measures. In addition to the general measures for liberalisation, various specific measures were taken to strengthen the Forex reserves, including convertibility of Indian rupee in a phased manner, relaxation in Foreign Exchange Regulation Act (FERA) provisions, devaluation of rupee, tightening of monetary policy, sharp reduction in budgetary deficits, control of inflation, etc. All these measures created a conducive environment for a sustained rise in the foreign exchange reserves.

Two factors which have contributed adequately to the rise in Forex reserves are stepped up foreign capital investments and buoyant exports during the past two years. The policy of liberalisation has attracted

the foreign investors to invest in India, which has resulted in accumulation of foreign capital and upgradation of existing levels of technology. The impact of the foreign investment is quite evident on Forex reserve level, while the impact on technology upgradation would take place in due course and would be distinctly observed in the years to come. Exports have also shown distinct improvements during the past two years, after remaining almost stagnant during the first two years of liberalisation. Exports in dollar terms were at \$ 18.1 billion in 1990-91, which declined to \$ 17.9 billion in 1991-92. After remaining virtually stagnant during 1992-93 at \$ 18.4 billion, export growth rate was over 20 per cent during 1993-94 and were at \$ 22.2 billion. During the year 1994-95 the exports are expected to register a growth rate of about 15 per cent and total exports are expected to be over \$ 25 billion. Another heartening factor is the desired surge of imports during 1994-95, so important for rapid growth of industries.

High level of foreign exchange reserves is desirable only up to a particular level, beyond which it becomes a serious cause of worry to the government. Despite good agricultural crops, mounting inflationary pressure is causing serious worry to the government and high level Forex reserves is one of the most important factors contributing to this situation. High levels of Forex reserves are known to create strong inflationary pressures in the economy by increasing the money supply beyond the desired levels. Indirectly, higher levels of Forex represents loaning to other countries in Indian currency, particularly when the foreign exchange so acquired is not utilised for productive purposes. Accumulated

foreign exchange also implies failure to utilise the scarce resources for productive purposes, particularly in a developing country like India where economic resources are extremely scarce and the country has to go in for foreign debt to meet its developmental obligations.

Realising this, the government of India has now decided not to obtain quick disbursing loans from the International lending agencies. Further, as disclosed in the annual budget for 1994-95, the government decided to pre-pay some international loans. However, efforts to utilise the excess Forex reserves in a productive manner leave much to be desired.

Varied Options

TO tide over the problem, several solutions have been suggested by various economists. One option includes two measures simultaneously. It is a matter of common knowledge that the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) directly takes the purchase and sale of foreign exchange to ensure the stability of Indian rupee vis-a-vis foreign currencies. To assure the parity of one dollar at around Rs 32, the RBI has already purchased foreign exchange worth more than \$ 11 billion from the open market. It is expected that if the RBI withdraws from such dealings in the Forex, it will result in appreciation of Indian Rupee vis-a-vis dollar and Indian rupee may appreciate to the level of around Rs 25 per dollar. Such a measure would result in making imports more attractive and result in a reduced level of Forex, reduction in money supply (M₃) and reduction in the inflationary pressures. Increased imports would also result in enhanced revenue collection by way of import duties. Such a measure, however, would result in reduction in

domestic production, resulting in high levels of unemployment. To neutralise the adverse effect of this measure, a second aspect is recommended

Inflation rate in India during the past about two years has been between 8 to 10 per cent, while the global inflation rate has been, at an average, below 5 per cent. As a result, every year Indian rupee is depreciating vis-a-vis foreign currencies in real terms. This depreciation is not reflected in the current exchange rate, as a result, the rupee is overvalued. Hence, to counter the adverse effect of withdrawal of RBI from the scene of Forex management, it may be worthwhile to devalue rupee to bring it at par with its real value. This would encourage exports, push up the economic activity and make available more employment opportunities.

Another option to effectively deal with the Forex reserves is by taking internal financial measures to neutralise the adverse effect of excessive reserves and by taking external financial measures to curb productively the growth of these reserves and finally by properly utilising the Forex reserves. To reduce its adverse effects, the RBI should properly control expansion of money supply (M_3) and should also curtail overdraft to the government. In addition, rather than going in for foreign loaning, the government should use its own reserves for import of capital equipment, which would not only make use of excess reserves but would also result in saving of interest payment. Moreover, the government can also think of pre-payment of foreign debt more frequently. To supplement the above mentioned measures, pace of investment and industrialisation should be increased so that foreign exchange is utilised in considerable quantities for import of state-of-the-art technology. Additionally, the government may also consider relaxation of restrictions on import of consumer goods. This would, in addition to ensuring proper utilisation of Forex reserves, result in improving competition in the consumer goods market.

Futuristic Pragmatism

UNDoubtedly, the measures suggested above would go a long way in proper and productive utilisation of excess Forex reserves. However, another profitable way is to properly invest part of the reserves in the global market. Such an investment would assist in reducing the bulk of reserves and would also earn some profit/dividend or interest on it. In fact, the government is already hobnobbing with the idea of investing excess Forex reserves.

Investment of foreign exchange reserves can be undertaken by the government in several ways. The government may invest the reserves in some international financial institutions as well as privately managed companies of repute. Alternately, these could be invested in some international banking institutions. The government may also consider assisting some of the poorer countries in Asia or Africa by providing foreign currency soft loans. This would result in proper and productive utilisation of foreign exchange with tremendous political advantage in the international arena, particularly among the developing and poorer nations. Precaution, however, must be taken to make sure that at least 50 per cent of such international investment should be liquid and short-term in nature so that at the times of sudden crisis, the precious foreign exchange could be easily disinvested. In a country like ours, where most of economic activity depends on the performance of monsoons, possibility of such sudden crisis cannot be ruled out. Moreover, change in the government and consequent change of economic policy in future may also warrant withdrawal of such foreign investment of country's foreign exchange.

Another way is to allow the private investors belonging to India, to make investments in foreign markets with an overall objective of benefitting the Indian economy. Such investors can be allowed to obtain foreign exchange by paying in Rupee and investing in foreign countries,

with buy back arrangement for India, particularly for manufacture of products which are regularly imported to India. Profits on such investment would also be repatriated to India and the economy would also gain substantially. Overriding condition in such investment should be that the national economic as well as political interests must be served adequately.

Appraisal

EXCESS foreign exchange reserves are a problem but not as serious as the shortage of Forex. In fact, shortage of Forex is a very grave situation which needs to be addressed to immediately. Abundance of foreign exchange, on the other hand, does reflect a certain degree of complacency so far as its availability is concerned.

The policy options suggested above need to be implemented carefully as these can boomerang if enforced unmindfully. For example, further devaluation of Indian rupee would put undue pressure on inflation rate, a phenomenon already baffling Indian economists. Such a step may also hinder the flow of foreign capital to India, if foreign investors see this as an unstable economic condition for investing in India. Similarly, in an effort to reduce the inflationary impact of excess foreign exchange reserves, if less money supply is made available to the economy, the interest rates in the unorganised sector may go up, adversely affecting the economic interests of the country.

The options, therefore, are only indicative. Based on the above suggestions various other alternative policy measures can be devised by the government in such a manner as to ensure proper utilisation of excess Forex reserves on the one hand, and serving the economic interests of the country in the most effective manner on the other. Rather than taking short term measures, it would be appropriate if long term measures are taken. Time is ripe for such effective measures and any further delay could complicate the problem.

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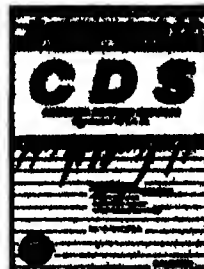
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WARNING bells have started ringing in industry due to the Supreme Court order which caused 30 industrial units in West Bengal to close down in early February for non-compliance with the prescribed environmental

Environment and Forests (MEF) under Mr Kamal Nath is tightening its hold. The very fact that so many large projects have been held up shows that the ministry is serious. Industry finds that it must now take care to fulfil its social responsibility, at least towards the environ-

ment ministry does not just talk of pretty trees and tigers; its concerns are much larger.

In fact, India has among the finest bodies of environmental laws in the world. Among these: the Water Pollution Control Act 1974, the Forest (Conservation) Act 1980, the Air Pollution Control Act 1981, and the Environmental Protection Act 1986. The Factories Act was amended in 1987 making it mandatory for hazardous manufacturing units to submit a disaster management plan and an environment impact assessment. The amendments also made the non-executive officers like chairpersons of companies to be liable for prosecution in case of an accident.

Environment Audit

The environment audit introduced last year, along with the national environmental tribunal bill and the Public Liability Insurance Bill, are further strengthening of the government's powers. Taken together, these laws can enforce environmental discipline on any industrial unit. Unfortunately, they were just taken as a piece of legislation on paper. With the result, vast lands in the country have been reduced to stinking wastelands. Industry pumps out filth at alarming rates in rivers and fields, such that action plans to clean them up end up being useless. Though the laws are ideal, their implementation has been weak. Most provisions in these laws have remained

Environment and Business in India

As business expands and more and more companies enter India, thanks to the open economy, a new concern has emerged — the environment.

Industry has thus put environment on priority list, to a large extent because of stricter laws, better implementation, and the intervention of the Supreme Court in public interest cases.

This feature makes an in-depth study of environment pollution and the role of industry as also the effects of stricter environment laws and public opinion, at times over enthusiastic, on industry.

standards. Also in the news were some large and prestigious projects like the Thapar-DuPont nylon project, the Tata Group's Rs 20 crore Chilka aquaculture project in Orissa, the Sterlite Group's Rs 1000 crore copper smelting project, the Konkan Railway project, the 500 MW Dahanu Power Plant and the Rs 9500 crore Dabhol Power Project being put up by Euron Development Corporation of the US.

For long considered to be important, environmental laws can simply not be ignored any longer. And it is important that industry fulfils its environmental protection obligation so that our natural resources are not degraded to a point of no return. With economic liberalisation, it is imperative that foreign investors bring in clean technologies and that India is not burdened with discarded technologies of the West.

Indeed, the Ministry of

Environment and Forests (MEF) under Mr Kamal Nath is committed to an environmentally friendly industry in India", says Mr Kamal Nath.

This was, however, not always the case. If the minister was committed, the government was not. The example of Mrs Maneka Gandhi, who had her wings clipped as minister for environment, showed that the government considered environment matters as cosmetic and half-serious. Not so any longer. Today, the environ-



only on paper or have been twisted out of shape. The government's attitude has been to appease by enacting laws.

Laws & Their Implementation

If the Water Pollution Act, the Air Pollution Control Act and the Environment Protection Act are taken together, polluting units can be closed, or their water and electricity supply discontinued. But these clauses were never invoked by the implementing agencies, which are the State Polluting Control Boards

Such is the track record of these boards that they have acquired the sobriquet of "pollution causing boards"

The laws were entrusted with ineffective, untrained and sometimes corrupt staff, who did not have any commitment towards controlling pollution. Members appointed to these boards have more to do with politics than preservation of the environment

The most glaring example of the inefficient functioning of these boards is that a few weeks before the Bhopal gas tragedy, the pollution control equipment of Union Carbide Limited had been granted a clearance by the Madhya Pradesh Pollution Control Board.

The Misuse

Several provisions of the acts are also being misused or misinterpreted, which defeat the very objective of the laws. The Environment Protection Act,

for instance, allows for community action against companies responsible for polluting the environment. A 60-day notice is required to be given to the state pollution board before filing a suit against the industrial unit. This provision is often misused. A notice may never be given if the people do not know the law, and they would thus not be able to go to court. But even if a notice is given, the boards simply ignore it

The evidence required to convict a polluting industry in terms of air and water samples has to be collected by the board authorities. This means that an unwilling board can stall the proceedings by not taking samples at all

Likewise, the Factories Act stipulates that submitting a detailed disaster management plan is mandatory for hazardous units, which must be produced on demand by any member of the public. Yet, this never happens. Even public sector companies flout this provision and the law remains only on paper. No individual can ever obtain the disaster management plan, which in many cases is not available. For many units, the Official Secrets Act is invoked and the stock reply is given that it is not in the public interest to know these things. Nuclear plants and power projects have traditionally done this kind of stonewalling.

Public Interest Litigation

It is perhaps because of

this that public interest litigation has entered the area of environmental protection

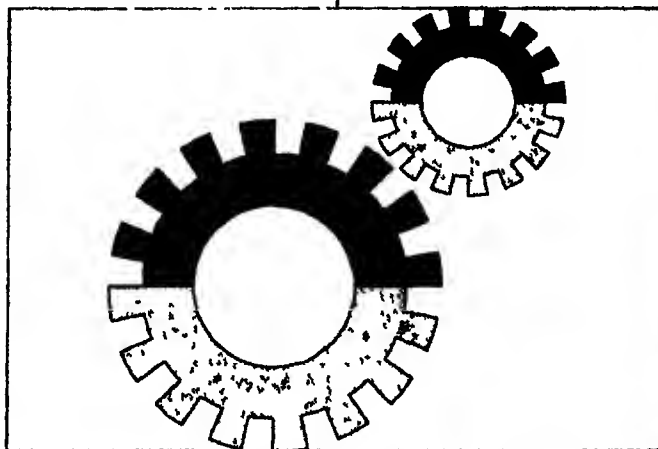
Several successful cases have resulted from this, the latest one being the closure of as many as 30 industrial units. Based on a public interest litigation filed by environment lawyer Mr M C Mehta, the Supreme Court has directed the Central Pollution Control Board to inspect these units and prepare a status report of the installation of pollution control devices. If this was not done, a fine of Rs 5000 per day would be imposed or they would be shut down completely.

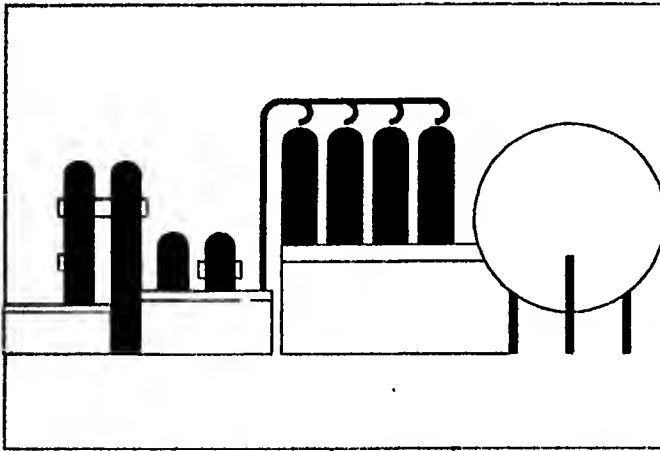
Seven thermal power stations and some steel plants have also come under scrutiny

With a strict environment ministry, better environmental activism and a positive Supreme Court, industry is in for a tough time. It cannot afford to put up projects which will harm the environment

Critics however point out that stopping or delaying a few big projects is unlikely to help—there is a

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Today, business in poor countries like India can be regulated through levers of aid, trade and debt to the extent of what must be manufactured, how it must be manufactured and whether it can be traded at all.

large small scale sector which continues to pollute the natural resources of the country. Tanneries, dyeing units, chemicals and other industries pollute rivers, ponds and fields. As they earn foreign exchange, how can they be controlled?

Moreover, if projects of large investors are delayed, it is likely to send a wrong signal to foreign investors who may withdraw from the country.

For the government which is counting on inflow of foreign capital, being labelled as an environmentally-extremist regime will indeed be counter productive.

The Multi-National Companies (MNCs) and foreign investors who bring capital into India will not bring-in clean technologies out of a love for the country. If they can have their way, foreign investors will get in outdated technologies of the West which can be obtained cheaply. These technologies have been banned in the West because of strict environmental laws and are re-located to poor

countries.

To give just one example, a company obtained know-how to manufacture H-acid, a dye intermediary, and set up a factory in Udaipur district. This technology was banned in the West as it was known to pollute water resources. Today, the groundwater of several villages has been poisoned and people have lost their livelihoods. The factory was shut down subsequently, but this just goes to show that the foreign investor has no regard for the environment of the host country.

Foreign Trade Vs.Environment

It is only the implementation of stricter laws that will force cleaner technologies to be brought in the country.

Rather than sending out negative signals to the foreign investors, the government should thus seek out the investor interested in harnessing clean processes. The policies should be geared to getting in environment-friendly technologies rather than running after foreign capital. The example of African countries and its degraded environment should be an eye opener to India.

But it is not only foreign investment that needs to be tied with environment protection. There are a number of other international concerns which affect business.

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can be regulated through levers of aid, trade and debt to the extent of what must be manufactured, how it must be manufactured and whether it can be traded at all.

In recent times, we have seen trade sanctions against countries who do not fall in line. Environmental concerns and human rights are in fact closely linked to business. Indian exports of carpets may be banned because of the employment of child labour.

India's refrigeration industry is going through a period of uncertainty as it must stop using chlorofluoro-carbons (CFCs), as part of an international agreement to limit the use of ozone depleting substances.

The signing of the Montreal protocol, which calls for phasing out of CFCs by 2010, has put the refrigeration industry in jeopardy. The industry had invested in importing technologies from the West in the 1970s. Today they are being told to phase the technology out. This means that the companies must once again approach the West for ozone-friendly technologies. This may be an unending cycle and our industry may be dependent on the West forever.

A Conspiracy?

Environmentalists point out that if the West is serious about the environment, why does it not share the new technologies with poor nations? Why should companies in poor countries pay for latest

technologies? It is also pointed out that such a system will never result in business enterprises in India to become totally independent.

There may thus be some truth in the argument that there is a conspiracy of the Western nations to keep us forever dependent on them. If today it is refrigeration, tomorrow there may be other industries whose processes may be declared environmentally harmful by the international community.

All this makes talk of "global concerns" quite hollow. If the ozone hole is a global concern, why are the multinationals attaching strings to sale of the technologies? Surely environmental concerns should go beyond commercial interests.

Patents Act

The patent regime and protection of intellectual properties also comes in for criticism. Environmentalists say that having destroyed their own biological diversity, the rich genetic heritage of the poor nations is sought to be made a "common resource of humankind". But what comes out of this resource through scientific research, becomes the private property of multinational companies. Poor nations will have to pay royalties to use medicines resulting from research, which may be based on their own plants. Our bio-diversity then becomes a common resource while scientific progress is exclusively the property of rich nations.

With the patenting of genes and plant varieties, resources will increasingly become the property of multinationals. While food production of poor nations will go into the hands of MNCs, who will dictate how to produce and what to produce, patenting of living resources will erect barriers to entry into certain branches of production.

Poor nations like India, which cannot spend heavily on research, will be left out cold. As part of the WTO, Indian companies cannot produce medicines that have been developed abroad. There are fears that the Indian drug industry, especially the medium scale units, will not be able to survive, while MNCs will enjoy benefits of their own research.

"The whole approach", says Ms Medha Patkar, environmental activist, "is to provide a licence to continue unabated the destruction of natural resources for private profit, and then to rely on commercial technology to "clean up" the damage, again for profit".

Thus, even though the West talks of protecting the environment, commercial interests dominate their thinking. At the same time, the declining terms of aid, trade and debt against the poor countries, will cause the environment to degrade further in these countries.

As economies open up, the poor countries take on more debt, to pay of which more exports are needed. Poor countries export more and more of their biomass

goods, at declining prices. This leads to overproduction beyond the capacity of the land, resulting in increasing degradation.

Problem of Dumping

This is not all. Foreign aid which comes into the country also comes with invisible strings. These relate to exports by the West of their wastes, toxic or otherwise.

Recently, environmentalists raised a cry about the import of cowdung by India from Holland. Western countries produce excess waste but do not have the land resources to dump it, and poor nations like India end up receiving it. The Basel convention bans trade of toxic wastes but it is very much a reality.

Activists thus point out that the government may be serious about saving the environment, but can it rise above commercial interests? The Ministry of Environment and Forests (MEF) may stall a few high profile projects of multinational companies, but can it stand up to international pressures?

International protocols have been signed without considering their long term effects, says Suman Sahai, convener of the Gene Campaign. Even India's food production has been mortgaged, she says. "The first link in India's food supply, seed production, will shift to a significant extent under the control of foreign companies."

The government comes under fire on other

Environmentalists

point out that if the

West is serious about

the environment, why

does it not share the

new technologies with

poor nations? Why

should companies in

poor countries pay for

latest technologies?



counts too. It is only now that the MEF is doing something about polluting industries but for years it had turned a blind eye to them. Even now it is taking action against a few units only which gets them publicity. "It should actually be renamed Ministry of Industry", says Mr M.C. Mehta, who has been fighting public interest cases. The role that Mr Mehta is playing against polluting units should actually be performed by the government, it is pointed out.

Instead of keeping track of polluting units and enforcing laws, the MEF has taken recourse to bureaucratic ways of introducing numerous schemes designed to get them publicity. Many of these schemes have been half baked and have not got off the ground. One was to introduce the "Ecomark" to be granted to products which were environment-friendly. After the initial excitement, nothing has been heard about the scheme.

Environment Audit

A more recent example is that of the environment audit, which has been made compulsory for large units.

Though on paper the scheme is good and can strengthen the powers of the government to control polluting industries, the audit is seen as another irritant for industry. Consultants are hired who can get the audit done, for a fee. Like the financial audit, the environment audit too is open to manipulation and

Among the polluting units that have been warned—

recently are not only small units such as tanneries

but also government owned units. One would

expect that multinational companies had stricter

standards but even units of Hindustan Lever,

Brooke Bond and Reckitt & Colman, were found to

be beyond limits.

may hide more than it may reveal. It is doubtful that the government can actually find polluting units by studying these audit reports.

Which just goes to prove the charge of the environmentalists—that industry is not socially responsible. If it had its way, as it has been having for so many years, it will keep consuming resources and polluting the environment as if there was no tomorrow. And looking at the track record of industry, this seems true.

The Silver Lining

Yet, not all industry can be clubbed as one. Many companies have taken to recycling and environmental engineering with dramatic results. Western Paques has signed memoranda of understanding with municipal authorities to generate power from municipal waste. Apart from the benefits of power, the

project can help in cleaner cities.

Another company, DCM Shriram Consolidated, makes cement from wastes at its Kota plant using French technology. This has led to increase in the company's revenue, besides adding another product to its range. The cement thus produced is stated to be of superior quality than conventional cement. Recycling of paper, plastics and metals has resulted in increased profits for many companies.

Recycling Saves

Industry is also discovering that though in some cases the capital cost of recycling equipment is high, it can be recovered in no time.

The hotel industry too has discovered that it pays to recycle. Hotels such as the Carlton in Kodaikanal and the large chains such as Welcomgroup, Taj and Oberoi's, have taken up

recycling programmes.

The Carlton spent Rs 12 lakhs to put up a sewage treatment plant, which recycles all its wastewater. The recycled water is pumped back to the washrooms and gardens are irrigated by the kitchen water. Not only do cost savings result but the hotel gets an image boost too.

Role of NGOs

Other industries have also taken up environmental initiatives. The plywood industry, paper industry, and Wimco, the producer of matches, have taken up afforestation of degraded lands. The government finds that this is one way by which private investment can be invited into afforestation schemes while industry too is assured of resources over the long term.

Industrialists agree that industry is not doing all it could or should. But a major difference of opinion lies with the environmentalists, or the "voluntary sector", which has been pressing for more and more laws.

Activists criticise the industry, but have not been able to come up with solutions except for micro level experiments. Funding, both from foreign countries and our own, has been available to activists to hold seminars, publish magazines and make speeches.

Talking about environment has thus become big business. Urban Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) have

GENERAL STUDIES SCENE

Q. 1. What does the preamble of Indian Constitution signify? What are the various objectives signified by it?

Ans. Preamble of Indian Constitution reflects the true spirit and philosophy of the Indian polity. Although the preamble of the Constitution is not enforceable itself by law, yet in case of any clarification on any issue, the courts concerned do read the relevant provisions with the preamble so that the spirit behind a particular provision or article is brought about clearly. In this manner, ambiguity of any provision or article is removed. The preamble, as amended in 1976, is as under:

"WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, and to secure to all its citizens

JUSTICE, social, economic and political,
LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship,

EQUALITY of status and opportunity, and to provide them all,

FRAATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation,

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty sixth day of November, 1949, do HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION."

The preamble reflects the philosophy and the nature of Indian democracy as a sovereign, democratic republic, where the head of the State is elected, and also the socialist and secular character of the Constitution. Second most important aspect signified by the Constitution pertains to the fundamental rights and basic liberties assured to all the citizens. Rule of law ensuring social, political and economic justice is another important ingredient. And finally the preamble of the Constitution promises dignity of the individual and unity and integrity of the country.

The preamble also brings about several objectives of Indian Constitution. Historically speaking, the Constituent Assembly on January 22, 1947 adopted a resolution which outlined the objectives of Indian Constitution to be drafted by them as under:

(a) To proclaim India as an Independent Sovereign Republic,

(b) To have a federation of several States of India,

(c) To have clear demarcation of powers and authority among the States and the Union,

(d) To derive all the power and authority from the people of the country,

(e) To ensure justice and other fundamental rights to the people,

(f) To provide adequate safeguards for minorities, backward classes and backward and tribal areas,

(g) To maintain the integrity of the territory of the

nation, and

(h) To promote the world peace and welfare of the mankind

All the objectives reflected in the above mentioned resolution have been fully covered in the preamble. The objectives of a representative democracy, a republican system, undisputed sovereignty of the country, social equality, political and economic justice, liberty, socialistic society and integrity of the territory have all been included in the preamble. As a result, the objectives or philosophy of Indian Constitution is no different from the objectives signified by the preamble.

Q. 2. What have been the achievements of India in the field of literacy? What further steps are required to be taken to improve the literacy in the country? (P-150)

Ans. Education has been very high on the agenda of the Union and State Government, right from the days of independence. A positive correlation between the literacy and overall economic development is recognised by the entire world. Similarly, a positive correlation between female literacy and good pre-natal and post-natal care is also universally accepted. Being a major determinant of socio-economic development, it has been established by several UNESCO studies that a stabilised adult literacy level of 70 per cent is a positive indication of universal primary education and a critical threshold for economic growth. The achievements of India in the field of literacy have been quite encouraging, considering the fact that most of the population resides in the rural and interior areas. Number of primary schools, which was 2,09,671 in 1951, increased substantially to 5,72,541 in 1993. In case of higher education the increase in educational institutions has been outstanding and the number of colleges for general education rose drastically, from 370 to 5,334, during the same period. Number of universities also increased from 27 in 1951 to 149 in 1993. During the same period, the number of professional colleges increased from 208 to over 1500.

Assisted by the phenomenal growth of educational institutions and other measures taken by the government, the literacy rate has also progressed rapidly. This rate was at a poor 18.33 per cent during 1951, rose to 43.56 per cent in 1981 and was at 52.21 per cent during the latest census in 1991. Literacy rate for females exclusively was, however, at much lower level and during the above mentioned periods it was 8.86 per cent, 29.75 per cent and 39.29 per cent respectively during the above mentioned years. Even in these figures, there are wide variations in different States as well as rural, tribal and urban areas. Literacy rate among females in rural and tribal areas is even less.

Universalisation of primary education and universal adult education are the two important objectives of the Eighth Plan in the field of education. A committee was constituted by the National Development Commission,

(NDC) to look into the education scenario and make recommendations on improvement of literacy rate. The broad recommendations of the NDC Committee are as under:

(a) Structural aspects of the elementary education should be strengthened by making Operation Blackboard flexible, low priced availability of the facilities, encouraging the voluntary agencies to open primary schools, opening of new primary schools in geographically difficult areas, tribal areas, areas with more concentration of scheduled caste population and finally, more recruitment of women teachers in primary schools, so that their percentage ranges from 60 to 80 by the year 2000 AD.

(b) Second set of recommendations pertained to the general improvement in pedagogical aspects of elementary education. It included adoption of differential curricula in different geographical areas, suiting the local needs and requirements in addition to a standard 'core' curriculum, conduct of non-formal education through "learning clubs" and making the evaluation system truly responsive and purposive.

(c) Third set of recommendations concerned the adult education. It was recommended that there should be a structural linkage between the national, States and district level infra-structures and organisational structures. Moreover, National Institute of Adult Education should be given a free hand with relation to preparation of study material, training and research. All the States and Union Territories were called upon to prepare district action plans to eliminate illiteracy by the year 2000 AD.

(d) Outlay for elementary education and adult education in the successive Annual Plans should not be less than 50 per cent of the total outlay on Education.

(e) Panchayati Raj institutions should be suitably empowered in this field and village education committees should be properly strengthened.

(f) With a view to generate more resources specifically for education sector, Union and State Governments should consider levying an "education cess" on several urban and rural revenues, incomes and even properties.

Q. 3. What are the major recommendations of the Rangarajan Committee on disinvestment of government shares in the Public Sector Enterprises? Do you think that the ongoing process of reforms of Public sector has yielded positive results?

Ans. One of the policy measures adopted by the government, for revamping the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) has been steady disinvestment of government equity from selected PSUs. The main aim of this policy is to privatise the share holding in some PSUs upto a certain limit, thereby providing private control over their management. It was expected that the private control would bring about efficiency in the working of these enterprises. A subsidiary aim of this policy was to generate funds for the government of India which could be used to fund the planned developmental activities. Upto the end of 1992-93 a sum of about Rs 5000 crore had been disinvested, after which two more rounds of disinvestment have already taken place. To streamline the process of disinvestment after the initial experience, the

government constituted a Committee on Disinvestment of Shares in Public Sector Enterprises under the chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan. The following are the main recommendations of the Rangarajan Committee Report:

(a) The Committee recommended that the overall policy of disinvestment should be in conformity with the industrial policy. In case of the industries reserved for the public sector, 49 per cent equity should be disinvested while in case of all other industries, disinvestment should be to the tune of 74 per cent.

(b) Instead of a year-wise adhoc plan target of disinvestment a clearcut long term plan of disinvestment should be worked out.

(c) The valuation of shares should not be based purely on commercial considerations but special circumstances, like past focus on social responsibilities, should also be considered.

(d) Ten per cent of the proceeds of disinvestment may be set apart by the government for lending to the PSUs on concessional rates to meet their expansion and modernisation plans.

(e) The Government should constitute a standing committee on PSU disinvestment to oversee the overall action plan for reforms, restructuring, disinvestment as well as monitoring and evaluation of the progress made.

(f) A scheme of preferential offer of shares may be drawn up for the workers and employees of the PSUs concerned.

(g) In addition, a number of steps are required to be undertaken including setting up of an independent Regulatory Commission.

As on March 31, 1993, there were 245 Central PSUs, excluding insurance companies and financial institutions. During 1992-93, out of 237 operating PSUs only 131 were in profit and total profits of profit making enterprises rose from Rs 6079 crore in 1991-92 to Rs 7346 crore in 1992-93, an increase of 20.8 per cent. However, the losses of loss making enterprises also went up from Rs 3723 crore to Rs 3951 crore during the same period. The overall rate of return over the capital employed in the public sector, which had been around 2 per cent during the past one decade, increased to 2.43 per cent during 1992-93. One of the major causes for poor performance of PSUs during the past several decades has been overstaffing and to control and mend it, a Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) has been introduced for the Central PSUs, which has also been adopted by several State PSUs. For this purpose and also for overall protection of the interests of the workers engaged in the PSUs, a "National Renewal Fund" (NRF) was set up in 1992 for assisting the employees in retraining, redeployment and counselling. Payment of ex-gratia to the workers retiring under the VRS are also made out of the funds of NRF.

The process of PSUs reforms was initiated in 1992 and it would be highly unreasonable to expect immediate results in this regard. The process has started showing some results and it is expected that in the years to come the results would be more discernible.

Argumentative Questions Social and Economic Problems

Reserve Bank of India Grade 'B' Officers Examination held in August 1994

Q. Explain the merits and demerits of the joint family. What is its position in India today?

Ans. A joint family provides a direct, unbroken link to one's lineage and culture. It serves as a launching pad for future generations to build upon the family occupation. It provides both emotional and financial security to its members as they are all joint sharers in the common property and inheritance. A joint family acts as a shock absorber and support system in times of stress, tragedy and sundry setbacks. It chalks out a clear-cut course on which to pattern modes of thinking and behaviour, time-tested by preceding generations. With the ever-increasing high cost of living, a joint family ensures that its members live in relative comfort and security—something that would not be possible if the family were to break up and maintain separate nuclear dwellings. In cases where both parents work, it is the grandparents who impart familial values and stability to the youngest generation, ensuring that not just their wants but their needs too are met.

The negative aspects of a joint family set-up are lack of individual growth, freedom and privacy. All major decisions are made by the family patriarch and have to be obeyed despite misgivings. The institute of family is all-important, rather than individualistic desires or wishes.

This goes against basic human nature. Also nobody is created equal. So, when undeserving members get to share the fruits of one member's labour, it causes friction and resentment. A lot of people, living in close proximity, breed their own power games, which is not a healthy en-

vironment for children to grow up in. A joint family set-up also expects a ritualistic obedience to a routine, mode of dress, diet and conduct, which is totally out of synchronisation in a society increasingly opening up to other cultures.

Regarding the position of the joint family in India—it has become more the exception rather than the rule, especially in urban areas. Migration of young men and subsequently women for education and employment to urban centres has affected the residential integrity of the traditional residential household. This, combined with the reluctance of the elders to leave their ancestral homes to join their children results in more and more nuclear set ups. Also, with the taste of freedom that education and a personal pay packet brings, daughters-in-law are no longer willing to share their domain with other relatives. In small towns and rural areas too, the pattern of family life is increasingly becoming nuclear in residence and in routine decision-making but joint in ethos and in making long-term decisions.

Q. Explain the problem of Scheduled Tribes in India. Evaluate the measures undertaken for their uplift.

Ans. Most of the tribal problems centre around the economy. As the traditional activities of the STs are food gathering, pastoral, shifting hill cultivation, and handicrafts, their alienation from their forest lands has aggravated the problems. Poor soil and primitive method of cultivation have enhanced the heavy pressure on land and an ever growing population has not helped. Moreover, poverty, indebtedness and the mala fide mechanism of outside settlers, has led to the STs becoming tenants

where earlier they were the traditional owners. The gradual extension of the authority of the government over forest areas and its produce, has further divested the tribals of their rights. Afforestation programmes involving replanting with commercially viable trees that are of little use to the tribals has also created resentment. Big irrigation projects, mines and refineries established in tribal areas has led to large scale displacement of the native population while no rehabilitation programme is followed sincerely. Poverty and poor food habits contribute to malnutrition among the children and pregnant mothers ultimately leading to increased susceptibility to morbid conditions. Poor sanitation conditions, personal hygiene, lack of safe potable water lead to major health problems caused by waterborne fungal and bacterial infections. Education attainment among STs is dismally low, especially amongst the women. Early girl marriage too is rampant, done mostly for the bride price and to enhance fertility rate. But this combined with extremes of magico-religious misbeliefs and taboos prevents any real development from taking place. Even within the STs, a stratification is taking place—one layer comprising the "vocal", "privileged", who utilize all the benefits and concessions meant for the tribals as a whole; and the lower layer comprising the ignorant, who are exploited by their better-placed brethren. Politicians too are to be blamed for exploiting the STs as votebanks. With no consistency being maintained by the States regarding reservation quotas despite the Supreme Court verdict, it breeds its own discrimination.

Various constitutional and Five Plan measures have been taken for

the upliftment of the STs. The National Commission for SC and ST was set up in March 1992 to look into the atrocities committed against these communities as well as to monitor the safeguards provided to them. Some States have set up their own commissions. Article 29 of the Constitution makes specific provisions for the protection of minorities—namely that no discrimination should be made on the basis of religion, race, caste, language or any of them when it comes to the right to conserve one's culture, language and script, right to education and to State assistance.

A number of States, like West Bengal, have extended special facilities to tribal communities in the context of use and exploitation of certain forest products with which their economy is intimately connected. Now emphasis is given to social forestry keeping in view the population needs.

On a general level, the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) strategy is adopted, which comprises (a) Identification in a State of Development Projects (ITDPs) with a view to adopting therein an integrated and project-based approach for development; (b) earmarking of funds for the TSP and ensuring flow of funds from the Central and State Plan sectoral outlays and from financial institutions; and (c) creation of appropriate administrative personnel policies. The TSP has, overall, a two-fold thrust: firstly, socio-economic development of tribal areas and secondly that of the tribal families.

Concrete steps have been taken in the form of a 7.5% job reservation for STs laid down by the Supreme Court; improvement of the primitive cultivation methods used by the tribals by teaching them the merits of terrace cultivation, high-yielding varieties of seeds, transformation of subsistence farming into peasant farming by raising marketable surplus and reducing distress sale and the quantum of procured deficit by tribal farmers. Psycho-social factors as well as the labour-abundant economy of the tribals has been taken into consideration before any

mechanisation of their farming practices. Education schemes have been taken up with greater fervour by motivating the STs to seek education of their own free will.

A mere legislative and administrative approach to the tribal problem is not enough, as evidenced by the failure of most of the development schemes to date. The answer lies in the fundamental issue of imparting awareness and knowledge of the various facilities available to the STs, prevention of their exploitation by vested interests, giving them the element of choice regarding what customs and aesthetic cultural elements they should retain, eliminate or absorb from their and other cultures.

Q. Throw light on the progress of urbanisation in India since Independence and discuss the consequent problems that have emerged.

Ans. Since Independence there has been an ever escalating tendency to urbanisation, as evidenced by census figures. The urban population increased from 62.4 million in 1951, to 78.9 Mn in 1961; 109.1 Mn in 1971; 159.5 Mn in 1981 to 217.6 Mn in 1991—a straight jump of 36.5 p.c. in just a decade.

The increase in number of towns too show a corresponding rise. Class I Urban Agglomerations (U.A.s)/towns with a population of 100,000 and above have increased from 2.7% in 1951 to 8.2% in 1991. Class II U.A.s (50,000 to 99,999) have increased from 10% to 10.9%; Class III (20,000 to 49,999) from 11.7% to 25.7%; Class IV (10,000 to 19,999) from 21.7% to 31.4%; Class V (5,000 to 9,999) and Class VI (less than 5000) show a decrease—40.2% to 20.1% and 20.4% to 5.1% respectively, as increase in population has merged them with preceding categories.

Suffice it to say that since we attained our freedom, India has become progressively urbanised. And with urbanisation, especially the largely unplanned growth that we face, has emerged a whole gamut of problems. Towns have grown into cities and cities into metropolises without adequate provision being

made to house the ever increasing influx of migrants from rural areas who come to cities in search of money and a better way of life. Which is ironical considering that half of Bombay's population lives in slums, breeding disease and disorder and death rate in it is about 20% higher than the rest of Maharashtra. The number of *jhuggis* in Delhi have increased from 98,709 in 1981 to 2,59,344 in 1991, with more than 70,000 migrants living on pavements.

This kind of population puts its own pressure on a city's civic amenities. For instance, the drainage system and the water supply. The water of the Yamuna has been categorised as E, i.e. it is unfit even for animal consumption. Overworked municipal corporations either don't collect garbage or dump it anyhow. The recent plague scare was one such outcome of excessive, unplanned urbanisation.

On the psychological level urbanisation promotes a consumerist, materialistic culture, where the acquiring of status symbols becomes the norm. With slums and high-rise buildings existing cheek by jowl, the rich-poor divide is brutally highlighted. It is a fact that the root of urban crime are the slums, where migrants live with their shattered dreams.

With urbanisation comes industrialisation or vice versa: which adds to the environmental degradation in terms of pollutants. With cities sprawling into suburbs, miles away from the city centre, motorised vehicles become a necessity emitting their own gases. Need for power to run homes, factories and offices leads to construction of thermal plants, which are a pollution hazard in themselves.

City life with its frenetic pace, breeds its own stress problems—no Indian, especially an urban dweller—can call himself absolutely healthy. The electronic media, a symptom of urbanisation, is slowly becoming pervasive, cutting into social relationships. Sophisticated labour-saving gadgets, another hallmark of an urban life, breed a lazier citizen. If on the one hand cities

free man from the conservatism of the village and enrich his life by imparting urbanity, civility and diversity to it. On the other hand, cities breed poverty and dehumanise and depersonalise its citizens. Invariably, cultural and civilizational contours get imprinted on the faces of the cities. A basic reorientation is needed so that all this urbanisation does not boomerang on any progress made so far

Q. Evaluate the contribution of the World Bank in the development of developing countries.

Ans. The World Bank was founded in 1944 with the basic task of long term lending for reconstruction. Since its inception, the WB has financed 6000 projects with \$ 300 billion—all pertaining to development.

It does not merely lend money so that the developing countries can clear their debts incurred, but rather it only lends money once it is convinced that the country concerned is adopting a corrective policy that will enable it to be stronger four to five years down the road. It funds projects that would ultimately lead to stable economic growth and poverty alleviation. Other than monetary help, the WB also provides Technical assistance until the project gets underway. This also serves the twin purpose of ensuring loan recovery.

With most Third World countries still on the threshold of industrialisation, WB assistance in the rural sector has led to increase in food production and other agricultural products for local consumption and exports through the use of modern agricultural machinery, diversification of crops and modern methods of cultivation. Construction of dams and main distributary canals have also been made possible. The WB had sanctioned \$ 3.5 billion for the Sardar Sarovar project before it withdrew it on human rights violation grounds.

Assistance is also given for sundry projects like fisheries, forestry, agriculture research, extension, credit and rural community development. On the humanitarian level, loans are given for promoting health and nutritional programmes

as well as basic education. Accepting that "development has no meaning unless it brings a better, fuller and more productive life to the masses in the poor countries", the WB especially targets its assistance to benefit the small, marginal and landless farmers, which constitute the majority in most developing countries—the latter is benefited through employment opportunities. Realising galloping population figures in the Third World to be another obstacle in the road to progress, the WB also provides assistance for family planning programmes. It believes that to stimulate economic growth, it is necessary to promote social development. Projects related to human resource development have been financed in urban areas as well

Q. Write short notes on:

(a) **Vicious circle of poverty:** Most of India's poor live in the BIMARU States, which are also the most populated. The poor have more children in order to have more earning members, but more the mouths to feed, the more it cuts into their meagre earnings, bringing them back to where they started. Also, a low income leads to small savings, so low investment, which in turn brings meagre returns and a status quo. Poverty arises out of inequality and lack of development and also causes and sustains it. Barely able to survive from day to day, the poor have neither the time nor the inclination to educate themselves. Illiteracy in turn separates them from any development, which in turn breeds more poverty.

(b) **Importance of literacy:** Literacy imparts a sense of empowerment over one's life, especially in the case of women. It opens up the doors to the knowledge of other people and cultures, both past and present, leading to a more well-rounded personality and a more scientific temperament that cuts through the barriers of myth and superstition. Literacy also cuts through the man-made obstacles of caste, creed and colour, ensuring equality denied by birth. In developing countries like

India, literacy is crucial for population control and for the adoption of technologies that would bring us on par with the rest of the world.

(c) **Electoral reforms:** In order to check bogus voting it has been made compulsory for every voter to possess an identity card. To reduce poll violence, State governments have been asked to tighten local law and order outfits, identify sensitive trouble-prone areas and habitual criminals and to unearth illicit arms and liquor factories. To regulate poll expenses, IT commissioners have been involved as observers to monitor poll expenses incurred in cash or kind as worked out on the basis of agreed norms. Other reforms include punishment of government officials for acts of omission and commission during poll duties and prohibition of the announcement by any government of concessions to any category of voters during the run-up to an election. An all-out effort is on to bridge the hiatus between prescription and practice of electoral reforms.

(d) **Problems of European countries:** The last decade in Europe saw perestroika and glasnost shatter a country not used to liberalisation, namely the erstwhile Soviet Union, as also the distinct emergence of its satellite countries from communism to socialism. Even today intermittent wars and inter-ethnic strife are the order of the day, taking a heavy toll on life and property. The unification of Germany in 1990, though making it a major power in Europe, has bred resentment amongst the former Westerners at having their lifestyles and economy stretched by the influx of the not so affluent Easterners. The objective of common currency, citizenship and defence envisaged by the European Community (EC) countries, too seems to be running into rough weather, as the euphoria of creating a single European market fizzles out. With the Xenophobia gripping the masses in the major EC countries like Germany, France, Denmark and even Britain, the realisation of all objectives of unification seems uncertain.

Improve Your Word Power

1. **anomy:** (a) hopelessness (b) suffocation (c) agreement (d) negotiations.
2. **bunk:** (a) contradict (b) construct (c) vanish (d) plead.
3. **contrite:** (a) proud (b) depressed (c) bankrupt (d) repentant.
4. **debonoir:** (a) delicate (b) cheerful (c) disgusting (d) funny.
5. **exculpate:** (a) free (b) differentiate (c) criticise (d) applaud.
6. **foment:** (a) drown (b) sink (c) arouse (d) save.
7. **gusto:** (a) safety (b) pride (c) submission (d) zeal.
8. **hegemony:** (a) leadership (b) explanation (c) slavery (d) royalty.
9. **impel:** (a) imprison (b) expel (c) urge (d) expect.
10. **kiosk:** (a) tunnel (b) open-structure (c) garage (d) play-ground.
11. **lewd:** (a) obscene (b) sacred (c) hopeful (d) crazy.
12. **minion:** (a) boss (b) monster (c) scholar (d) subordinate.
13. **ordeal:** (a) reward (b) decision (c) arbitration (d) strain.
14. **proxy:** (a) pioneer (b) learner (c) substitute (d) accident.
15. **querulous:** (a) complaining (b) calm (c) careless (d) thoughtful.
16. **revile:** (a) praise (b) abuse (c) ignore (d) impress.
17. **vitiate:** (a) explain (b) describe (c) conceal (d) spoil.
18. **willy-nilly:** (a) voluntarily (b) arbitrarily (c) perforce (d) summarily.
19. **xenophobia:** (a) operation (b) resignation (c) fear (d) freedom.
20. **zonked:** (a) rejected (b) exhausted (c) dejected (d) derailed.

ANSWERS

1. **anomy:** (a) hopelessness, breakdown (of rules).
—Indian officials working abroad find it hard on return to cope with the disorder and *anomy* of their offices at home.
2. **bunk:** (c) vanish, make off, disappear.
—It has become a fashion among students to *bunk* their school or college occasionally.
3. **contrite:** (d) repentant, penitent, sorry.
—She was *contrite* the morning after her angry outburst.
4. **debonoir:** (b) cheerful, self-assured.
—He strolled about, looking very *debonoir* in his elegant new suit.
5. **exculpate:** (a) free (from blame), clear.

—After the enquiry report was made public, every officer tried to *exculpate* himself and shift all the blame to others.

6. **foment:** (c) arouse, increase (trouble or discontent).

—Rumours take no time to *foment* discord and ill-feeling among different communities.

7. **gusto:** (d) enthusiasm, zeal.

—Both the old and the young were seen dancing and singing in choruses with great *gusto* on the New Year Eve.

8. **hegemony:** (a) leadership.

—The fears that India is out to establish her *hegemony* over her neighbours are unfair and unfounded.

9. **impel:** (c) urge, force.

—Ordinary people can sometimes feel *impelled* to go great lengths in pursuit of their convictions.

10. **kiosk:** (b) open structure (for newspapers, refreshments etc.)

—One can find a number of unauthorised *kiosks* near a bus-stand or a public place.

11. **lewd:** (a) obscene, indecent, lustful.

—The latest trend in Indian films to depict *lewd* scenes or gestures is not going to last long.

12. **minion:** (d) subordinate, assistant.

—The *minions* of a dictator or a powerful politician can do more harm to the society than the master himself.

13. **ordeal:** (d) strain, trial, painful experience.

—For the ordinary people, travelling in India is more an *ordeal* than a pleasure.

14. **proxy:** (c) substitute, agent.

—It is hoped (that) elections with photo-identity cards may help in curbing the evil practice to vote by *proxy*.

15. **querulous:** (a) irritable, complaining.

—Some people are in the habit of expressing their ordinary problems in a *querulous* tone.

16. **revile:** (b) abuse, malign.

—In a democracy, we have no right to *revile* our opponents.

17. **vitiate:** (d) spoil, contaminate, weaken.

—Haphazard growth of industries has already *vitiated* the environment of our towns and cities.

18. **willy-nilly:** (c) perforce, inescapably, willingly or unwillingly.

—Under the new economic order, we have to accept the philosophy of liberalisation *willy-nilly*.

19. **xenophobia:** (c) fear, dislike (of strangers or foreigners).

—An indiscriminate exploitation of tribes can lead to *xenophobia* with disastrous results.

20. **zonked:** (b) exhausted, very tired.

—Having working in two shifts without a break, I feel utterly *zonked* now.

Hotel Management and Tourism

Industry Scenario

Tourism industry is one of the fastest growing sectors in India at present. The policy of globalisation has had a direct impact on the inflow of foreign tourists and as against a total number of 1.77 million foreign tourist arrivals in the country during 1993, the annual number of tourist arrivals is expected to soar to 6 million by turn of the century. To achieve this goal, the Eighth Plan has envisaged an ambitious outlay of Rs 39,000 crore, which is equally spread among the public and the private sector.

In 1993, there were less than 500 approved hotels in the country both in public as well as private sector (Approved hotels are those which are approved by the Government as standard hotels to host foreign tourists). The total availability of rooms in these approved hotels was about 45,000 and another about 200 such hotels were under construction, aiming at raising the total availability of rooms to about 60,000. To cater to the 6 million foreign tourists, the capacity of approved hotel rooms is required to be doubled by the year 2000 AD.

According to one estimate, only 5 per cent of the total manpower, employed in the hospitality industry, is properly trained. To meet the challenge offered by the anticipated spurt in the number of tourists in next five years, there is urgent requirement of properly trained professional manpower at managerial, supervisory and catering levels.

Career Prospects

Careers in tourism and hotel industry are in various categories viz, management, catering, supervising, house keeping, front office management and travel. In addition, this industry also offers immense potential for self-employment in the form of own units, consultancy, training and specialised outdoor catering jobs in the house keeping are meant for such candidates who have aptitude and interest in interior decoration and have an eye for details. This job, along with the job of front office management and reception, is usually more suitable for female candidates, although there is no such bar officially. The traits required for front office and reception job are pleasing personality, excellent personal communication skills, tactful handling and knowledge of a few foreign languages. Besides, there are several other trades within the industry, including cooks, stewards, waiters, account clerks, store keepers etc, which need different experience, qualifications, training and traits. Transport management is a new area emerging on Indian hotel industry's horizon. Transportation of tourists from sea port or airport to the hotel concerned, in a professional and efficient manner, ensuring the comfort and convenience of the guests, is an area that requires specialisation in itself.

The fact that hotel and tourism industry operates 24-hour a day and there is no scope for making any mistake, makes the career in this sphere one of the most challenging one. There are certain unique

advantages offered by this career. The young candidates who opt for this career get the opportunity of being with several celebrities in all walks of life. The nature of duties also adds glamour to the working environment. Moreover, in addition to good quality of life, the career also offers attractive compensation package, good working environment and outstanding opportunities of growth to the hardworking and efficient workers.

Acquiring Qualifications

To get into hotel and tourism industry, one has to get a three-year diploma in hotel management from government/private run institutes or one to two year post graduate degree/diploma course in tourism administration from one of the few universities offering such course, or a diploma or certificate course from any of the food craft institutes.

National Council for Hotel Management and Catering Technology, a Government of India organisation, has 17 Government sponsored Institutes of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition at Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Bombay, Calcutta, Chandigarh, Delhi, Goa, Gurdaspur, Gwalior, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Lucknow, Madras, Srinagar and Thiruvananthapuram. These institutes carry out three-year diploma course in Hotel Management every year and most of the candidates are selected from the campus itself by the chains of big hotels. For admission to these institutes, the candidates must have

passed 10+2 or equivalent examination in any academic or vocational stream with English as a compulsory subject. As the entrance examination is held in April/May every year, even those candidates awaiting the final result of + 2 examination are eligible. However, before getting admitted, they have to produce the proof of their having passed the examination.

While making admissions to the 17 institutes, usual 15 per cent reservation is kept for the Scheduled Caste (SC) and 17.5 per cent for Scheduled Tribe (ST) candidates. The upper age limit is 22 years for the general category candidates while it is 25 years for the reserved categories. The admissions are finalised by conducting a joint entrance examination for all the 17 institutes, followed by a personal interview. The entrance examination is objective type (multiple choice answers) in nature. The advertisement for the joint entrance examination appears in most of the leading national and regional newspapers, usually in the month of January. The candidates are tested in the following aspects:

- (a) Reasoning and logical deduction ability.
- (b) Numerical ability and scientific aptitude.
- (c) English language.

The medium of instruction for (a) and (b) above can be in English or Hindi. On the basis of the performance of the candidates in the written examination, they are called for interview which are held at Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Lucknow. Final selection of a candidate depends on the performance in the written examination as well as personal interview. Due weightage is given in the interview to the personality, communication skills, speech, extra-curricular activities and sports.

A diploma in Hotel Management

from any of the institutes of Hotel Management, Catering technology and Applied Nutrition is considered to be the best instrument to enter into a career in Hotel Management. In addition to the above, several private institutes also offer diploma courses in hotel management. Recently, several universities have also started carrying out post-graduate degree and diploma courses in tourism administration, which are broader in course content and aim at imparting education on all aspects of tourism administration. In addition to the universities, Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management, located in Delhi and Jhansi, also carries out post-graduate programmes in tourism and travel management. Big hotels have also started training the candidates in Hotel Management, with the condition that the candidates joining their training institute have to enter into an agreement/contract that after completion of training they would serve the said hotel for a minimum prescribed period. This arrangement assures a good job immediately on completing training.

For careers at middle and lower levels, there are several Food-craft Institutes in the country which conduct training courses at the craft and skill level. These courses are for 3 months to one year duration and matriculates are eligible to join these courses. The training is imparted in development of skills at the level of cooking, serving, house-keeping, accounting, etc..

How to qualify?

To get admitted to any of the Government sponsored institutes, candidates have to pass a joint entrance examination which is conducted as an all-India competition. To take the examination the candidates must prepare themselves thoroughly in all spheres of the competition, including the English Language, numerical ability/scientific aptitude and reasoning and logical deductions.

Howsoever strong one may be academically, it may be difficult to do well in the competition without making special preparations for all three disciplines. Good amount of exercise and practice, therefore, is essential to be confident in attempting the entrance examination. There is a mushroom growth of magazines which provide material on reasoning, numerical ability and English Language but one of the oldest and most reliable of the lot is the *Competition Master*, which regularly provides ample material in every issue to the candidates and through its features like Tests of Reasoning, Test of English Language and Numerical Ability, a candidate, particularly the fresher, gets adequate exposure to the kind of questions he/she is likely to be confronted with. Experience in solving these questions not only provides with the required self-confidence in the candidates but also provides an insight into the procedure to be followed while solving such questions.

It is advisable to try and solve such questions appearing in atleast the last twelve issues of this magazine. Due attention must be paid in finding out the method used to arrive at the correct solutions, which is invariably explained in case of complicated and typically difficult questions. To supplement the efforts substantially it is recommended to go through the book titled "Test of Reasoning", published by M/s Khanna Brothers Publishers, Chandigarh. In addition to knowing how to solve such quantitative objective type questions, it is essential to develop desired speed to solve all the questions with high degree of accuracy, within the stipulated time period.

Well planned studies, right choice of study material, regular practice and self-confidence would not only help in the written examination but would also ensure success in the personal interview.

The Biosphere

BEFORE the coming of life, the Earth was a bleak place, engulfed in thin band of gases—largely carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, molecular nitrogen, hydrogen sulfide, and water vapour. It was a hostile and barren planet. This strictly inorganic state of the Earth is called the geosphere; it consists of the lithosphere (the rock and soil), the hydrosphere (the water), and the atmosphere (the air). Energy from the Sun relentlessly bombarded the surface of the primitive Earth and in time—millions of years—chemical and physical actions produced the first evidence of life, formless, jelly-like blobs that could collect energy from the environment and produce more of their own kind. This generation of life in the thin outer layer of the geosphere established what is called the biosphere, the "zone of life".

The biosphere is a system characterized by the continuous cycling of matter and an accompanying flow of solar energy in which certain large molecules and cells are self-reproducing. Water is a major predisposing factor, for all life depends on it. The elements carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen, phosphorus, and sulfur, when combined as proteins, lipids, carbohydrates, and nucleic acids, provide the building blocks, the fuel, and the direction for the creation of life.

All life on Earth depends ultimately upon green plants, as well as upon water. Plants utilize sunlight in a process called photosynthesis to produce the food upon which animals feed and to provide, as a by-product, oxygen, which most animals require for respiration. At first, the oceans and the lands were teeming with large numbers of a few kinds of simple single-celled organisms, but slowly plants and animals of increasing complexity

evolved. Interrelationships developed so that certain plants grew in association with certain other plants, and animals associated with the plants and with one another to form communities of organisms, including those of forests, grasslands, deserts, dunes, bogs, rivers, and lakes.

The nonliving, portion of each ecosystem in the biosphere includes the flow of energy, nutrients, water, and gases and the concentrations of organic and inorganic substances in the environment. The biotic, or living, portion includes three general categories of organisms based on their methods of acquiring energy; the primary producers, largely green plants, the consumers, which include all the animals; and the decomposers, which include the microorganisms that break down the remains of plants and animals into simpler components for recycling in the biosphere. Aquatic ecosystems are those involving marine environments and freshwater environments on the land. Terrestrial ecosystems are those based on major vegetational types, such as forest, grassland, desert, and tundra. Particular kinds of animals are associated with each such plant province.

The flow of energy in the Biosphere: A unique characteristic of life is that it is an organized system capable of creating more order from less order. This seems contrary to the general trend of the universe, in which there is a tendency to move toward maximum disorder as expressed in the second law of thermodynamics. Life results from the steady-state, or balanced, situation in which there is a flow of energy from the Sun to the Earth and then to the cosmic cold of outer space. The first law of thermodynamics, the conservation of energy, states that energy is neither created nor destroyed but remains constant for the universe. It does not indicate how energy is transformed but only that all the

energy within the system must be accounted for.

In order for sunlight to organize life on Earth, it must irradiate the surface with electromagnetic frequencies harmonious with the peculiar chemical bonds of organic molecules. Whereas the short-wave ultraviolet rays, gamma rays, and X rays are destructive to organic molecules, and the long-wave infrared radiation is absorbed and dissipated as heat, the near-ultraviolet and visible wavelengths interact well with matter to stimulate the formation of bonds and the arrangement of organic molecules.

The single most important photochemical reaction in the world is photosynthesis, the union of carbon dioxide and water in plants through the interaction of sunlight and chlorophyll molecules. In the photosynthetic process, light energy is absorbed by chlorophyll to convert carbon dioxide and water into carbohydrate and oxygen. This photochemical event is a stepwise process by which electrons are energized within the chlorophyll molecule and raised to higher energy levels with the formation of carbohydrate.

The intensity, as well as the composition, of the sunlight irradiating the Earth's surface is important to life. The tremendous amount of solar energy incident upon the Earth's outer atmosphere each day is distributed unevenly over the world, with the greatest amount of solar radiation reaching the desert regions and the least amount reaching the polar regions, where the slanted rays of the sunlight through the atmosphere are long. Temperate regions of the world, where food crops are grown, receive an intermediate amount of solar radiation, but a substantial fraction of this sunlight is received during the winter, when temperatures are too low for maximum plant growth. When intense

winter cold grips the Arctic landscape, there is little light and no plant growth; only higher members of the food chain, birds and mammals, move about the land. In the tropics, temperatures are warm and constant throughout the year; the land is irradiated by sunlight more evenly throughout the seasons and plant growth is abundant. Although desert regions receive by far the greatest amount of sunlight, the lack of water limits plant productivity.

Only about 25 per cent of the sunlight reaching the ground is in wavelengths useful for photosynthesis, and only a fraction of useful light is available to green plants.

Organisms utilize heat energy as well as light. All plants and animals must remain in reasonable energy balance. A plant leaf has a temperature that depends upon the amount of radiation absorbed, the flow of air over its surface, and its rate of transpiration, or gas exchange. The temperature a plant leaf assumes for any set of environmental conditions is of great importance to the plant, since all chemical reactions, including photosynthesis, are influenced by temperatures. A plant is coupled to its environment through the exchange of energy, gases, and nutrients.

A warm-blooded (homeothermic) animal remains in energy balance with approximately a constant body temperature. It moves about in its environment in such a manner that the amount of radiation it absorbs, the amount of energy it exchanges by convectional heating or cooling, and the quantity of energy it consumes by respirational water loss and evaporative cooling are such that its body temperature remains within a narrow range. A cold-blooded animal, on the other hand, has much less control over its body temperature. It nevertheless seeks the combination of radiation, air temperature, wind speed, and humidity that will result in an energy flow that is compatible with its body-temperature limits.

The cycling of matter in the Biosphere: All life depends upon the cycling of matter (nutrients and

water), as well as upon the flow of energy. Clearly, no organism can grow, propagate, and continue its kind for millions of generations without replenishing the elements that support it. Like birth and growth, death and decay are rules of the living landscape. Even the purely physical world has its cyclic processes of evaporation and condensation of water and the rise and erosion of rocks. In contrast to the unidirectional flow of energy through the ecosystem, whereby sunlight is absorbed by plants and heat is emitted to space at every conversion of energy from the eaten to the eater, any living and most nonliving entities emerge from the surface of the Earth only to return to their original point of origin in one form or another. Such a movement is called a biogeochemical cycle, in reference to the biological and geologic phases of chemical substances, impelled by the Sun's energy.

The carbon and oxygen cycles: The total biosphere contains approximately 20 quadrillion (2×10^{16}) tons of carbon, mostly in the form of inorganic carbonates in the rocks and oceans, and in organic fossil fuel deposits such as coal, oil, and natural gas. The atmosphere contains 7×10^{11} tons of carbon in the form of carbon dioxide, and the green plants of the world contain 4.5×10^{11} tons as carbohydrates and other organic compounds. The exchange of carbon dioxide with the atmosphere by means of photosynthesis and respiration in plants results in a net annual productivity of the land of about 2.5×10^{10} tons per year and of the oceans of about 2×10^{10} tons per year. During the daytime, photosynthesis often produces a 12 per cent drop in atmospheric carbon dioxide in the vicinity of plants, but at night, respiration by soil bacteria, plants, and animals often produces a 25 per cent increase in carbon dioxide concentration near the ground.

Another gas of enormous significance to life is oxygen, which is cycled between the lithosphere, the atmosphere, and the biosphere. Plants are primarily responsible for the presence of atmospheric oxygen through the photosynthetic process.

Oxygen in metabolism and in the production of energy-rich phosphorus bonds provides the power for all higher forms of life. Although oxygen is utilized within cell constituents such as mitochondria for the release of energy, other cellular bodies called peroxisomes appear to protect the cell from too much oxygen, which would result in destruction of the cell. Hence, in the oxygen cycle some organisms utilize the gas, some must be protected against it, and some generate it, all at the same time.

The nitrogen cycle: The atmosphere contains nearly 80 per cent nitrogen. Ironically, most green plants are unable to use free nitrogen and must have it converted to soluble compounds of nitrogen, such as ammonia (NH_3), nitrite (NO_2), or nitrate (NO_3), which can then be taken up by their roots and the nitrogen converted into amino acids and plant proteins. The Earth's primitive atmosphere apparently contained ammonia, so the necessity for conversion of nitrogen into soluble products (nitrogen fixation) did not arise until more recently. Nitrogen fixation, or nitrification, is performed by a few species of microorganisms. The reverse process—by which soluble compounds of nitrogen are reduced to molecular nitrogen (N_2)—is called denitrification and is accomplished by other microorganisms. Microorganisms that decompose the remains of dead plants and animals reduce amino acids containing nitrogen to ammonium ions and other products. This process is known as ammonification. The rate at which nitrogen fixation removes nitrogen from the atmosphere is almost balanced by the rate at which denitrification returns nitrogen to the atmosphere. (The largescale and widespread use of fertilizers by humans may be upsetting this balance, however.)

The water cycle: water is a ubiquitous and unique substance necessary for life on Earth. Water in liquid and vapour states in the atmosphere regulates and ameliorates the climates of the Earth. Life began in the oceans, evolved in the waters of

the world, and spread upon the land; yet life has always remained dependent upon the availability of water. The relative distribution and availability of water on the land determines the vegetative character of the landscape. Water erodes and sculpts the rocky surface of the Earth, transports nutrients and sediments, and forms the lakes, swamps, rivers, and seas. Sun-heat evaporates water from land and sea into the atmosphere, where it is transported with the global circulation of air and precipitated onto the surface as rain or snow.

The topography of continents and islands affects very strongly the precipitation pattern of the Earth. Windward mountain slopes are wet, as warm moist air rising cools and condenses its moisture as rain or snow. The leeward sides of mountains are dry, since the moisture has already been wrung from the air on the other side of the divide, and the air moving down the leeward face warms, thereby retaining whatever moisture it still has. Semiarid regions with sparse vegetation often occur to the leeward side of mountain ranges. Cold polar ice caps have relatively low precipitation since very cold air can contain little moisture. Deserts generally occur where the air is stable. The trade winds move toward the equator from cooler latitudes, picking up moisture and heat as they go; hence the coastlines of southern California, Mexico, and Chile are relatively dry, and the equatorial regions are wet.

Water has amazing properties, particularly when compared with most other forms of matter known in nature, that make it chemically and physically suitable for life. It is a liquid at ordinary temperatures, contracts on cooling down to 4°C (39°F), then expands on further cooling to the freezing point at 0°C (32°F). Solid water, or ice, is thus less dense than liquid water and floats on water. The fact that water expands on freezing makes it a powerful agent for the breakdown and fragmentation of rock into soil particles. Water warms up less rapidly and in turn cools more slowly than other substances. Lakes

and oceans, therefore, have a different temperature from the adjoining landmasses, with a seasonal lag. Water tends to hold dissolved material in solution and also has the greatest surface tension of any known liquid. Moist air is less dense than dry air and rises above it, contributing to the weather dynamics of the atmosphere.

Taken over the world as a whole, the horizontal distribution of moisture must always add up to zero—the amount of water falling as precipitation is equal to the amount of water vapour taken up by evaporation. For any single region of the world, however, there may be a water surplus or a water deficit, differences that are theoretically balanced by ocean currents or river runoff. The Northern Hemisphere, for example, has an excess precipitation over the Southern Hemisphere, and the difference is redistributed by means of ocean currents. The drier the continent, the smaller the fraction of the annual precipitation that runs off. Australia and Africa, as a whole, are relatively dry continents in which large areas are covered by deserts and more than 75 per cent of the annual precipitation is lost through evaporation.

The sedimentary cycles of essential minerals: While many elements give rise to gaseous compounds that are significant parts of biogeochemical cycles, some elements in the biosphere cycle primarily through water transport and sedimentation in bodies of water. For any soluble but nonvolatile compound a natural cycle is only possible when life is involved, since otherwise the compounds wash from the land to the rivers and oceans, where they remain in the sediments. Green plants pick up the compounds in the nutrient-rich soil water and convert them into plant cells where they may be passed to animals in the food chain; they eventually return to the soil through death and decay of plants and animals. Some compounds soluble in water are carried into the atmosphere by water evaporation and returned to the surface in rain.

The elements calcium, potassium, silicon, and magnesium each have important biological roles in the biosphere. Magnesium, for instance, is an essential element in the chlorophyll molecule, and calcium and silicon help form the hard parts of shells, bones, and teeth of animals. Iron, manganese, and sodium are present in organisms in minute, or trace, amounts, but nevertheless are vitally important. As mentioned earlier, phosphorus is probably the most important element among those that form nonvolatile compounds. A deficiency of phosphorus is most often responsible for poor crop production. Free phosphorus as such is not found in the atmosphere. If it were not for green plants absorbing its salts from the soil and transporting it to the leaves, phosphorus would not rise above the surface of the ground. So it is also for trace elements such as iron and manganese; some trace elements such as vanadium, cobalt, nickel, and molybdenum are found primarily in aquatic plants, since they accumulate in bottom sediments.

Phosphorus is soluble in acidic waters, under special environmental conditions it is bound up as calcium phosphate or iron (ferric) phosphate. Phosphorus is extremely scarce in the lithosphere, concentration normally being 1,050 parts per million. But great supplies of phosphorus are found in bird guano, the excrement of fish-eating gulls, cormorants, pelicans, and penguins, on the islands and in the ocean sediments off the coast of Peru. Artificial, or chemical, fertilizers are made from phosphate rocks and marine phosphates. Great quantities of these phosphates are used in detergents and wash in lakes and streams. Such phosphate enrichment creates rapid and excessive growth of algae, especially the blue-green algae. Increased decay and respiration result in oxygen depletion of the water and the suffocation of more sensitive species of fish, usually the game fish. This enrichment process, called eutrophication, usually results in a simplified animal and plant community, a shortening of the food web, and a less stable ecosystem.

GENERAL AWARENESS

The questions given below have been selected from the following papers:

- (1) Inspectors of Central Excise, Income-tax etc exam held on the 27th Nov '94
- (2) B S R B Probationary Officers' exam held on the 5th Feb '95
- (3) Public Service Commission, Kerala exam for clerks held recently

We are grateful to Mr Milu Kr Biswas of Natagali (WB), Mr Uma Shankar Singh of Gaidih (Bihar) and Mr K Mohd Bashir of Malappuram (Kerala) for sending these questions by memory retention.

- 1 The 'Separatist' system of representation by various religious communities and other groups was a prominent feature of the
 - (a) Indian Councils Act, 1861
 - (b) Government of India Act, 1919
 - ☒ (c) Government of India Act, 1935
 - (d) Indian Independence Act, 1947
- 2 The National Institute of Community Development is located at
 - (a) Bangalore
 - (b) Madras
 - (c) Pant Nagar
 - ☒ (d) Hyderabad
- 3 Exposing the exploitive nature of the British rule in India resulting in the poverty of the Indians, the 'Diam' theory was pioneered by
 - (a) C Y Chintamani
 - (b) G K Gokhale
 - ☒ (c) Dadabhai Naoroji
 - (d) I ala Lajpat Rai
4. The Industry which employs the maximum number of workers in India is
 - (a) Sugar
 - (b) Jute
 - (c) Iron and Steel
 - ☒ (d) Cotton Textiles
- 5 In capitalism, the price of a commodity is determined by the
 - (a) Production unit
 - ☒ (b) Market mechanism
 - (c) Shareholders of the production unit
 - (d) Consumers of the product
- 6 Panama Canal connects
 - ☒ (a) Atlantic Ocean and Pacific Ocean
 - (b) Red Sea and Mediterranean Sea
 - (c) North Sea and Baltic Sea
 - (d) Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea
- 7 The Headquarters of the Central Railway Zone is located in
 - ☒ (a) Bombay
 - (b) Bhopal
 - (c) Nagpur
 - (d) Indore
- 8 Which one of the following metals was NOT known to the people of the Indus Valley civilisation?
 - (a) Copper
 - (b) Bronze
 - (c) Gold
 - ☒ (d) Iron
- 9 The term social costs refers to be costs
 - (a) of training the labour force in a society
 - ☒ (b) of providing housing, health, sanitation and education

- (c) which are shifted by the producers on to society as a whole
- (d) which are incurred in satisfying society's need for basic goods i.e food, clothes, houses
10. The invasion of Ahmad Shah Abdali gave a death blow to the political fortunes of
 - (a) Rohillas
 - (b) Afghans
 - (c) Mughals
 - ☒ (d) Marathas
- 11 The father of the 'Ryotwari' system of land revenue was.
 - (a) Sir John Shore
 - (b) John Adam
 - ☒ (c) Thomas Munro
 - (d) Sir George Barlow
- 12 'Go back to Vedas' was a call given by
 - (a) Vivekananda
 - ☒ (b) Dayanand Saraswati
 - (c) Ram Krishna Paramhans
 - (d) Raja Rammohan Roy
- 13 To promote the cause of Indian independence, Home Rule Society, popularly called 'India House' was established in London by
 - (a) VD Savarkar
 - ☒ (b) Shyamji Krishna Varma
 - (c) Hridayal
 - (d) Madan Lal Dhimra
- 14 Democratic Socialism believes that socialism can be brought about through
 - (a) class conflict and revolution
 - (b) trade union activities
 - ☒ (c) parliamentary enactments
 - (d) strikes and violence
- 15 According to the law of demand the relation between quantity demanded and price is
 - ☒ (a) direct
 - ☒ (b) inverse
 - (c) indirect
 - (d) independent
- 16 The Estimates Committee of Parliament
 - ☒ (a) examines the statements of accounts of the government
 - (b) considers the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India
 - (c) examines if the money is well laid out within policy limits
 - (d) examines the budget before its presentation to Lok Sabha
- 17 The notice for moving the Motion for Adjournment of the business of the House is required to be given to
 - ☒ (a) the Presiding Officer of the House
 - (b) the Secretary General of the House
 - (c) the Minister concerned
 - (d) all the above
- 18 Which fruit diabetic patients can eat freely?
 - (a) Mango
 - (b) Banana
 - ☒ (c) Orange
 - (d) Guava
- 19 Mahatma Gandhi's thoughts were greatly influenced by
 - ☒ (a) Bhagwad Gita
 - (b) Bible
 - (c) The Upanishads
 - (d) The Vedas
- 20 When members of the ruling party and opposition parties break their party barriers and cast their votes on either

side without regard to party affiliations, it is known as

- (a) Snap voting (b) Cross voting
(c) Crossing the floor (d) Free voting

21 Election symbols are allotted to various candidates for Parliamentary elections, after scrutiny of nomination papers, by

- (a) Chief Election Commissioner
(b) Chief Electoral Officer of the State
(c) Returning Officer of the Constituency
(d) Secretary to the Election Commissioner

22 Of the various ways of financing government's investment expenditure, the least inflationary is

- (a) taxation (b) public borrowing
(c) deficit financing (d) foreign aid

23 Under perfect competition

- (a) any firm can influence price in the market
(b) any firm can influence supply in the market
(c) no firm can influence price and supply in the market
(d) any firm can influence price and supply in the market

24 India was elected as the President of the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1953. Who occupied this office on behalf of India?

- (a) V.K. Krishna Menon
(b) Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit
(c) S. Radhakrishnan
(d) Gopalaswamy Ayyangar

25 The compound of nitrogen used in the manufacture of dry cells is the paste of

- (a) ammonium carbonate
(b) ammonium sulphate
(c) ammonium chloride
(d) ammonium nitrogen

26 The public sector outlay for implementing various development programmes in agriculture and allied sectors, for the Eighth plan is nearly

- (a) 34,000 crore (b) 45,000 crore
(c) 54,000 crore (d) 25,000 crore

27 Who is the Chairman of the Human Rights Commission?

- (a) P.N. Bhagwati (b) Ranganath Mishra
(c) M.N. Venkatachaliah (d) None of the above

28 Match the following

Player	Country
I. Monica Seles	a. Italy
II. Steffi Graf	b. Germany
III. Gabriela Sabatini	c. Argentina
	d. Yugoslavia

- (a) I-a II-b III-d (b) I-d II-b III-c
(c) I-d II-a III-c (d) I-d II-a III-b

29 Which of the following is a chemical change?

- (a) precipitation (b) evaporation
(c) dissolution (d) oxidation

30 'Oscar' award relates to

- (a) Film Industry (b) Pop music
(c) Jazz music (d) Classical music

31 In which of the following countries, had the 'Operation Restore Hope' been launched?

- (a) Yugoslavia (b) South Africa

- (c) Iraq (d) Somalia

32 An electric motor runs on the following principle.

- (a) The current flowing through a conductor causes generation of heat that drives the engine
(b) Electrical energy can be converted into chemical energy in the presence of magnetic fields
(c) Changing magnetic field induces an electromotive force in a conductor
(d) A conductor carrying current in the direction perpendicular to the external magnetic field feels a force

33 Junior Asian Track and Field Games were held in September 1994 in

- (a) Kuala Lumpur (b) Seoul
(c) Hiroshima (d) Jakarta

34 Which of the following enters the human body through skin?

- (a) Tape worm (b) Hook worm
(c) Ring worm (d) Thread worm

35 Besides India, the Education for All Summit was attended by

- (a) Pakistan, Mexico, Bangladesh, Zimbabwe
(b) Bangladesh, Mexico, Malaysia and Indonesia
(c) Pakistan, Iran, Brazil and Mexico
(d) Pakistan, Bangladesh, Brazil and Mexico

36 The gas used in an electric bulb is

- (a) nitrogen (b) hydrogen
(c) oxygen (d) inert gas

37 Indian Institute of Science situated in

- (a) Bombay (b) New Delhi
(c) Ahmedabad (d) Bangalore

38 Guru Kelucharan Mohapatra is a maestro of which of the following dance forms?

- (a) Kathak (b) Kathakali
(c) Bharat Natyam (d) Kuchipudi
(e) Odissi

39 Mahatma Gandhi was referred to as the Father of the Nation first by

- (a) Jawahar Lal Nehru
(b) Vallabhbhai Patel
(c) C. Rajagopalacharya
(d) Subhash Chandra Bose

40 Name the person who received both Bharat Ratna and Nishan-e-Pakistan

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
(b) Ayub Khan
(c) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
(d) Morarji Desai

41 Excessive consumption of alcoholic drinks causes damage to the

- (a) Kidney (b) Heart
(c) Lungs (d) Liver

42 The Election Commission functions under

- (a) Ministry of Law
(b) Prime Minister's Secretariat
(c) Ministry of Home Affairs
(d) None of the above

43 The first person to conduct heart transplantation in India

- (a) Dr Venugopal (b) Dr Valiathan

- (c) Dr R Kesavan Nair (d) Dr P K K Ayvangan
- 44 The length of Konkan railway is
(a) 600 km (b) 760 km
(c) 800 km (d) 950 km
- 45 Which of the following groups of fuels can be classified as processed fuels used for cooking?
(a) Wood, Kerosene, Charcoal
(b) Charcoal, Kerosene, Coal
(c) Kerosene, Charcoal, LPG
(d) LPG, Wood, Coal
- 46 Kigali is the Capital of
(a) Rwanda (b) Malawi
(c) Somalia (d) Nigeria
- 47 The sex of a child is determined by
(a) Chromosomes of father
(b) Chromosomes of mother
(c) Rh factor of parents
(d) Blood group of father
- 48 If the radius of a circle be doubled, its area will be
(a) Same (b) Doubled
(c) Three times (d) Four times
- 49 Minto Morley reforms were introduced in India in the year
(a) 1947 (b) 1914
(c) 1909 (d) None of the above
- 50 Name the product related to the name ACC
(a) Soap (b) Battery
(c) Powder (d) Cement
- 51 Who is the author of the book 'My Presidential Years'?
(a) Neelam Sanjey Reddy
(b) R Venkataraman
(c) Dr Rajendra Prasad
(d) Dr S Radhakrishnan
- 52 Name the Parliament Committee which consists of members of Lok Sabha
(a) Public Accounts Committee
(b) Public Undertaking Committee
(c) Estimate Committee
(d) None of the above
- 53 The dress made out of which material is safe to wear while looking
(a) cotton (b) silk
(c) nylon
(d) overcoat made out of Terylene
- 54 The city where the 1996 Olympics will be held?
(a) Atlanta (b) Alberta
(c) Alaska (d) Ankara
- 55 What care is most useful to save the life of a child suffering from acute diarrhoea?
(a) keep away the child from the gatherings of people
(b) do not allow mosquitoes to bite
(c) do not give water
(d) do not allow the body to dehydrate
- 56 Wimbledon Trophy is associated with
(a) Lawn-Tennis (b) Table-Tennis
(c) Ping-Pong (d) Football
- 57 Name the person who has the longest service as the

Chief Minister of an Indian State

- (a) Jyothi Basu (b) K Karunakaran
(c) N T Rama Rao (d) M G Ramachandran
- 58 The first effective vaccine against polio was prepared by
(a) Robert Edwards (b) Jonas E Salk
(c) John Gibbson (d) Louis Pasteur
- 59 Which of the following event occurred first?
(a) American war of independence
(b) French revolution
(c) Chinese revolution
(d) Russian revolution
- 60 The journalist who refused to accept Padmabhushan
(a) Khushwant Singh (b) Arun Shourie
(c) Nikhil Chakraborty (d) Sekharan Nair
- 61 Name the country where the mother and the daughter are rulers
(a) Bangladesh (b) Pakistan
(c) Sri Lanka (d) Bhutan
- 62 Ben Johnson who was sent back from Olympics belongs to
(a) Canada (b) USA
(c) South Africa (d) Algeria
- 63 Who got Magsaysay award for social work in 1994?
(a) Kiran Bedi (b) Medha Patkar
(c) Lakshmi N Menon (d) Margaret Alva
- 64 Name the southernmost tip of India
(a) Indira Point in Andaman and Nicobar island
(b) Minicoy island
(c) Kanyakumari
(d) Rameswaram
- 65 Official languages of Jammu and Kashmir are
(a) Arabic (b) Urdu
(c) Hindi (d) Kashmiri
- 66 Of the nine planets in the solar system, name the planets without any satellite
(a) Venus and Mercury (b) Saturn and Mars
(c) Neptune and Pluto (d) Jupiter and Earth
- 67 Among the following which is not a leap year?
(a) 1906 (b) 1896
(c) 1904 (d) 1908
- 68 The first State to introduce Panchayati Raj System
(a) Bihar (b) Rajasthan
(c) Tamil Nadu (d) Punjab
- 69 What was the main idea in introducing Lab-To-Land Programme (L L P) by Indian Council of Agricultural Research?
1 To bring farm scientists and farmers into close contact
2 To introduce low-cost relevant technologies
(a) Both 1 and 2 (b) Either 1 or 2
(c) Neither 1 nor 2 (d) only 1
(e) only 2
- 70 Charles Correa has distinguished himself in which of the following fields?
(a) Western Music (b) Painting
(c) Ballet (d) Architecture
(e) Fashion Designing
- 71 Which of the following countries is the largest

producer of coal as per the recent available data?

- (a) S. Africa (b) U.S.A.
- (c) China (d) India
- (e) Russia

72. Which of the following countries secured second place in medals tally in the recently concluded Asian Games?

- (a) Kazakhstan (b) Japan
- (c) South Korea (d) Uzbekistan
- (e) Taiwan

73. Which of the following is a correct description of the use of 'Tetracycline'?

- (a) It enhances qualities of aeroplane fuel.
- (b) It is known as anti-plague drug.
- (c) It is a preservative.
- (d) It is a pest killer.
- (e) It is used for air purification.

74. International 'Ramayan Conference' was recently held in which of the following countries?

- (a) Thailand (b) Indonesia
- (c) Nepal (d) Mauritius
- (e) Fiji

75. The indigenously developed multi-barrel rocket system is known as:

- (a) Arjun (b) Pinaka
- (c) Sankul (d) Trishul
- (e) Agni

76. From 1993-94 a new scheme was launched under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana for taking up innovative projects. Which of the following is/are aim/s that schemes?

1. Prevention of migration of labour
 2. Enhancing women's employment
- (a) only '1' (b) only '2'
 - (c) either '1' or '2' (d) Neither '1' or '2'
 - (e) both '1' and '2'

77. Ms Bachendri Pal had recently undertaken a unique expedition for focussing attention on which of the following themes?

- (a) Spirit of Adventure
- (b) Population Control
- (c) The Girl Child
- (d) One nation one family
- (e) National Integration

78. Which of the following will be the headquarters of the Indira Gandhi National Centre for arts?

- (a) New Delhi (b) Lucknow
- (c) Hyderabad (d) Bhopal
- (e) Bangalore

79. The Controversial documentary 'Hell's Angel' recently broadcasted by Channel-4, an independent British Television Station, is based on who among the following?

- (a) Adolf Hitler (b) Saddam Hussein
- (c) Joseph Stalin (d) Mother Teresa
- (e) Idi Amin

80. What was the theme for the World AIDS Day which was observed on December 1, 1994?

- (a) AIDS and the Family
- (b) Safe sex prevents AIDS
- (c) Build better tomorrow
- (d) Save Earth—Safe Earth
- (e) None of these

81. Which of the following was the main aim of the Cairo Population Meet (I.C.P.D.)?

- (a) To chalk out a programme to prevent the world's population from almost doubling by the year 2050.
- (b) To chalk out a programme of employment for rural poor.
- (c) To obtain support from religious leaders for implementation of population control programme.
- (d) To enhance the concept of sanctity of life.
- (e) None of these

82. How much minimum paid up capital (in Rupees crores) is required to be raised for establishing a new private bank in India?

- (a) 50 (b) 75 (c) 100
- (d) 125 (e) 150

83. Pandit Jasraj has established his reputation in which of the following fields?

- (a) Musical instrument (b) Literature
- (c) Sanskrit (d) Dharamshastra
- (e) None of these

84. Which of the following is the currency of Philippines, which is undergoing three years economic programme drawn up with I.M.F.?

- (a) Peso (b) Ngultrum
- (c) Rufiyaa (d) Franc
- (e) Pula

85. The 'Satellite freight city' is being developed near which of the following cities?

- (a) Gurgaon (b) Kandla
- (c) New Bombay (d) Calcutta
- (e) Bangalore

86. Jude Felix has established reputation as an Indian player in which of the following games?

- (a) Hockey (b) Volleyball
- (c) Football (d) Golf
- (e) Tennis

87. The chief guest at the 45th Republic Day function celebrated recently in New Delhi represented which of the following countries?

- (a) Zaire (b) S. Korea
- (c) S. Africa (d) N. Korea
- (e) None of these

88. The newly created World Trade Organisation (W.T.O.) has replaced which of the following organisations?

1. Organisation for Economic-Co-operation and Development (O.E.C.D.)
 2. International Trade Organisation (I.T.O.)
 3. Trade Development Authority (TDA)
- (a) only '1' (b) only '3'
 - (c) None of these (d) '1' and '2' both
 - (e) '2' and '3' both

89. Tehri Hydro Power Complex is built on which of the following rivers?

- (a) Yamuna
- (b) Bhagirathi, a tributary of Ganga
- (c) Gomati (d) Ramganga
- (e) Sutlej

90. The World Archaeological Conference was recently held in which of the following countries?

- (a) Sri Lanka (b) U S A
(c) U K (d) Germany
(e) India
- 91 People's feat of today's technology is known as
(a) Angiophobia (b) Agoraphobia
(c) Claustrophobia (d) Xenophobia
(e) Cyberphobia
- 92 The world famous Khajuraho temples were built by kings of which of the following dynasties?
(a) Chandela (b) Chauhan
(c) Parmar (d) Chalukyas
(e) Pala
- 93 Who is presently the chairman of the Chief of Staff Committee?
(a) S K Kaul (b) V S Shekhawat
(c) S Ray Choudhary (d) S D Sharma
(e) None of these
- 94 'Alang' situated on the Gulf of Khambata is well known for which of the following?
(a) Ship breaking industry
(b) Traditional art and craft centre
(c) Export processing zone
(d) Cutting and polishing of diamonds
(e) Centre for Marine food products
- 95 The study of old age its phenomena and disease is known as
(a) Dactylography (b) Gynecology
(c) Actiology (d) Gerontology
(e) Ornithology
- 96 Which of the following countries has opted out of the European Union?
(a) France (b) Germany
(c) Belgium (d) Denmark
(e) Norway
- 97 A formal evaluation of an individual's or company's credit history and capability of repaying obligations is known as
(a) Amortisation (b) Credit rating
(c) Cash credit (d) Net Asset Value
(e) Current Ratio
- 98 Which of the following countries is the current head of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)?
(a) Zimbabwe (b) Indonesia
(c) Japan (d) Cuba
(e) Yugoslavia
- 99 The Bhopal disaster was result of which of the following?
(a) collapsing of a dam (b) Great fire
(c) Plague Epidemic (d) Earthquake
(e) None of these
- 100 'Optic Fibres' are mainly used for which of the following?
(a) Communication (b) Musical Instruments
(c) Weaving (d) Food industry
(e) Eye Surgery
- 101 India is expected to achieve near full employment situation by which of the following years?
(a) 2010 (b) 2008 (c) 2005
(d) 2002 (e) 2000

102 Who among the following is the author of the famous book 'Crossing the Threshold of Hope'?

- (a) Mother Teresa (b) Bishop Tutu
(c) Nelson Mandela (d) Alvin Toffler
(e) None of these

103 Prof Malcolm Adiseshiah had earned world wide distinction in which of the following fields/areas?

- (a) Defence (b) Economics
(c) Literature (d) Medicine
(e) Nuclear Chemistry

104 Who among the following is the chairman of the recently reconstituted Law Commission?

- (a) Justice A M Ahmadi
(b) Justice Ranganath Mishra
(c) Justice M H Kania
(d) Justice I M Sharma
(e) Justice K N Singh

105 Which of the following types of borrowings from the IMF has the softest servicing conditions?

- (a) Second Tranche Loan (b) SAI
(c) ESAI (d) Oil Facility

ANSWERS

- 1 (c) 2 (d)
3 (c) *History of Freedom Movement in India* by Tara Chand Vol 2 page 320
4 (d) 5 (b) 6 (a) 7 (a)
8 (d) 9 (b)
10 (d) in the third battle of Panipat
11 (c) *The Oxford History of India* by S V Smith P 637
12 (b)
13 (b) *History of Freedom Movement in India* by Tara Chand Vol 3, page 442
14 (c) 15 (a) 16 (a) 17 (a)
18 (c) 19 (a) 20 (b) 21 (a)
22 (a) 23 (d) 24 (b) 25 (c)
26 (a) 27 (b) 28 (b) 29 (d)
30 (a) 31 (d) 32 (d) 33 (d)
34 (b) 35 (d) 36 (d) 37 (d)
38 (c) 39 (d) 40 (d) 41 (d)
42 (d) 43 (a) 44 (b) 45 (c)
46 (a) 47 (a) 48 (d) 49 (c)
50 (d) 51 (b) 52 (c) 53 (a)
54 (a) 55 (d) 56 (a) 57 (a)
58 (b) 59 (a) 60 (b) 61 (c)
62 (a) 63 (a) 64 (a) 65 (b) and (d)
66 (a) 67 (a) 68 (a) 69 (d)
70 (d) 71 (b) 72 (c) 73 (b)
74 (d) 75 (b) 76 (b) 77 (d)
78 (a) 79 (d) 80 (b) 81 (a)
82 (e) 83 (c) 84 (a) 85 (a)
86 (a) 87 (c) 88 (c) 89 (b)
90 (c) 91 (d) 92 (a) 93 (a)
94 (a) 95 (d) 96 (c) 97 (b)
98 (b) 99 (e) 100 (a) 101 (e)
102 (c) The author is Pope John Paul II (CM Feb '95, Page 624)
103 (b) 104 (c) 105 (c)

Notes on Current Affairs

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ELECTIONS

CEC is part of Election Commission: SC

THE Supreme Court has observed that the survival of a democracy does not depend upon a single individual, and that the CEC is a part of the Election Commission and "not the Election Commission itself".

An observation to this effect came from a five-judge Constitution bench, while hearing the petition of the Chief Election Commissioner (CEC), Mr T.N. Seshan, in which he had challenged the Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners (Conditions of Service) Act, 1994, which has equated the office of the CEC with that of the Election Commissioner (EC).

The apex court expressed concern over the "shocking manner" in which the CEC and the two ECs had indulged in mud-slinging.

EC has no power to deploy non-government staff, say SC

ON February 7, 1995, the Supreme Court ruled that the Election Commission is not empowered to requisition services of non-government officers for poll duty. "Article 324 does not enable the Election Commission to exercise untrammelled power", observed a three-judge bench headed by the Chief Justice A.M. Admadi.

EC had appealed against the orders of High Courts of Patna and Rajasthan, on the petitions by the SBI Staff Association and North Zone Insurance Employees' Association.

Congress Ministry in Manipur

MR Reishang Keishing was sworn in as 15th Chief Minister of Manipur on February 25, 1995, ending uncertainty that prevailed in the violence-hit State, following an unclear verdict in the assembly polls. The Governor, Mr O.N. Srivastva, gave 30 days to Mr Keishing to prove his majority. The Congress had secured 21 seats in 59-member Vidhan Sabha.

Earlier, six persons were killed and 16 injured as violence rocked the second and final round of polling in Manipur on February 19, 1995. The first phase of polling was completed on February 16. On an average, 90 per cent electorate voted. The government had deployed over 40 thousand securitymen at 1,122 polling stations.

The election-results produced a picture of a hung assembly. Mr Keishing claimed the support of 31 MLAs including 2 members of National People's Party, 2 from the Federal Party of Manipur, 2 from Samta Party and 3 independents.

The United Legislature Front (ULF) leader and former Chief Minister, Mr R.K. Ranbir Singh, also reiterated his claim to form the next government. He claimed the support of 34 MLAs. The Governor, however, invited Congress party on the basis of it being the largest single group.

CONSTITUTION

SC expands scope of right to speech

IN a landmark judgement on February 10, 1995, the Supreme Court ended decades old government monopoly on air-waves, by ruling that the State-run electronic media had no exclusive rights.

The court ruled that the *Doordarshan* has no monopoly in telecasting of national and international events on the Indian soil. The court also directed the government to immediately set up an independent autonomous public authority to control and regulate the use of air-waves by the electronic media.

However, the court made it clear that the right to have an access to telecasting has limitations. The air-waves could be utilised by a citizen for the purpose of broadcasting only when allowed to do by a statute and in accordance with such statute.

The judgement was given by the court while disposing of an appeal by the Secretary, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and a writ petition filed by the Cricket Association of West Bengal.

The apex court further ruled that the fundamental right to freedom of speech and expression includes the right to educate, inform and entertain. "Sport is an expression of self", it said. It was the fundamental right of the telecaster to "educate" the viewers of the game; to watch the telecast was the viewers' sacred right to be entertained.

The right to telecast sporting event will, therefore, also include the right to educate and inform present and prospective sportsmen. It was incorrect to say that the free speech element was absent from the right under 19 (1) (a) when a telecaster wants to telecast a sports event.

An organiser like CAB or any sports association could not be placed in same scale as the business organisations wanting to make large profits.

The court made it clear that the right to free expression could not be availed by the business organisations while telecasting a sport event. On the other hand, it would be a "warped and cussed view" to consider that the genuine sports organisations were also barred from claiming the right under Article 19 (1) (a).

The judge observed that any sports organisation would be neglecting its duty if it did not explore the electronic media to popularise the game. Also, the sports organisations would not become commercial organisations by making some money in the process of popularising the game.

UNION CABINET

Major reshuffle and expansion

THE long-awaited expansion of the Union Cabinet took place on February 9, 1995. Mr Buta Singh, Mr Madhav Rao Scindia and Mr P. Chidambaram were reinducted along with new entrants: the former minister in the National Front government, Mr Ajit Singh, Mrs Urmila Ben Patel, the widow of former Gujarat Chief Minister, Mr Chimanbhai Patel, and Mr Matang Singh, a member of Rajya Sabha. Mr P.A. Sangma and Mr G. Venkatswamy were elevated to the Cabinet rank.

The present reshuffle was the third by Rao-government. The first reshuffle took place in January 1993 and the second on February 17, 1994. The present reshuffle was partly prompted by the recent resignations by five ministers.

Mr Pranab Mukherjee has been moved to ministry of External Affairs, from Commerce, and Mr Madhav Rao Scindia has been given the charge of the Human Resource Development. Mr Buta Singh got Civil Supplies, consumer affairs and the public distribution system whereas Mr Ajit Singh has been made Food Minister. Mr P. Chidambaram, the minister of State for Commerce has been given independent charge and the ailing minister of external affairs, Mr Dinesh Singh, has been made a minister without portfolio. Mr P.A. Sangma and Mr G. Venkatswamy retained their portfolios of Labour and Textiles, respectively, after elevation to Cabinet minister rank.

Mrs Urmila Ben Patel has been given Power. Mr Matang Singh has been given Parliamentary Affairs. Mr P.V. Rangayya Naidu, the Minister of State for Power, has been attached to water resources and Mr P.K. Thungan, who held additional charge of water resources, has been asked to continue to look after urban development as Minister of State.

The Defence, Industry and Health still remain with the Prime Minister.

(For complete Cabinet Ministers' list see page 795)

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Call to make reforms acceptable

WHILE addressing the joint session of both the Houses of the Parliament, on the opening day of the Budget session on February 14, 1995, the President, Dr

Shankar Dayal Sharma, urged the MPs to make a combined effort, through their debates in Parliament, to "strengthen the confidence of investors and of the people, particularly the under-privileged, in the economy and reforms process".

In his 30-minute address, he listed the government's achievements over the past one year and painted a rosy picture of economy saying that "the country now stands poised to become one of the rapidly growing economies of the world".

Dr Sharma, however, admitted that there was an increase in the prices of essential commodities and blamed on insufficient domestic production in case of sugar and edible oil.

Regarding Ayodhya-issue he recalled the Supreme Court's judgement and emphasised the need to comply with the decision of the court.

While referring to foreign policy, he welcomed the new governments in Nepal and Sri Lanka, but regretted the unilateral decision of Pakistan to close the consulates in Bombay and Karachi. However, he reiterated India's offer of a dialogue with Pakistan.

The President stressed to pursue the objective of reviving the democratic process in J & K and said, "in spite of the trying conditions, the security forces are showing great restraint and are sensitive to the feelings of the local people."

INDIA-TURKEY RELATIONS

Visit of President Demirel

PRESIDENT of Turkey, Mr Suleyman Demirel, visited India on January 30, 1995, on a four-day official visit. His visit helped in strengthening bilateral relations between the two countries. The visit was also important in India's broader pursuit of strengthening relations with member-countries of the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC). Turkey is among the four countries which form the OIC's "contact group" for Kashmir.

Regardless of differing perceptions of the two countries, on Kashmir as also Cyprus, the two sides have had regular bilateral exchanges through the second half of 80s and early 90s. The then Prime Minister of Turkey, Mr Turgut Ozal, had visited India in 1986, setting the stage for the "very warm" welcome Mr Rajiv Gandhi received in Ankara in 1988. In 1989, the then President of Turkey, Mr Kenen Evran visited India. President S.D. Sharma visited Turkey in 1993.

There have been causes for several disagreements but the two countries have tended to set aside, for present, the areas of disagreement, focusing instead on imparting greater meaning to their interaction in the economic sphere.

During President Demirel's visit two agreements, for avoiding double taxation and promoting tourism, were signed. Flow of technology, investment, trade and ser-

vices, between the two countries, is expected to be augmented with the signing of the taxation agreement.

During his meeting with Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao, both the leaders agreed that the present low-level Indo-Turkish trade should be increased "several times" and that the private sector in the two countries should have greater inter-action. Indo-Turkish trade in 1993 was around 185 million dollars.

The issue of tri-lateral cooperation, involving India, Turkey and Central Asian republics, figured during the meeting of President Demirel with President S.D. Sharma.

India and Turkey also reiterated their commitment to democracy and secularism and have voiced their determination to stand against all forms of tyranny—fundamentalism and terrorism.

The visit also provided an opportunity to explain respective positions on sensitive issues of Kashmir and Cyprus.

INDO-SWISS RELATIONS

Bilateral relations strengthened

A high level Swiss team led by the Swiss Vice-President and minister for Economic Affairs, Mr Jean Pascal Delamuraz, arrived in New Delhi on February 4, 1995. It was first high level delegation from Switzerland in many years. Bilateral economic relations have lately developed in a positive way and were further enhanced by the recently concluded double taxation agreement. The agreement is to come into force in 1995. Since the opening of the new economic environment, Switzerland has consolidated its position as one of the major trade and investment partners of India. It has become the 15th largest buyer of Indian goods. More than 200 new agreements with Indian firms have been approved since mid 1991. Mr Delamuraz was also present at a business meeting between Indian and Swiss Industry, concurrently hosted by CII, FICCI and ASSOCHAM.

INDIA-ITALY RELATIONS

Visit of President Scalfaro

PRESIDENT of Italy, Mr Oscar Luigi Scalfaro visited India on a four-day State visit on February 10, 1995. His visit coincided with the Indian Engineering Trade Fare, held in New Delhi, for which Italy was the partner country this time. President Scalfaro was the first Italian President to visit India since World War II.

During his meeting with Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao, the two sides expressed commitment to the eradication of international terrorism and pledged a joint fight against religious extremism and fundamentalism. On the economic side, the two leaders saw a great scope for strengthening further the economic ties. Indo-Italian trade has increased by 240 per cent in last three years.

On Kashmir President Scalfaro made it clear that it

was an "internal" problem of India that required to be resolved through a dialogue with the people of the State.

INDIA-NEPAL RELATIONS

Attempts to improve the sagging relations

THE Communist Party of Nepal's (CPN) election-time rhetoric was not exactly complimentary to India. It had attacked the various Indo-Nepal agreements on water resources and more specifically the 1950 Treaty of Peace and Friendship.

It was in this context that the Deputy Prime Minister of Nepal, Mr Madhav Kumar Nepal, visited India to establish the first high-level contact between India and Nepal's new Communist government. His talks with Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao focussed on the "continuation" of good bilateral Indo-Nepal relations.

India has agreed to "discuss and examine" Nepal's demand for reviewing and updating the 1950 Indo-Nepal treaty, besides setting up a high level task force to prepare the visit of the Prime Minister of Nepal, Mr Man Mohan Adhikari.

Nepal has also conveyed to India that water projects on the Mahakali river should be taken up as a whole and a package worked out. Through this the existing irritants like Tanakpur agreement and the Sharada barrage could also be dealt and solved.

Mr Nepal also referred to certain provisions of the 1950 treaty which are obsolete and need to be reviewed. He mentioned the security clause as one of the obsolete ones, wherein the two countries are supposed to inform each other in case of a war.

The visit of Mr Nepal proved fruitful for the bilateral relations. The visit also helped in clearing many misgivings between the two countries and opened new vistas for bilateral cooperation and better understanding.

SCANDALS

Bofors issue hot again

THE issue of Bofors-kickbacks was hot again when Mr Soren Gindahl, Vice President of the Bofors AB, a new government owned set-up, told media-persons in New Delhi on February 25, that the government of India has been supplied with details of the names of the persons involved in the Bofors-kickbacks. He said, the Swedish government had written letters to the Indian government in 1991 and 1992 to settle the issue of alleged kickbacks and lift the ban imposed on the old Bofors company. "The ban", he said, "imposed on Bofors was motivated by reasons other than professional."

He made it clear that the company was not interested in the internal affairs of India. "We are here only to do business. India has a big market and we are interested to be present here", he said.

On the other hand, well placed government sources have said that the secret Bofors papers were not likely to

be handed over to Indian authorities before another five to six months, as Geneva's examining magistrate was currently scrutinising the Swiss Bank accounts. The scrutiny might be completed soon but the 'veil of secrecy over the alleged kickbacks in the Rs 1434 crore Bofors gun deal of 1986 is unlikely to be lifted soon'.

The six Swiss bank accounts, that were frozen on January 26, 1990, continue to be blocked till date. The Geneva accounts are in the names of: AE Services Ltd, Svenska Incorporated and the Code names of Lotus, Tulip and Mont Blanc. There is one unidentified account.

The Bofors papers can answer the following questions:

1. Who operated these accounts?
2. Whether any money was transferred out of these accounts?
3. If transferred, to whom?
4. The amount in these accounts? And from whom the amount came?

India had won a major legal battle in July 1993, when the Swiss federal court dismissed appeals of the seven appellants and decided that assistance be given to CBI

BANK SCAM

Report on Harshad's transactions

A high powered inter-disciplinary committee, in its "confidential" interim report to the government has disclosed that the leading Bombay-broker, Mr Harshad Mehta, had transactions worth Rs 69,770 crore in securities with various banks during 1991-92, a figure far excess of the amounts estimated so far by the RBI, CBI and other official agencies. The committee was appointed in December 1993 and its interim report was submitted in June 1994. The report was, however, withheld by the government from the Parliament and the public. The report also revealed that Harshad Mehta-group of brokers had an opening balance of just 12.56 crore to their credit as on April 1, 1991. At the end of April 1992, the closing balance was just Rs 13.58 crore. It showed that Harshad had all the huge sums of public money from nationalised and other banks at his disposal during that one year and he played with public money in transaction worth Rs 69,770 crore.

LAW

Penalty for stalling public projects

IN a landmark judgement, the Supreme Court has recently ruled that any person found responsible for stalling work on a project for public purpose, through court injunctions, would be liable to pay damage and escalation in the project cost, to the authority concerned, if he loses the case.

In a 17-page judgement of far-reaching consequences, the apex court has laid down guidelines for passing injunctions by the subordinate courts and added, "the

courts, in cases where injunctions are to be granted, should necessarily consider the effect on public purpose and also suitably mould the relief."

The apex court added that "this procedure would act as a check on abuse of the process of the court and adequately compensate the damages or injury suffered by the defendant by act of court at the behest of the plaintiff".

The judges directed that in a suit for "perpetual injunction" the courts would seek an affidavit by the appellant that there was a strong *prima facie* case in his favour otherwise he would be liable to pay "irreparable damage" to the respondent.

The verdict was a fall-out of an appeal by a group of tenants of a double storeyed building at Kotwal Chowk in Pune, which the local municipality had acquired in 1966 for widening the road and clearing traffic congestion. The tenants' appeal was dismissed by the High Court in 1978.

JAMMU & KASHMIR

Report indicts ISI over Kashmir

ACCORDING to an authoritative report, published by the Committee on International Security Studies of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, arms entering Kashmir from Pakistan have had a major impact on the "scale and severity" of the conflict and should the pipeline be cut or run dry, militants would quickly lose resources required to take on the Indian security forces.

The report also vindicates India's position that militants in both Kashmir and Punjab get weapons from Pakistan and the shipments are facilitated or directly sent by Pakistan's Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI).

The Muslims of Kashmir, the report says, do not seem to be fundamentalists by temperament. But, there is evidence that Muslims from other countries, such as Sudan and Afghanistan, are filtering across the border.

The report also links arms trafficking in and around Bombay to Pakistan, through narcotics trade and drug dealers and identifies underworld connections between Karachi and Bombay as possible conduit for weapons and explosives reaching Bombay and surrounding areas.

US links UN seat with J & K: Meanwhile, the Clinton administration has said that whether India will get a permanent membership of the Security Council or not will depend upon its "improved relations with Pakistan and settlement of the Kashmir issue".

The Assistant Secretary of State, Mr Robin Raphel, said that the direct involvement by USA in solving the Kashmir problem, however, was "limited" as India had not requested US assistance on the issue.

Ms Raphel, however, admitted that arms were being transported from Pakistan into Kashmir and that Pakistani organisations were facilitating the arms and money flow. She even admitted to some of these organisations

being affiliated with the Pakistani government.

She said, "we have been urging the Pakistan government consistently to do everything it can to ensure this does not happen. They assure us they are doing their best, but it is not perfect (sic)".

Ms Raphael made the statements during an extensive review of Indo-American relations, before the International Affairs Sub-committee on Asia and Pacific regions.

HEALTH

Ban on sale of organs for transplants

THE government of India notified "The Organ Transplantation Act" on February 4, 1995, banning the sale of human organs, while making kidney, liver and heart transplants affordable for Indians. The new law could revolutionise the process of organ transplantation in the country as it has re-directed brain-dead cadavers as the proper source of all transplantable organs.

Every well-preserved cadaver can save six lives since the heart, livers, pancreas, two kidneys, bone marrow and other organs can be harvested from it according to Dr P. Venugopal, who performed India's first successful heart transplant in 1994.

So far the organs could not be removed from the people who had willed them for transplants after death for want of a proper medico-legal definition. On the other hand thousands of poor people had fallen prey to middlemen and touts who had been scouring the country for cheap kidneys to be sold at exorbitant prices. An estimated 60,000 kidneys are reported to have changed bodies clandestinely over the past 25 years in the cities of Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Bangalore, Jaipur, Hyderabad and Chandigarh.

High Mortality rate in India

TWO million children out of 25 million born every year in India die within a year, according to a UNICEF report.

Though the country has made tremendous progress in reducing its infant-mortality rate, from 129 per thousand in 1971 to 79 per thousand in 1992, the deaths continue due to malnutrition and avoidable infections. The children in India continue to face unequal chances of survival depending upon the place of birth. Infant mortality ranges from 17 per thousand live births in Kerala to 114 in Orissa.

The infant mortality rate has always been higher in rural areas. However, this does not imply that child-survival conditions in urban areas are uniform or superior to those elsewhere in the country. An estimated 38.8 million people live below poverty line in urban areas and it is estimated that 15 million to 16 million children live in conditions of acute deprivations with inadequate access to basic health-care, nutrition, safe drinking water and education.

POLITICS

Expulsion of Arjun Singh from Congress

IN a major political shake up, the Disciplinary Action Committee (DAC) of Congress party expelled former HRD Minister, Mr Arjun Singh, from the primary membership for six years. The decision was taken in a meeting held on February 7, 1995, under the presidentship of Mr Vijay Bhaskar Reddy. Mr A.K. Antony, former Civil Supply Minister was the only member of DAC who opposed the expulsion. This was a major setback to Mr Arjun Singh in his 35-year long career as a Congressman.

The Prime Minister, Mr P. V. Narasimha Rao, said in an interview, on February 10, 1995, that he did not think anyone could split the party. "It is (Congress) too strong and there has been no disagreement over the personalities, but I take them in my stride." He asserted that he will be the leader at the next Lok Sabha elections and take the Congress to victory.

Meanwhile, Mr Arjun Singh stepped up his offensive by reiterating his criticism against the party leadership. While releasing his reply to the charge sheet of DAC, he told the media persons on February 12 that, "in the next two or three months it will be possible to create large awareness at every level". He alleged that decision to expel him was pre-determined and taken without adhering to the party's constitution. He expected the things to start turning in his favour "after yet another electoral debacle of the party—a prospect which looks increasingly real". "Those who feel that they have won, will be proved wrong", he asserted. He also ruled out the possibility of his becoming a catalyst for a fresh realignment of non-Congress and non-BJP parties, for promotion of secular and progress policies.

UTTAR PRADESH

Book describes Uttarakhand problem as deep-rooted

NOTED economist and sociologist, Dr P.C. Joshi's book "Uttarakhand—Issues and Challenges" has presented a deeper socio-economic and political analysis of Uttarakhand Hill State in Uttar Pradesh. "The current agitation for a separate State is only the tip of the iceberg with the real problem being more deep-rooted", according to the analysis. The agitation is a direct result of the insensitive policies of the successive governments at Lucknow and New Delhi; it is a backlash against an over-centralised model of political governance. The book argues that the post-colonial India has carried forward, in some basic respects, the fundamental approach underlying the colonial system of economy management and political governance. The development without participation of the people involved, loses its meaning and in Uttarakhand, the absence of a participatory approach and the framework of participation in decision-making and decision-implementing from below, has reduced development plan into a caricature of the planning process.

EDUCATION

Move to privatise higher education

THE government wants to encourage the corporate sector to fund higher education as the State now plans to accord greater priority to primary education. Keeping this in mind the University Grants Commission (UGC) has finalised the guidelines for the establishment of private universities in India.

The latest proposals of the government go beyond private endowments for libraries and chairs or even funds for research and development units. Instead, it extends to the establishment of universities, a prerogative, so far, enjoyed by the Union and State governments.

Finance Ministry has already announced tax exemption to private parties providing funds to institutions of higher learning.

UGC officials, however, dispel the fears that the corporate sector would be given a free hand in the functioning and management of these universities. They said that sufficient safeguards have been introduced to ensure that these institutions do not become too "elitist". Any proposal will first have to be approved from the UGC.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

AFGHANISTAN

Stalemate continues

ON February 11, 1995, the UN special envoy to Afghanistan, Mr Mahmood Mestiri, achieved a major breakthrough when the warring Islamic factions in Afghanistan agreed to form a multi-party governing council to replace the present government headed by President Burhanuddin Rabbani. The council offered the best hope of ending the brutal civil war that erupted among the ten Islamic factions, after they ousted the communist government in 1992.

President Rabbani initially agreed to step down for the council to take charge. But, on February 19, he said that he will step down only if the powerful new militia, the Taliban, is included in the proposed council. The Taliban generally supports the UN peace plan but has refused to sign up. They seek a strict Islamic government and say they will not join any council unless it is made up of "good Muslims".

The Taliban says it will not accept anyone who had links with the previous communist government. The group also rejected anyone who does not wear a beard and the traditional baggy clothes favoured by many, but not all Afghan men.

Afghanistan is being controlled by three major militia groups: Hizbe Islami of Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, Jamaati Islami of Burhanuddin Rabbani and the Uzbeks of General Dostum.

The Taliban has emerged as the fourth force. They

have occupied seven provinces in southern Afghanistan and are situated very close to Kabul. They have evicted Hekmatyar from his headquarters at Charasayab. Hekmatyar forces are reported to have fled, leaving behind large amount of heavy military equipment.

The Taliban are a group of students of Afghanistan who went to *madrasas* in Baluchistan during the Soviet occupation. It is claimed that about 2000 of them got together in November, 1994 and moved into Afghanistan, from Pakistan, vowing to throw out the leadership of all warring rebel factions, clean the place of narcotics and establish a Shariah-based Islamic government in Afghanistan.

They claim that they have no political ambitions. The leadership is yet to be established.

According to some reports the Taliban has been funded and armed by Pakistan. It is also suspected that several thousand young Pakistanis have been made to join it. Without Pakistan's involvement it is difficult to explain the success of the Taliban.

ANGOLA

Civil war brings misery

ANGOLA is potentially among Africa's richest countries, endowed with oil, diamonds and fertile land. Today it is wasted and exhausted. 20-year of civil war has completely shattered the country.

Two generations have come of age during the war, which began in early 1960s as a revolt against the colonial power, Portugal. After independence in 1975, fighting persisted between the rival liberation movements. The war became a proxy battle during the cold war.

The government received Soviet and Cuban backing, while UNITA was supported by South Africa and USA. The result: at least 500,000 people have died, millions are stalked by disease and hunger and tens of thousands, including children, have been maimed by the estimated 10 million landmines planted by both sides. As per UN's estimates 1000 people are dying daily from war, hunger and disease.

In November 1994, UNITA signed a peace accord with the government. Fighting has gradually ebbed since January 1995. The two sides have met twice to strengthen the truce. There are faint signs of peace, daring Angolans to ask themselves: could this really be the end?

SOMALIA

No end to suffering

THERE is no sign of any prospect for an end to Somalia's suffering. And, with the UN preparing to abandon it after a costly two-year peacekeeping mission, the sufferings are expected to increase.

For Somalis, suffering has been a way of life for most of the 35 years of independence. First under the dictatorship of Mohamed Siad Barre, the economy was ruined in

expensive military experiments. Barre fled the arid country of resources and drove its economy to a near halt in his 20-year rule.

Barre's overthrow in 1991, by a rag tag band of guerrillas bought a ray of hope. But, the optimism was short-lived. The rebels turned on each other and fought for gaining power. They killed, bombed and chased each other for months, until a UN-sanction US force, called "Restore Hope", intervened.

The 30,000-strong force stopped wholesale carnage and opened food corridors to thousands of starving people. Some 1000 Somalis were dying daily before the intervention.

But, the billion-dollar campaign failed to persuade the warlords who continue to be at logger-heads for their own personal gains.

Every sixth Somali today is a refugee. The number, it is feared, will increase once the UN abandons Somalia to its own fate. UN had also helped revive farm output after a two-year famine. Peace had been restored in most parts of the country. These gains stand at risk of being wiped out after the UN withdrawal.

BURMA

Major victory for government forces in anti-insurgency operations

ON January 26, 1995, the highly fortified military stronghold of Karen rebels, on the Thai border of Kawmoora, fell to the government forces after two months of intense fighting. The Karen insurgent forces have withdrawn to Thailand.

With this victory the Burmese army has not only dealt a severe blow to the Karen movement, but has also deprived other umbrella organisations, comprising various other rebel armies in Burma, a safe haven on Burmese territory.

The defeat of Karens is attributed to a split among the group, with the minority Buddhist Karens parting company from the majority Christian Karens and joining forces with the Burmese army.

The success of the Burmese army is expected to increase the confidence of foreign investors.

Burma has been bogged down by the problem of insurgency ever since it became independent in 1948. In 1962, the Burmese army leader, Gen Ne Win, had overthrown the government of Prime Minister U Nu on the issue of the degree of autonomy to be given to the ethnic minorities.

The ruling State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC) is in the process of drafting a new constitution and has offered the minorities a role in the drafting of the constitution. Many ethnic groups availed themselves of this offer. But Karens had rejected it outright. Parties belonging to the opposition National League for Democracy are also not very optimistic that the new con-

stitution will give full justice to the various ethnic groups.

RUSSIA

Yeltsin blames army for Chechen fiasco

IN his annual state of the nation address to a joint session of the Parliament, on February 16, 1995, President Boris Yeltsin defended his decision to send Russian soldiers to war in Chechnya. He, however, blamed his military leaders for "the big losses" and human rights "violations" in the Chechnya republic.

This was President Yeltsin's first major address since he sent 40,000 soldiers into Chechnya, on December 11, 1994, to force the republic to renounce its self-proclaimed independence.

While Mr Yeltsin praised the troops now serving in Chechnya, he criticised those who led them. He added that the crisis had demonstrated the need to reorganise the Russian military.

Mr Yeltsin also said that Russia's strategy for the next few years would be based on realistic partnership in all directions, without seeking any confrontation with any "power centre" in the world.

He said that the partnership with the US, on the basis of a mutually acceptable balance of interests, was the kingpin of Russia's foreign policy.

He also said that step would be taken to reorganise the armed forces and other troops to deal with actual problems of Russia's national security.

US-CHINA RELATIONS

Agreement to check copyright piracy

THE Chinese and US trade officials reached an agreement on February 26, 1995, to stop Chinese piracy of American movies, music and other goods. The agreement helped forestall, for the time being, the threat of sanctions from both sides, averting a trade war between two of the world's largest economies. The American businessmen had been losing more than \$ 1 billion in business each year, because of rampant theft of copyright and trademarks.

MIDDLE EAST

Paris peace talks fail

IN the peace talks held in Paris on February 19, 1995, Israel and PLO failed to overcome obstacles blocking the expansion of Palestinian autonomy. PLO Chief, Mr Yasser Arafat warned that the stalemate threatened the entire West Asia peace process.

Mr Arafat said that threats to peace included continued violence, a shortage of foreign financial aid and frustration over unmet deadlines for elections.

Mr Arafat also accused Israel of violating the September 1993 agreement with PLO, by imposing collective punishment, confiscating land and restricting the passage

of Palestinians onto Israeli territory.

Mr Arafat urged France and other European countries to help break the impasse with increased political and economic support for the Palestinian authority.

Cairo meet: On February 3, 1995, the leaders of Israel, Egypt, Jordan and Palestine met at Cairo in an effort to further the stalled West Asia peace process. The leaders denounced "terror and violence", in the Middle-East and re-affirmed their commitment to the Israel-PLO peace deal.

However, no agreement could be reached on lifting of Israel's closure of the occupied West Bank and self-ruled Gaza Strip or on Jewish settlement. Israel had closed entry to Gaza and West Bank following suicide bombings the militant organisation, Islamic Jihad.

The meeting ended with the leaders calling for an end to political violence, perseverance with PLO-Israeli agreements and more international funding for the Palestinian authority.

ITALY

Premier Dini wins confidence vote

THE Italian Prime Minister, Mr Lamberto Dini's non-partisan government, completed parliamentary confirmation on February 1, 1995, when it won a confidence vote in the senate. Mr Dini, a former banker with no party allegiance, made it clear to the senators that his focus was Italy's economy. Before the voting, he pitched for Parliament's support for his plan to rein in the budget-deficit and regain the confidence of the markets in Italy. He expected his government to last only the time necessary for key-measures, including new taxes and spending cuts to prune Italy's budget.

Mr Dini had taken over as premier after the resignation of Mr Berlusconi. Mr Berlusconi had resigned in the wake of withdrawal of support from the government by coalition members.

POLAND

Confrontation between President and Parliament

PRESIDENT Lech Walesa of Poland, the former head of the Solidarity Labour Union that toppled the communist regime in 1989, is unhappy with the present government of former communists and peasants' parties, which came to power in 1993.

Mr Walesa has accused the government, led by Prime Minister Waldemar Pawlak, of dragging its heels on instituting economic reforms and remaining passive in the face of corruption and inefficiency.

On February 6, 1995, President Walesa asked the legislators to dissolve their own body or he would do it for them. The Parliament, however, passed a resolution saying Mr Walesa had no grounds to dissolve it and threatened to take him before the state tribunal, a special

court that determines whether politicians are acting within the constitution.

Meanwhile the deadlock between the three centres of power, the president, the Pawlak's government and the parliament, continued.

SRI LANKA

LTTE indirectly admits assassinating Rajiv

THE Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) have warned President Chandrika Kumaratunga against seeking a military solution to the island's ethnic conflict. They reminded her of the fate of the former Indian Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, "for ordering a war with Tamils". LTTE ideologue and spokesman, Mr A. Balasingham, claimed that the LTTE "never" assassinated political leaders, but it was important to analyse why certain leaders were killed, rather than trying to find out who killed them.

The statement was the first hint by LTTE indicating that its cadres were behind the assassination of Rajiv Gandhi.

Mr Balasingham, however, denied that LTTE was plotting to assassinate Ms Kumaratunga. "Her hands are clean. We have no reason to assassinate her", he said. "If by chance she gets her hands splattered with blood, she will have to pay for those deeds", he warned.

Political observers feel that LTTE's warning to the President was a reflection of its frustration with her in not giving in entirely to their demands.

USA

Funds for peacekeeping operations cut

THE Republican-controlled US House of Representatives voted on February 17, 1995, to cut or even eliminate US payments for UN peacekeeping operations. The Bill was passed despite a threat of a Presidential Veto.

President Bill Clinton opposed the provision, saying it would close down UN peacekeeping operations entirely.

The voluntary costs for peacekeeping operations by USA in Somalia, Iraq, Bosnia and Haiti were \$ 1.7 billion in 1994. The share of USA in overall UN peacekeeping costs is \$ 1.1 billion.

\$ 1.61 trillion budget proposed

PRESIDENT Bill Clinton has proposed a \$ 1.61 trillion budget that seeks to appease angry voters with modest tax cuts, while trimming back hundreds of government programmes in the name of efficiency.

But, the budget leaves virtually untouched the fast growing social benefits programme, which means that the deficit will hover close to \$ 200 billion for the rest of the decade.

Republicans have charged that the President has ducked tough political choices that would have achieved significant deficit reduction.

IRELAND

Peace plan launched

ON February 22, 1995, Britain and Ireland launched the new Northern Ireland peace plan. They hoped that ordinary people, enjoying the first real peace in 25 years, will ignore Protestant politicians and give the proposals a chance.

A three-part framework document outlines plans to forge new relations between protestant-dominated Northern Ireland and the Catholic Irish republic, from which it was partitioned 70 years ago.

The framework document promises that Britain and Ireland will drop rival constitutional claims to the province, putting the onus on the pro-British Protestant majority and Catholic nationalist minority to work out a new future together.

The proposals broadly seek to blur the border between the two neighbours in the frontierless Europe of the 1990s, despite the fact that fearful Unionists want the border strengthened by constitutional guarantees.

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMY

Economic progress is alienating poor: UNICEF

ACCORDING to a UNICEF report, the developing countries, where three quarters of the world's poorest live, get only 25 per cent of aid. Out of the total aid provided, 15 per cent goes to the agricultural sector, 2 per cent goes to primary education, 4 per cent to primary health care and less than 2 per cent to family planning services.

The report says that the problem of economic marginalisation of the poorest nations needs to be confronted. No social progress can be sustained, no human development can be anticipated if social and economic exclusion continues to be the chief characteristic of national and global economic systems.

The report adds that poor remain poor principally because they are under-represented in political and economic decisions, because their voice is not sufficiently loud in the selection of society's priorities and because their needs do not weigh sufficiently in the allocation of public resources.

The report observes that in many nations economic policy is acting as a kind of reverse shock absorber, ensuring that the poor suffer first and most in bad times and gain last and least in good times. Economic development of this kind, whatever the benefits to the better-off, is an economic ratchet screwing the poor ever more tightly to their poverty.

The report suggests that jobs can be created and productivity, by and for the poor, can be increased by policies combining land tenure reform with credit, training, essential infrastructure, availability of the right technologies to small farmers and economic policies favouring the use of labour over capital. If this can be

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achieved, the relatively small earnings of very large number of people can be translated into increased demand for better food and health care.

By the pursuit of such poor-oriented and labour-intensive patterns of growth, most families could be enabled to meet their own needs.

Job growth prospects gloomy

ACCORDING to the International Labour Organisation (ILO) report, the prospects for job growth remain gloomy throughout the world, barring a few exceptions. Most long term employment forecasts indicate that higher than present growth rates are required to restore full employment.

Developing countries need to adopt a balanced, two-pronged strategy aimed at generating a higher number of modern sector jobs, while upgrading the skills and living standards of the vast majority of the labour force clustered in the low-productivity rural and urban informal areas.

The report said that high rates of investment in both physical and human capital have been the hallmarks of successful developing countries. However, simply boosting investment or increasing aid to poor countries was not enough. "It is equally important to raise productivity of capital and to ensure that it is efficiently allocated across sector."

Barings Collapse

A I.I. major Asian markets tumbled on February 27, 1995, following the collapse of the 233-year-old London finance house Barings Plc, which was hit by at least \$ 800 million in losses after a gamble on derivatives by 28-year-old Singapore-based trader Nick Leeson.

Shockwaves from Barings demise—and the Bank of England's failure to launch a rescue package despite frantic negotiations—hit shares in London, Frankfurt and Paris and sent sterling crashing to a record low against the mark.

"Derivatives" is a term that applies to a huge range of trading instruments such as swaps, options and futures, which derive their value from underlying financial assets such as bonds, currencies, shares and commodities. Derivatives allow international companies and organisations hedge against movements in markets. In recent years there has been an explosive growth of these computer driven transactions.

The British employee of Barings Mr Leeson, had done his derivative deals in the hope that the Tokyo index would go up. But, it slid thus making the bank bankrupt. Had the index gone up there would have been windfall profits and Mr Leeson would have been hailed as a financial wizard.

Founded in 1762, Barings is one of Britain's oldest, most prestigious investment banks which lists Queen Elizabeth II among its clients. It was described in 1818, by the French statesman, the Duke de Richelieu, as the sixth great power in Europe, alongside England, France, Russia, Austria and Prussia.

The bank flourished alongside the British empire. It

was Baring credit that reopened British trade with USA, after the American war of independence. The Bank also helped finance Britain's wars against Napoleon.

PAKISTAN

Violent Karachi, Furious Lahore

KARACHI, Pakistan's largest city of more than 12 million people and the capital of southern province of Sindh, remained violent throughout February, despite declaration of state of emergency and a crackdown by the law-enforcing agencies.

Seven people were shot dead on March 2, whereas twenty were gunned down by marked gunmen in two mosques of Shia-sect, on February 25, 1995. Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto's government has been powerless to stop the rampant violence, that has claimed more than 1000 lives in past one year. Pakistani opposition leader, Mr Nawaz Sharif, and the MGM chief, Mr Altaf Hussain, demanded the resignation of Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto criticising Government's incompetency and failure to control the affairs of the country. There have been numerous shootings, at mosques in recent months, many of them blamed on *Sipah-sahaba*, a hardline Sunni group and *Tehrik-e-Jafria* a rival Shiaite group.

Violent demonstrations were witnessed in Lahore also, where the Sunni demonstrators protested against the acquittal of two Christians, Salamat Masih, 14, and his uncle Rehmat Masih, 44, by Lahore High Court. They had been earlier sentenced to death for blasphemy against Islam, by a lower court. The two were accused of scrawling blasphemous remarks on paper chits and throwing them into a mosque in Gujranwala district in 1993. The Lahore high court bench observed the prosecution failed to substantiate the case with proper evidence.

However, the Moslem militants rejected the judgement and chanted slogans against judiciary and the Prime Minister. The Human Rights Commission of Pakistan had applauded the verdict as a 'triumph for justice'.

Pak Christians demand separate State: The Pakistani Christians living abroad have demanded separate Christian State within Pakistan to be called 'Takistan'. Mr Naseem Deen, the President of Pakistan Christian League in Britain, said in a statement on February 18, "if we were driven to the wall, we may have no choice." The issue of Takistan was raised in Karachi some years ago. According to Mr Deen, about two dozen cases of blasphemy had been registered in Pakistan so far and four Christians had been murdered. He demanded the blasphemy law to be abolished.

There were also widespread condemnation of this law in the various world-centres. A German delegation to the UN Human Rights Conference said, "the country's blasphemy law violated basic principles of human rights".

Seventy-five British barristers also submitted a letter of protest to Pakistani High Commissioner at London expressing their dismay and shock at the law. The US Congress also commented on Pakistan's much feared blasphemy law.

Current General Knowledge

ABBREVIATIONS

EDI: Electronic Data Interchange.

KEDO: Korean Energy Development Organisation.

RDS: Radio Data Servicing

AWARDS

Niwano Peace Prize, 1995

DR Muthukumaraswamy Aram Valarthanatan, a nominated member of the Rajya Sabha from Tamil Nadu, popularly known as Dr M Aram, has been selected for the prestigious award, in recognition of his significant contribution to inter-religious cooperation

The award has been instituted by Japan-based Niwano Peace Foundation.

Dr Y. Nayudamma Memorial Award, 1994

DR K Kasturirangan, chairman of the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has been given the award for his pioneering contribution to Indian satellite development programme.

The award was instituted by the Indo-Japan Friendship Association, in 1986, in memory of internationally renowned leather technologist, Dr Y. Nayudamma.

Sulabh Award

CHIEF Election Commissioner of India, Mr T.N. Seshan, has been chosen for the Sulabh award, for his sterling contribution in cleansing the electoral system of India.

The Rs 5-lakh award has been instituted by the Sulabh International to commemorate its silver jubilee in the service of the down-trodden.

Green Ribbon award

MEDHA Patkar, who has been campaigning against the Sardar Sarovar project for past ten years, has been awarded Britain's prestigious

Green Ribbon political award reserved for an international campaigner

The Green Ribbon political awards are organised by BBC wildlife magazine and environmental policy consultants which serve to praise individual British politician's contributions to environment protection. One special award is reserved for an international campaigner

Filmfare awards, 1994

Best film: *Hum Aapke Hum Kaun* directed by Sooraj Barjatya

Best director: Sooraj Barjatya for *Hum Aapke Hum Kaun*

Best actor: Nana Patekar for *Krantiveer*

Best actress: Madhuri Dixit for *Hum Aapke Hum Kaun*

Best male singer: Kumar Sanu for 1942—*A Love Story*

Best female singer: Kavita Krishnamurthy for 1942—*A Love Story*

Best music director: R.D Burman for 1942—*A Love Story*.

Raj Kapoor award for lifetime achievement: Waheeda Rahman and Shammai Kapoor

Best fresh face: Sonali Bhendre.

Sensational debut: Tabu for *Vijaypathi*.

Best supporting actress: Dimple Kapadia for *Krantiveer*.

Best supporting actor: Jackie Shroff for 1942—*A Love Story*

Best lyricist: Javed Akhtar for 1942—*A Love Story*

BOOKS

For the President's Eyes only

AUTHORED by Prof Christopher Andrew of Cambridge University the book claims the technical means, such as spy satellites, eavesdropping devices etc, available with USA give it the capacity to listen

to the conversations of foreign leaders. The author claims that US spied on all foreign leaders, irrespective of which country they belonged to

Future of NPT, The

THIS book has been written by Dr Savita Pande, a research officer with the Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses (DSA), New Delhi. According to the book the five-member "nuclear club" is among the worst violators of the nuclear non-proliferation treaty even while preaching non-proliferation to the rest of the world. The book recommends that the "flawed" NPT should be dumped altogether.

PERSONS

Calment, Jeanne

SHE is hailed as the world's oldest person. She turned 120 on February 21, 1995. She has been the oldest person of the world since 1991, when an American, Carry White, died at the age of 116

Ms Calment lives in the southern city of Arles, in France, where she was born in 1875. She has outlasted her husband, brother, daughter and grandson. She remembers selling coloured pencils to Vincent Van Gogh and watching builders erect the Eiffel Tower in 1880s.

Since 1985 she has been living in a nursing home which has been renamed after her. She has been forced to give up her two cigarettes a day and her single glass of wine before meals, but she still nibbles on chocolate.

PROJECTS

13th Oil Refinery of India

THE 13th oil refinery of India, set up by the Madras Refineries Limited, was dedicated to the nation on February 15, 1995. The Rs 159-crore refinery is situated at Panan-

gudi in Tamil Nadu. It has a capacity to refine 5 million tonne of crude from the nearby oil wells in the Cauvery basin. The refinery has been commissioned in a record 30-month period.

"Paperless trading" in three metros soon

ELECTRONIC Data Interchange (EDI) facility, known as paperless trading, will very soon be available to exporters and importers in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. An EDI pilot project is already operational in Delhi since January 25, 1995.

EDI handles formatted data enabling companies worldwide to communicate using computers. It facilitates transfer of invoices, purchase orders, shipping instructions, contractual information, payments and clearances. EDI reduces paper work, increases efficiency, avoids manual mistakes, promotes closer links between traders and authorities and ensures timely delivery.

Provision of EDI facility in the country has assumed urgency since all the developed countries, as well as countries in South-East Asia, have already switched-over to paperless trading. Very soon, countries not conforming to EDI might lose out on international trade opportunities.

RESEARCH

Geneplasm bank in sugarcane research

THE sugarcane breeding institute in Coimbatore figures among notable research institutes of the world today, for not only its research work but for housing a germplasm bank, one of only two of its kind in the world. This unique bank has a collection of exotic and indigenous germplasm of cultivated and wild strains, important for crop improvement.

A decision to establish a world sugarcane gene bank, duplicating the original collection at Canal Point in the US, was taken at the ninth meeting of the International Society of Sugarcane Technologists, in 1956, and the Coimbatore Institute was selected for the outstanding work done by Indian scientists in explora-

tion and collection of wild sugarcane germplasm. The world collection of sugarcane germplasm, maintained by the United States department of agriculture, was immediately airlifted to Coimbatore for establishment of the second world germplasm bank.

Subsequently, in 1962, the institute established its research institute at Kannur (Cannanore) in Kerala to house the germplasm collection. Kannur was selected since the collection could be maintained in isolation at almost field quarantine conditions. It has since been expanded into a full-fledged world germplasm collection centre and acclaimed for its over 3,300 samples.

In achieving its objective of expanding the collection, evaluating them and evolving varieties suitable for various agro-climatic regions of the country, the bank propagates the samples every year and screens them for various characters to select the best.

Fluoride toothpastes harmful, say experts

ACCORDING to the consultants at the Indian Journal of Clinical Practice (IJCP) naturally high fluoride levels in India's drinking water renders further addition in toothpastes superfluous for adults and harmful for children. Poorer children who suffer from malnutrition but use fluoridated toothpaste are particularly prone to the toxic effects of fluorides.

A small amount of fluorides helps prevent dental caries but excessive ingestion damages the teeth and bones and has also been linked to lowered kidney function, thyroid problems and retarded growth. In many countries, not only toothpastes, but water supplies are also fluoridated to make up for environmental deficiencies.

The Indian Government now plans to amend the Drugs and Cosmetics Act to make it compulsory for manufacturers to print warning that children should not use toothpastes that do not meet fluoride specifications appropriate to this country.

Fluorosis, the disease caused due to more than normal presence of fluoride in the body, is typified by chalky white patches on the teeth with streaks of brown or even black pigment, and in severe cases, there is pitting and corrosion.

Space radar helps to probe Cambodian ruins

A radar aimed from space is helping probe the mysteries of ancient Cambodian ruins, that are home to the legendary temples of Angkor.

The World Monuments Fund, a New York-based non-profit organization that works to conserve historically important structures, is involved with groups from 11 other nations in exploring Angkor, a complex of more than 60 temples that was the spiritual centre for the Khmer people for 800 years beginning in A.D. 802.

Until recently, researchers studying the ruins of Cambodia's ancient city of Angkor had been hindered by thick rainforests. But, data gathered by a space radar system developed at NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL) in Pasadena, California, in January, 1995, gave researchers images of the site that include what may be evidence of a previously undiscovered settlement.

JPL developed the radar laboratory for gathering data useful to various fields, including ecology, oceanography and geology. It has two systems, the space-borne imaging radar-C and the X-band synthetic aperture radar.

After examining the radar images, researchers discovered what may be evidence of a previously unnoticed area to the north of the temple complex, which is believed to have been Angkor's royal and religious centre.

SPACE RESEARCH

UN to set-up space science centre in India

THE United Nations has decided to establish the prestigious Centre for Space Science and Technology Education and Research at the Indian

Institute of Remote Sensing There is also a proposal to open three more regional centres in Latin America, West Asia and Asia-Pacific regions.

India managed to convince UN to open the regional centre in India despite stiff opposition from China.

India signs ten-year space pact

INDIA'S Antrix Corporation Limited, commercial arm of the Indian Department of Space, has signed a 10-year agreement with the Earth Observation Satellite, an American company, popularly known as Eosat, which will yield over a billion dollars in commercial revenue for the world-wide remote sensing industry. It will also create new business opportunities for the remote-sensing industry.

The Indian Space Department's dedicated programme of earth monitoring through ten satellites in 10 years is expected to make India a world leader in providing earth observation satellites.

Dr K. Kasturirangan, Chairman of both Antrix and the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO), said "India's remote-sensing programme differs from those of other nations because we design the satellites both to address commercial needs and to support our national efforts for sustainable development. Our long-term commitment to the IRS (Indian Remote Sensing) programme builds on our technical capability and assures users of quality earth observation data."

Under the agreement, Eosat will be the exclusive worldwide marketing agent for the earth observation data generated by the IRS satellites, two of which are already operating. The data will be sold commercially through the Eosat's international data distribution network. The information from the IRS satellite is used for natural resource applications such as geology; forest mapping, environmental planning, crop monitoring and regional planning.

Eosat's ground station at Nor-

man, Oklahoma, is the first outside India to receive IRS data. Eosat has been collecting data from IRS-1B since June 1994 and will soon be collecting data from IRS-2B, which was launched in October 1994.

Discovery trip to prepare for space docking with Mir

THE US space-shuttle *Discovery* was launched on February 3, 1995 towards a planned rendezvous with Russia's Mir space station. The space-shuttle also carried the world's first female spaceship pilot and a Russian cosmonaut Vladimir Titov.

Discovery and Mir participated in a 400-km high orbital ballet in which both came as close as 12 and 14 metres from each other. It was a spectacle. Two 100-ton spaceships flying only 12 metres apart at a speed of 28,000 kph.

The rendezvous helped the astronauts to prepare for the proposed docking of the space shuttle Atlantis and the Mir space station in June 1995. This was the first US-Russian joint mission in 20 years.

UN

UN begins 50th year celebrations

THE 50th anniversary celebrations were kicked-off by Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali on February 2, 1995. The anniversary came as the world body faces increasing criticism, particularly in the US, for inefficiency and waste.

Dr Boutros-Ghali said that since its creation, the UN had carried-out 35 peace-keeping missions and helped negotiate more than 100 peaceful settlements of conflicts. But he added that the UN can only survive with the continued support of its member-States. "This year is not only a time for celebration. It is also a time for reflection and for renewal", he added.

The US Ambassador presented the world body with the original charter that established the UN in 1945. The charter is housed in the National Archives in Washington but will be displayed at the UN for the year.

Radio paging: Changing the way people communicate

COMMUNICATIONS has taken a new turn in India with All India Radio (AIR) launching country's first Radio Data Servicing (RDS) pagers in seventeen selected cities. Paging service has also been started by several private operators in several major cities of India.

A one-way communication, paging is useful for people on the move who have to be in constant touch with headquarters.

All that a calling party has to do is ring up a paging operator in the city. The message is then formatted, encoded and transmitted to be picked up by the individual's pager.

At the receiving end a beep or a vibrating signal alerts the user to a message of a maximum of 80 characters flashed on the LCD screen of his pager.

Customers are charged much like telephone services but in the reverse order, where the caller does not pay but the person with the pager does.

Device to detect forgery in 2 seconds

A new system to detect signature forgery and similar fraud in two seconds has been launched. The world-leading electronic signature verification system, that has just completed successful trials in Britain, uses neural network technology to detect forgeries with 95 per cent accuracy within two seconds. The system has been developed by the neural computing specialists from the technology arm of the UK Atomic Energy Authority (AEA).

Use of neural network technology means that a computer learns like a human brain by constructing a neural network of its experiences. These packages learn to recognise the unique characteristics of a person's signature for comparison on future signing occasions. The system's countermatch package provides a secure, unbiased, automated way of checking signatures as they are being written, eliminating the risk of human error.

SPORTS

ATHLETICS

13th Rath Indian Open Marathon

TWENTY-nine-year-old Pune based army athlete, Keshav Singh took the men's crown clocking 2:22.33. He had won the Rath marathon in 1993 also.

In the women's section 25-year-old Ladakhi woman, Rigzen Angmo won the race with a timing of 2:49.08. She had earlier won the Kathmandu marathon in early February, 1995

Inter-State meet

DELHI won the overall championship with 122 points. Karnataka (114) and Tamil Nadu (105) finished second and third respectively. The team championship in men's section was won by Delhi with 81 points. The women's team title was won by Karnataka with 71 points.

Rajesh Bhardwaj of Delhi was adjudged the best athlete in the men's section while Solaimathi of Tamil Nadu emerged as the best woman athlete

The championship was held at Bangalore.

BOXING

14th YMCA International Championship

INDIA lifted the Aspy Adjanja Trophy, bagging 25 points, as the mighty Kazakhstan came a close second, followed by Turkmenistan. The trophy has been introduced in the memory of Aspy Adjanja, former Indian Amateur Boxing Federation President

CRICKET

Centenary series limited-over tournament

AUSTRALIA scored a comprehensive six-wicket victory over New

Zealand to win the Centenary series limited-over tournament. The tournament was held to celebrate centenary of the Board of Cricket Control of New Zealand.

India and South Africa were the other participating countries

In the women's section India's women cricketers made history by winning an international tournament for the first time, and that too on their debut India beat New Zealand by 29 runs in the final. Australia was the third participating country

Hazare Trophy

NORTH Zone won the Vijay Hazare Under-16 Cricket title when they beat East Zone by six wickets in their concluding league match

Ashes Series

AUSTRALIA wrapped-up the five-Test series 3-1 when they defeated England by 329 runs in the fifth and final Test played at Perth.

Zimbabwe-Pakistan Test Series

PAKISTAN beat Zimbabwe by 99 runs in the third and deciding Test to win the series 2-1. Zimbabwe had earlier won the first Test and lost the second.

India-A-England-A Test Series

ENGLAND-A made a clean sweep when they defeated India by one wicket in the third and final Test at Mohali, Punjab. Earlier England-A had won the Test matches played at Bangalore and Calcutta.

FOOTBALL

51st Santosh Trophy

BENGAL defeated six-time champions Punjab, 2-1 in extra time, to win the 51st Santosh Trophy na-

tional football championship. The championship was held at Madras.

This was Bengal's 25th triumph in their 35th final

HOCKEY

Sahara India Indira Gandhi Gold Cup

INDIA were swept away by South Korea 3-1 in the final India showed all the skills but lacked the inventiveness to score This was the third time in last two years that South Korea defeated India.

The championship was held in New Delhi.

TENNIS

National Hardcourt Championship

TOP-seed Prahlad Srinath allied from a set down to win the men's singles title. In the finals he defeated K.G. Ramesh of Railways to become the first player from Karnataka to win the title

In the women's singles final Nirupama Vaidyanathan of Tamil Nadu justified her top billing when she easily defeated unseeded Jahanvi Parekh of Maharashtra.

The championship was held at Bangalore.

Davis Cup qualifying round match

India-Hong Kong: India moved into the second round of the Group-I Asia-Oceania Zone when they defeated Hong Kong 4-1.

Shriram Open Tournament

VIKRANT Chadha lifted the men's singles title when he defeated K.G. Ramesh. The tournament was held at New Delhi.

Quantitative Aptitude

1. The length and breadth of a field are in the ratio 5 : 3. If its area is 375 m^2 , the perimeter of the field (in meters) is:

- (a) 50 (b) 60 (c) 80 (d) 90

2. The adjacent sides of a parallelogram measure 20 m and 16 m. If the distance between the longer sides is 8 m, then the distance between the shorter sides (in meters) is:

- (a) 5 (b) 10 (c) 12 (d) 20

3. ABCD is a given trapezium. The sides AB, BC, CD and DA measure 77 cm, 25 cm, 60 cm and 26 cm respectively. DE is drawn parallel to CB meeting AB at E. The area of the triangle DAE (in cm^2) is:

- (a) 200 (b) 202 (c) 204 (d) 206

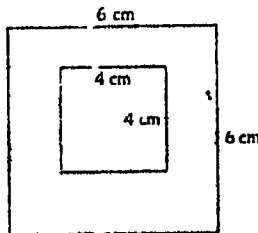
4. If the diameter of a circle is 14 cm, then its area (in cm^2) would be:

- (a) 616 (b) 154 (c) 49 (d) 28

5. An equilateral triangle is inscribed in a circle. If a side of the triangle is 12 cm, then the area of the circle is equal to:

- (a) $48\pi \text{ sq. cm}$ (b) $36\pi \text{ sq. cm}$
(c) $24\pi \text{ sq. cm}$ (d) $16\pi \text{ sq. cm}$

6. The area (in cm^2) of the shaded portion in the given figure is:



- (a) 16 (b) 20 (c) 24 (d) 36

7. If four isosceles right angled triangles of side 5 m are removed from the corners of a rectangular plot $20 \text{ m} \times 10 \text{ m}$, then the area of the remaining portion (in m^2) is:

- (a) 156.0 (b) 156.5 (c) 150.0 (d) 150.6

8. The measurements in a field book are recorded as under:

	To B	
	500	
	300	To D ...
To C 100	100	
	From A	

The reading to D is missing in the field book. But the area of this field is mentioned as $40,000 \text{ m}^2$. Then the

missing value (in m) should be:

- (a) 60 (b) 50 (c) 40 (d) 30

9. If a $20 \text{ m} \times 20 \text{ m}$ hall is such that the sum of the areas of the floor and roof is equal to that of the four walls, then the volume of the hall (in m^3) is:

- (a) 2400 (b) 3200 (c) 4000 (d) 4800

10. The volume of a cube with surface area 384 cm^2 , is:

- (a) 216 cm^3 (b) 256 cm^3 (c) 484 cm^3 (d) 512 cm^3

11. If the length, breadth and height of a cuboid are 5 cm, 4 cm and 3 cm respectively, then the total surface area of the cuboid (in cm^2) is:

- (a) 60 (b) 94 (c) 120 (d) 240

12. If the areas of faces of a rectangular block are in the ratio 2 : 3 : 4 and its volume is 9000 cm^3 , then the length of the shortest side (in cm) is:

- (a) 30 (b) 20 (c) 15 (d) 10

13. If the height of two cones are in the ratio of 1 : 4 and the radii of their bases are in the ratio 4 : 1, then the ratio of their volumes is:

- (a) 1 : 2 (b) 2 : 3 (c) 3 : 4 (d) 4 : 1

14. The diameter of two cones are equal and their slant heights are in the ratio 5 : 4. If the curved surface of the smaller cone is 200 cm^2 , then the curved surface of the bigger cone (in cm^2) is:

- (a) 200 (b) 250 (c) 400 (d) 500

15. An edge of a cube measures 10 cm. If a largest possible right circular cone is cut out of this cube, then the volume of the cone (in cm^3) is:

- (a) 260 (b) 260.9 (c) 261.9 (d) 262.7

16. If the radius of the base and the height of a right circular cone are increased by 20%, then the percentage increase in volume is approximately:

- (a) 60 (b) 68 (c) 73 (d) 78

17. The ratio between the volume of a sphere and the volume of the circumscribing right cylinder is:

- (a) 2 : 1 (b) 1 : 1 (c) 2 : 3 (d) 1 : 2

18. If the radius of a sphere is doubled, then the percentage increase in the surface area will be:

- (a) 100 (b) 200 (c) 300 (d) 400

19. The diameter (in cm) of the sphere of surface area 154 sq. cm is:

- (a) 28 (b) 21 (c) 14 (d) 7

20. A solid metal ball of radius 8 cm is melted and cast into smaller balls each of radius 2 cm. The number of such balls is:

- (a) 8 (b) 16 (c) 32 (d) 64

21. The value of the expression

$$16x^2 + 24x + 9 \text{ for}$$

$$x = -\frac{3}{4} \text{ is:}$$

- (a) 2 (b) 1 (c) 0 (d) -1

22. If any two irrational numbers are added, then which one of the following statements is true?

- (a) The sum is always an integer
(b) The sum is always an irrational number
(c) The sum may be a rational or an irrational number
(d) The sum is always a rational number

23. If one of the two factors of an expression which is a difference of two cubes is given by $x^4 + x^2y + y^2$, then the other factor would be:

- (a) $x + y$ (b) $x - y$ (c) $x^2 + y$ (d) $x^2 - y$

24. The prime factors of 2310 are:

- (a) 2, 3, 4, 7, 11 (b) 2, 4, 5, 7, 11
(c) 2, 3, 5, 7, 11 (d) none of the above

25. Which one of the following is *not* a factor of $x^3 - 6x^2 + 11x - 6$?

- (a) $(x - 1)$ (b) $(x - 2)$ (c) $(x - 3)$ (d) $(x - 4)$

26. Let

$f(x) = a_0x^n + a_1x^{n-1} + a_2x^{n-2} + \dots + a_{n-1}x + a_n$ where a_0, a_1, \dots are constants. If $f(x)$ is divided by $(ax + b)$, then the remainder is:

- (a) $f(\frac{b}{a})$ (b) $f(-\frac{b}{a})$ (c) $f(\frac{a}{b})$ (d) $f(-\frac{a}{b})$

27. The least common multiple of

$p(x) = (x + 2)^2(x - 2)$ and $q(x) = x^2 - 4x - 12$ is:

- (a) $(x + 2)(x - 2)$ (b) $(x + 2)(x - 2)(x - 6)$
(c) $(x + 2)(x - 2)^2$ (d) $(x + 2)^2(x - 2)(x - 6)$

28. The H.C.F. of $x^2 - xy - 2y^2$ and $2x^2 - xy - 3y^2$ is:

- (a) $(x + y)$ (b) $(x - y)$ (c) $(2x - 3y)$
(d) none of the above

29. If $(x + 3)(x + 4)(x + 5) = x(x - 2)^2 + 16x^2 - 26$, then:

- (a) $x = -2$ (b) $x = 2$ (c) $x = 3$ (d) $x = 4$

30. The expression

$$\frac{(x-1)(x-2)(x^2-9x+14)}{(x-7)(x^2-3x+2)}$$

simplifies to:

- (a) $(x - 1)$ (b) $(x - 2)$ (c) $(x - 7)$ (d) $\frac{1}{(x - 7)}$

31. The system of equations

$$3x + y - 1 = 0$$

$$6x + 2y - 2 = 0$$

- (a) has $x = 1$ and $y = 2$ as a solution
(b) has $x = -1$ and $y = -2$ as a solution
(c) does not have a solution
(d) has infinitely many solutions

32. Solution of the simultaneous linear equations

$$\frac{2x}{3} - \frac{y}{2} = -\frac{1}{6}$$

$$\frac{x}{2} + \frac{2y}{3} = 3 \text{ is:}$$

- (a) $x = 2, y = -3$ (b) $x = -2, y = 3$
(c) $x = 2, y = 3$ (d) $x = -2, y = -3$

33. The ages of two persons differ by 20 years. 5 years ago, the elder one was 5 times as old as the younger one. Their ages are:

- (a) 30 years, 10 years (b) 25 years, 5 years
(c) 29 years, 9 years (d) 50 years, 30 years

34. A number consists of two digits whose sum is 15. If 9 is added to the number, then the digits change their places. The number is:

- (a) 69 (b) 78 (c) 87 (d) 96

35. The solution set of the simultaneous linear equations

$$4x - 3y = 7$$

$$7x + 5y = 2$$

is:

- (a) $\{(1, 1)\}$ (b) $\{(-1, 1)\}$
(c) $\{(-1, -1)\}$ (d) $\{(1, -1)\}$

36. The values of x and y , that simultaneously satisfy the equations $2x + 3y = 5$ and $7x - 4y = 3$ are:

- (a) 0, 1 (b) 1, 0 (c) -1, 1 (d) 1, 1

37. If the equations $2x^2 - 7x + 3 = 0$ and $4x^2 + ax - 3 = 0$ have common root, then the values of 'a' are:

- (a) -11 or 4 (b) -11 or -4
(c) 11 or -4 (d) 11 or 4

38. If the sum of the roots of a quadratic equation is 6 and the product of the roots is also 6, then the equation is:

- (a) $x^2 - 6x + 6 = 0$ (b) $x^2 + 6x - 6 = 0$
(c) $x^2 - 6x - 6 = 0$ (d) $x^2 + 6x + 6 = 0$

39. If α and β be the roots of the quadratic equation $x^2 - 6x + 6 = 0$

then the value of $\alpha^2 + \beta^2$ is:

- (a) 36 (b) 24 (c) 12 (d) 6

40. If $a^x = b^y = c^z$ and $b^2 = ca$, then y equals:

- (a) $\frac{xz}{x+z}$ (b) $\frac{xz}{2(x-z)}$

- (c) $\frac{xz}{2(z-x)}$ (d) $\frac{2xz}{x+z}$

41. If $x = y^a$, $y = z^b$ and $z = x^c$, then the value of abc is:

- (a) 4 (b) 3 (c) 2 (d) 1

42. The expression $x^{a(b-c)} \cdot x^{b(c-a)} \cdot x^{c(a-b)}$ simplifies to:

- (a) -1 (b) 0 (c) 1 (d) 2

43. If A is the set of all integral multiples of 3 and B is the set of all integral multiples of 5, then $A \cap B$ is the set of all integral multiples of:

- (a) 3 + 5 (b) 5 - 3 (c) gcd(3, 5)
(d) LCM(3, 5)

44. Consider the following statements:

- Any set A is comparable with itself.
- $\{0\}$ is a singleton set.
- $\{\emptyset\}$ is an empty set.

Of these statements:

- (a) 1 and 2 are correct (b) 1 and 3 are correct
(c) 2 and 3 are correct (d) 1, 2 and 3 are correct

45. Consider the following statements:

If P' denotes the complement of the set P, then

- $(A \cap B)' = A' \cap B'$
- $(A \cup B)' = A' \cup B'$
- $(A - B)' = A' - B'$

Of these statements:

- (a) none is true (b) only one is true

- (c) two of them are true (d) all are true

46 An angle which is greater than 180° but less than 360° is called a/an

- (a) reflex angle (b) right angle
(c) obtuse angle (d) acute angle

47 Which one of the following statements is false?

- (a) A line segment can be produced to any desired length
(b) Through a given point only one straight line can be drawn
(c) Through two given points it is possible to draw one and only one, straight line

(d) Two straight lines can intersect in only one point

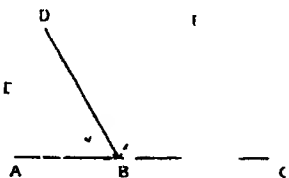
48 Each angle of a regular pentagon will be

- (a) 72° (b) 90° (c) 108° (d) 120°

49 A rectangular box is open on one side. The number of pairs of parallel planes of such a box is

- (a) three (b) five (c) two (d) six

50 ABC is a straight line in the given figure. If EB bisects the angle ABD and FB bisects the angle CBI, then



- (a) $EB \perp BF$ (b) $FB \perp BC$
(c) $BD \perp BF$ (d) none of the above

51 Each internal angle of a regular hexagon is

- (a) 60° (b) 120° (c) 108° (d) 90°

52 If the arms of one angle are respectively parallel to the arms of another angle, then the two angles are

- (a) neither equal nor supplementary
(b) not equal but supplementary
(c) equal but not supplementary
(d) either equal or supplementary

53 If AB and CD are two parallel straight lines and EF is a transversal which cuts AB at P and CD at Q, then the angles APQ and PQD are called

- (a) corresponding angles
(b) alternate angles
(c) interior opposite angles
(d) adjacent angles

54 If ABC is a triangle, right angled at B and M, N are midpoints of AB and BC, then $4(AN^2 + CM^2)$ is equal to

- (a) $4AC^2$ (b) $5AC^2$ (c) $\frac{5}{4}AC^2$ (d) $6AC^2$

55. If ABC is an equilateral triangle and AD is perpendicular to BC, then AD^2 is equal to:

- (a) $\frac{3}{2}DC^2$ (b) $2DC^2$ (c) $3DC^2$ (d) $4DC^2$

56. Consider the following statements:

Two right triangles are congruent if

1. the hypotenuse of one triangle is equal to the hypotenuse of the other

2 a side of one triangle is equal to the corresponding side of the other triangle

3 sides of the triangles are equal

4 the angle of the triangles are equal

Of these statements

- (a) 1 and 2 are correct (b) 2 and 3 are correct
(c) 1 and 3 are correct (d) only 4 is correct

57 The point in the plane of a triangle which is at equal perpendicular distance from the sides of the triangle is its

- (a) incentre (b) circumcentre
(c) orthocentre (d) centroid

58 If X is any point within a square ABCD and a square XYZ is drawn on AX, then which one of the following relations does not hold good?

- (a) $\triangle ABX$ is not congruent to $\triangle DZA$
(b) $\angle BAX = \angle DAZ$
(c) $BX \sim DZ$ (d) $\angle ABX = \angle ADZ$

59 If D is such a point on the side MN of $\triangle LMN$ that

$$\frac{LM}{LN} = \frac{MD}{DN}$$

then LD must be a/an

- (a) median of $\triangle LMN$ (b) bisector of $\angle MLN$
(c) altitude of $\triangle LMN$ (d) none of the above

60 If $\triangle ABC$ and $\triangle DEF$ are so related that

$$\frac{AB}{DE} = \frac{BC}{DF} = \frac{CA}{EF}$$

then which one of the following is true?

- (a) $\angle A = \angle E$ and $\angle B = \angle D$
(b) $\angle C = \angle F$ and $\angle A = \angle D$
(c) $\angle B = \angle F$ and $\angle C = \angle D$
(d) $\angle A = \angle F$ and $\angle B = \angle D$

61 The medians of a triangle pass through the same point which divides each of the medians in the ratio

- (a) 2 : 1 (b) 1 : 3 (c) 2 : 3 (d) 3 : 2

62 If D, E and F are respectively the mid-points of the sides BC, CA and AB of $\triangle ABC$, then the orthocentre of triangle DEF is the

- (a) orthocentre of $\triangle ABC$ (b) centroid of $\triangle ABC$
(c) circumcentre of $\triangle ABC$ (d) incentre of $\triangle ABC$

63 If the diagonals of a rhombus are 18 cm and 24 cm, then its side (in cm) is

- (a) 9 (b) 12 (c) 15 (d) 18

64 If a rectangle and a parallelogram are equal in area and have the same base and are on the same side of the base, then the ratio of

$$\frac{\text{perimeter of the parallelogram}}{\text{perimeter of the rectangle}}$$
 is

- (a) equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ (b) less than 1
(c) equal to 1 (d) greater than 1

65 Which one of the following statements is correct for a square?

- (a) Diagonals are equal and bisect each other at right angles
(b) Diagonals are unequal and do not bisect each other

- (c) Diagonals are equal and do not bisect each other
 (d) Diagonals are unequal and bisect each other at right angles

66. ABCD is a quadrilateral in which $\angle A = 70^\circ$, $\angle B = 90^\circ$ and $\angle C = 100^\circ$. How many points P in the plane of the quadrilateral are there such that P is equidistant from its vertices?

- (a) None (b) 1 (c) 2 (d) 3

67. If ABCD is a cyclic quadrilateral in which $\angle DAC = 27^\circ$, $\angle DBA = 50^\circ$ and $\angle ADB = 33^\circ$, then $\angle CAB$ is equal to:

- (a) 50° (b) 57° (c) 63° (d) 70°

68. Let ABEC be a cyclic quadrilateral and AB be its diameter. AE and BC intersect each other at O. If $\angle CBE = 25^\circ$ and $\angle BCE = 20^\circ$ then the value of $\angle AOC$ is:

- (a) 20° (b) 25° (c) 45° (d) 65°

69. Consider a point which moves such that its distances from two given points A and B are equal. Then the locus of the point P is:

- (a) a circle with centre at A
 (b) a circle with centre at B
 (c) a straight line passing through either A or B
 (d) a straight line which is the right bisector of AB

70. If a point P moves such that the sum of the squares of its distances from two fixed points A and B is a constant, then the locus of P is:

- (a) a straight line (b) a circle
 (c) the perpendicular bisector of AB
 (d) an arbitrary curve

71. The value of $\sin \frac{\pi}{6} + \cos \frac{\pi}{3} - \tan^3 \frac{\pi}{4}$ is:

- (a) 1 (b) 0 (c) -1 (d) $-\sqrt{2}$

72. If $\sin \theta = \frac{1}{2}$ and $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$, then θ is equal to:

- (a) $\frac{\pi}{6}$, $\frac{2\pi}{3}$ (b) $\frac{\pi}{6}$, $\frac{5\pi}{6}$
 (c) $\frac{\pi}{3}$, $\frac{5\pi}{6}$ (d) none of the above

73. If $\tan \theta = \frac{3}{4}$ and $0 < \theta < 90^\circ$, then the value of $\sin \theta \cos \theta$ is:

- (a) $\frac{3}{5}$ (b) $\frac{4}{5}$ (c) $\frac{12}{25}$ (d) $\frac{16}{25}$

74. The value of $\cot (240^\circ)$ is:

- (a) $\sqrt{3}$ (b) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ (c) $-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ (d) $-\sqrt{3}$

75. If $\alpha = \frac{11\pi}{4}$, then the value of $(\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha)$ is:

- (a) 0 (b) 1 (c) 2 (d) -2

76. The value of:

$\sin^2 45^\circ \cdot \cos^2 45^\circ + \sin^2 60^\circ \cdot \cos^2 60^\circ$ is:

- (a) $\frac{1}{16}$ (b) $\frac{5}{16}$ (c) $\frac{7}{16}$ (d) 1

77. The value of

$\frac{4}{3} \cot^2 \frac{\pi}{6} + 3 \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{3} - 2 \operatorname{cosec}^2 \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{3}{4} \tan^2 \frac{\pi}{6}$ is:

- (a) $\frac{3}{10}$ (b) 3 (c) $\frac{10}{3}$ (d) 10

78. If $\cos \theta$ is negative and $\cot \theta$ is positive, then the quadrant in which θ lies is:

- (a) first (b) second (c) third (d) fourth

79. If $\tan \theta = -1$ and $\frac{\pi}{2} < \theta < \pi$, then the value of $\sec \theta$ is:

- (a) $-\sqrt{2}$ (b) -1 (c) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ (d) $\sqrt{2}$

80. $(\tan A + \cot A)$ is equal to:

- (a) $2 \operatorname{cosec} 2A$ (b) $2 \sec A$
 (c) $2 \sec 2A$ (d) $2 \operatorname{cosec} A$

81. If $\tan A = \frac{12}{5}$, then which one of the following is true?

- (a) $\sin A = \frac{12}{7}$, $\cos A = \frac{5}{7}$
 (b) $\sin A = \frac{12}{13}$, $\cos A = \frac{5}{13}$
 (c) $\sin A = \frac{4}{5}$, $\cos A = \frac{12}{11}$
 (d) $\sin A = \frac{1}{5}$, $\cos A = \frac{1}{12}$

82. If $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = r^2$, where $x = r \cos A \sin B$, $y = r \sin A \sin B$, then z has one of the following values:

- (a) $r \sin B$ (b) $r \cos B$
 (c) $r \tan A \cos B$ (d) $r \tan A \tan B$

83. The expression

$$\frac{\cos 17^\circ + \sin 17^\circ}{\cos 17^\circ \sin 17^\circ}$$

simplifies to:

- (a) $\tan 17^\circ$ (b) $\tan 34^\circ$
 (c) $\tan 62^\circ$ (d) $\tan 73^\circ$

84. If $\alpha = \cos^4 \theta - \cos^2 \theta$, then which one of the following is true?

- (a) $0 \leq \alpha \leq 1$ (b) $-1 \leq \alpha \leq 1$
 (c) $-\frac{1}{4} \leq \alpha \leq 0$ (d) $0 \leq \alpha \leq \frac{1}{2}$

85. If $\tan 62^\circ = \frac{p}{q}$, then the value of $\tan 28^\circ$ is:

- (a) $\frac{q}{p}$ (b) $\frac{p}{q}$ (c) $\frac{2p}{q}$ (d) $\frac{p}{2q}$

86. If the angle of elevation of an electric bulb on a tower is 45° when observed from the ground at a distance of 45 meters from the foot of the tower, then the height of the tower (in meters) is:

- (a) 40 (b) 45 (c) 60 (d) $45\sqrt{3}$

87. If a vertical pole 6 meters high has a shadow of length $2\sqrt{3}$ meters, then the angle of elevation of sun is:

- (a) 30° (b) 45° (c) 60° (d) 75°

88. If the angle of elevation of a tower from two points distant a and b ($a > b$) from its foot and in the same straight line from it are 30° and 60° , then the height of the tower is:

- (a) $\sqrt{a+b}$ (b) \sqrt{ab} (c) $\sqrt{a-b}$ (d) $\sqrt{\frac{a}{b}}$

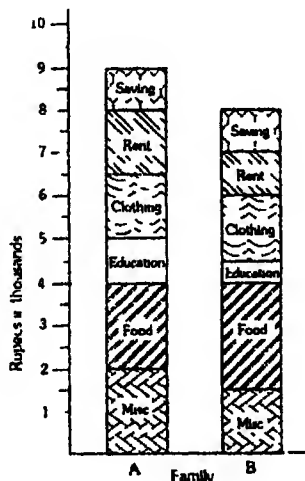
89. From the top of a pillar of height 20 meters the angles of elevation and depression of the top and bottom of another pillar are 30° and 45° respectively. The height of the second pillar (in meters) is:

- (a) $\frac{20}{\sqrt{3}}(\sqrt{3}-1)$ (b) 10
(c) $10\sqrt{3}$ (d) $\frac{20}{\sqrt{3}}(\sqrt{3}+1)$

90. The age of a set of people is tabulated in the form of a frequency distribution. Which one of the following increases with the increase in the width of the class interval?

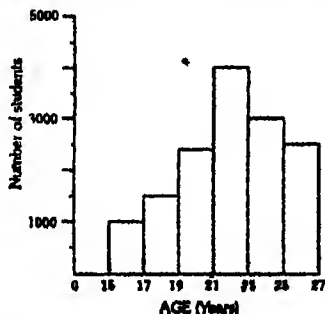
- (a) Total number of classes (b) Total frequency
(c) Accuracy of computed statistics
(d) Frequency within a class

91. The given bar chart shows the monthly expenditure and savings of two families A and B. The difference in food expenditure of the two families is:



- (a) Rs 1000 (b) Rs 800 (c) Rs 750 (d) Rs 500

92. The given histogram shows the strength of students age-wise in a degree college. The strength of the students between the age 21 to 23 years is:



- (a) 3,500 (b) 4,000 (c) 4,200 (d) 4,500

93. The mean deviation of the following distribution is:

x	10	11	12	13	14
f	3	12	18	12	3

- (a) 12 (b) 0.75 (c) 1.25 (d) 26

94. The mode of the given distribution is:

Weight (in kg):	40	43	46	49	52	55
Number of children:	5	8	16	9	7	3

- (a) 40 (b) 46
(c) 55 (d) None of the above

95. The standard deviation for the data:

7, 9, 11, 13, 15 is:

- (a) 2.4 (b) 2.5 (c) 2.7 (d) 2.8

96. Which one of the following is irrational?

- (a) $\sqrt{\frac{4}{9}}$ (b) $\frac{4}{5}$ (c) $\sqrt{7}$ (d) $\sqrt{81}$

97. The reciprocal of the sum of reciprocals of the numbers $\frac{3}{5}$ and $\frac{7}{3}$ is:

- (a) $\frac{1}{42}$ (b) $\frac{21}{44}$ (c) $\frac{4}{5}$ (d) $\frac{36}{55}$

98. If A is real and

$$1 + A + A^2 + A^3 = 40, \text{ then}$$

A is equal to:

- (a) -3 (b) -1 (c) 1 (d) 3

99. The sum of a number and its reciprocal is thrice the difference of the number and its reciprocal. The number is:

- (a) $\pm\sqrt{2}$ (b) $\pm\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ (c) $\pm\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ (d) $\pm\sqrt{3}$

100. Square root of $\frac{.081}{.0064} \times \frac{.484}{6.25}$ is:

- (a) 9.9 (b) 0.9 (c) 0.99 (d) 0.099

101. The value of $0.\dot{8} + 0.41\dot{4}$ equals:

- (a) 1.3029 (b) 1.3038 (c) 1.3028 (d) 1.3028

102. If 20 persons can do a piece of work in 7 days, then the number of persons required to complete the work in 28 days, is:

- (a) $\frac{20 \times 28}{7}$ (b) $\frac{20 \times 7}{28}$
(c) $\frac{7 \times 28}{20}$ (d) None of the above

103. If a train 110 meters long passes a telegraph pole in 3 seconds, then the time taken (in seconds) by it to cross a railway platform 165 meters long, is:

- (a) 3 (b) 4 (c) 5 (d) 7.5

104. 40 men can build a wall 20 m high in 15 days. The number of men required to build a similar wall 25 m high in 6 days, will be:

- (a) 100 (b) 125 (c) 150 (d) 200

105. Pipe A can fill a tank in 4 hours and pipe B can empty it in 6 hours. If both of them are opened at the same time when the tank is empty, then number of hours required to fill the tank will be:

- (a) 6 (b) 8 (c) 10 (d) 12

106. A man spent 20% of his monthly earning on house rent. Out of the balance he spent 75% on the other house expenses. If he had a balance of Rs 250 at the end of the month, the monthly earning of the individual (in Rupees) is:

- (a) 1000 (b) 1250 (c) 1500 (d) 2500

107. A man loses Rs 20 by selling a toy for Rs 3 per piece and gains Rs 30 by selling the same piece at Rs 3.25 per piece. The number of pieces sold by the man is

- (a) 100 (b) 120 (c) 200 (d) 300

108. Consider the following statements:

If a sum of money is loaned at simple interest, then the

1. money gets doubled in five years if the rate of interest is $16\frac{2}{3}\%$.
2. money gets doubled in five years if the rate of interest is 20%
3. money becomes four times in ten years if it gets doubled in five years

Of these statements:

- (a) 1 and 3 are correct
(b) 3 alone is correct
(c) 2 alone is correct
(d) 2 and 3 are correct

109. How much should a person lend at simple rate of interest of 5% in order to have Rs 645 at the end of $1\frac{1}{2}$ years?

- (a) Rs 580 (b) Rs 600 (c) Rs 610 (d) Rs 620

110. The difference between simple and compound interest compounded yearly at the rate of 4% in a two-year period on a certain amount of money is Re 1. The amount of money is:

- (a) Rs 450 (b) Rs 575 (c) Rs 600 (d) Rs 625

111. If the work done by $(x-1)$ men in $(x+1)$ days is to the work done by $(x+2)$ men in $(x-1)$ days are in the ratio of 9 : 10, then x is equal to

- (a) 5 (b) 6 (c) 7 (d) 8

112. Two persons P and Q start a business together. P invests Rs 8,000. P and Q share the profit as Rs 360 and Rs 450 respectively. The investment of Q (in Rs) is:

- (a) 9,000 (b) 10,000 (c) 12,000 (d) 15,000

113. If the radius of the circle in a plane is increased three times, then the area of the circle will be increased:

- (a) 2 times (b) 3 times (c) 6 times (d) 9 times

114. The square root of $7 + 2\sqrt{10}$ is:

- (a) $\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{2}$ (b) $\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{4}$
(c) $\sqrt{6} + 1$ (d) $2 + \sqrt{5}$

115. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List I (n is a positive integer)	List II (Remainder after division by 11)
A. $n+1$	1. 2
B. $n+4$	2. 4
C. $n+6$	3. 0

D. $n+8$

4. 8

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	4	3	1	2
(b)	3	4	1	2
(c)	4	1	3	2
(d)	1	2	3	4

116. Three is a factor of any number if the sum of its digits is divisible by:

- (a) 3 (b) 4 (c) 5 (d) 7

117. Factors of $x^3 - 19x + 30$ are.

- (a) $(x-2), (x+5), (x-3)$
(b) $(x+2), (x+3), (x-5)$
(c) $(x+2), (x-3), (x-5)$
(d) $(x-2), (x+3), (x-5)$

118. The L.C.M of $\frac{4}{5}, \frac{3}{10}$ and $\frac{7}{15}$ is.

- (a) $16\frac{4}{5}$ (b) $8\frac{2}{3}$
(c) $\frac{7}{15}$ (d) none of the above

119. Given that $\log_{10} 2 = 0.3010$, the value of $\log_{10} 5$ is equal to:

- (a) 0.3241 (b) 0.6911 (c) 0.6990 (d) 0.7525

120. The characteristic in the logarithm of 6.7432×10^5 is:

- (a) -5 (b) -4 (c) 1 (d) 5

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. (c)

2. (b) Area of \parallel gm ABCD = $AB \times DE = AD \times BF$

$$\text{or } BF = \frac{AB \times DE}{AD} = \frac{20 \times 8}{16} = 10 \text{ m}$$

3. (c) $DC \parallel AB \therefore DC \parallel EB$ and $DE \parallel BC$

$\therefore DEBC$ is a \parallel gm

$\therefore BC = DE = 25 \text{ cm}$ [opposite sides

$DC = EB = 60 \text{ cm}$ of a \parallel gm]

$$AE = 77 - 60 = 17 \text{ cm}$$

For ΔDAE Use Hero's formula

$$\Delta = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)} \quad S = \frac{a+b+c}{2}$$

$$= \sqrt{34(34-26)(34-17)(34-25)} = \frac{26+17+25}{2} = 34$$

$$= 204 \text{ sq cm}$$

4. (b)

5. (a) Each angle of an equilateral $\Delta = 60^\circ$

Each side = 12 cm

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = 2R \quad (R \text{ circumradius})$$

$$OA = OB = OC = R$$

$$\frac{12}{\sin 60^\circ} = 2R \quad \therefore R = \frac{12}{\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{1}{2} = 4\sqrt{3}$$

$$\text{Area of a circle} = \pi R^2 = \pi (4\sqrt{3})^2 = 48\pi \text{ sq cm}$$

6. (b) 7. (c)

8. (a) Area of the field = 40,000 m²

$$\text{Area of } (\Delta AMC) + \text{ar } (\Delta CMB) + \text{Area } (\Delta BLD) + \text{ar } (\Delta ALD) = 4000$$

$$\text{or } \frac{1}{2} \times 100 \times 100 + \frac{1}{2} \times 400 \times 100 + \frac{1}{2} \times 200 \times x + \frac{1}{2} \times 300 \times x = 40000$$

$$\therefore x = 60$$

9. (c) 10. (d) 11. (b)

12. (c) lb : bh : hl = 2 : 3 : 4

$$bh : hl = 3 : 4 \text{ or } l : b = 4 : 3$$

$$lb : lh = 2 : 4 \text{ or } b : h = 1 : 2$$

$$l : b : h \quad \text{Let } l = 4x$$

$$4 : 3 \quad b = 3x$$

$$1 : 2 \quad h = 6x$$

$$\text{or } 4 : 3 : 6 \quad \therefore V = lbh = 72x^3 = 9000 \quad \therefore x = 5$$

$$\therefore \text{Shortest side} = 3x = 3 \times 5 = 15$$

13. (d) 14. (b)

15. (c) Height of the largest possible right circular cone which can be cut out of a cube = Side of cube = 10

$$\text{Diameter} = 10 \quad \therefore r = \frac{10}{2} = 5$$

$$\therefore \text{Volume of the cone} = \frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 h = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{22}{7} \times 5^2 \times 10 = 261.9 \text{ cm}^3$$

16. (c)

17. (c) Radius of sphere = radius of circumscribing right cylinder = r

$$\text{Height of cylinder} = \text{Diameter of sphere} = 2r$$

$$V_1 = \text{Vol. of sphere} = \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$$

$$V_2 = \text{Volume of cylinder} = \pi r^2 h = \pi r^2 \cdot 2r = 2\pi r^3$$

$$\frac{V_1}{V_2} = \frac{\frac{4}{3} \pi r^3}{2\pi r^3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$V_1 : V_2 = 2 : 3$$

18. (c) 19. (d) 20. (d) 21. (c) 22. (c)

23. (d) 24. (c) 25. (d) 26. (b) 27. (d)

$$28. (a) x^2 - xy - 2y^2 = (x - 2y)(x + y)$$

$$2x^2 - xy - 3y^2 = (2x - 3y)(x + y) \quad \text{H.C.F.} = x + y$$

29. (a) 30. (b)

$$31. (d) \frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{b_1}{b_2} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{c_1}{c_2} = \frac{-1}{-2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{As } \frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{b_1}{b_2} = \frac{c_1}{c_2} \therefore \text{The system of eqn. has infinitely many solutions}$$

32. (c) 33. (a) 34. (b) 35. (d) 36. (d)

$$37. (a) 2x^2 - 7x + 3 = 0 \quad \text{or} \quad 2x^2 - 6x - x + 3 = 0$$

$$2x(x - 3) - (x - 3) = 0$$

$$\text{or } (x - 3)(2x - 1) = 0$$

$$\therefore x = 3 \text{ or } \frac{1}{2}$$

If common root is 3

$$\text{then } 4(3)^2 + a \cdot 3 - 3 = 0 \quad \text{or } a = -11$$

$$\text{If common root is } \frac{1}{2} \text{ then } 4\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + a \cdot \frac{1}{2} - 3 = 0$$

$$a = 4$$

$$a = -11 \text{ or } 4$$

$$38. (a) x^2 - (\text{Sum of roots})x + (\text{Product of roots}) = 0$$

$$39. (b) \alpha + \beta = -\frac{b}{a} = -\frac{-6}{1} = 6 \quad \alpha\beta = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{6}{1} = 6$$

$$\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = (\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta = (6)^2 - 2 \times 6 = 24$$

$$40. (d) a^x = b^y = c^z = K \text{ (say)} \therefore a = K^{1/x}, b = K^{1/y}, c = K^{1/z}$$

$$b^2 = ac \quad (K^{1/y})^2 = (K^{1/x})(K^{1/z}) \text{ or } K^{2/y} = K^{1/x+1/z}$$

$$\therefore \frac{2}{y} = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{z} = \frac{z+x}{xz} \text{ or } y = \frac{2xz}{x+z}$$

$$41. (d) y^a = x \therefore \log y^a = \log x \text{ or } a \log y = \log x$$

$$\therefore a = \log x / \log y, b = \log y / \log z, c = \log z / \log x$$

$$\therefore abc = 1$$

42. (c) 43. (d) 44. (a) 45. (a) 46. (a)

47. (b) 48. (c) 49. (c) 50. (a) 51. (b)

52. (d) 53. (b)

54. (b) In rt ΔABC , $AC^2 = AB^2 + BC^2$

(By Pythagoras Theorem)

$$\text{In rt } \Delta ABN, AN^2 = AB^2 + BN^2 \quad N \text{ is the mid pt of } BC$$

$$= AB^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2} BC\right)^2$$

$$= AB^2 + \frac{BC^2}{4}$$

$$\text{or } 4AN^2 = 4AB^2 + BC^2 \dots (i)$$

$$\text{Sly. } 4CM^2 = 4BC^2 + AB^2 \dots (ii)$$

$$\text{Adding (i) \& (ii) } 4(AN^2 + CM^2) = 5(BC^2 + AB^2) = 5AC^2$$

55. (c) In an equilateral Δ , altitude bisects the base

$$\text{Let } AB = BC = AC = a$$

$$DC = a/2$$

$$AC^2 = AD^2 + CD^2 \text{ or } AD^2 = AC^2 - CD^2 = a^2 - \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2$$

$$AD^2 = \frac{3a^2}{4} = 3\left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2 = 3CD^2$$

56. (a) If 1 and 2 are correct

In rt Δ s, one side and the hyp. of one Δ must be equal to one side and the hyp. of other Δ . (RHS cong. rule)

57. (a)

58. All are correct. $\angle 1 + \angle 2 = 90$

$$\angle 2 + \angle 3 = 90 \quad [\angle \text{s of a square}]$$

$$\therefore \angle 1 = \angle 3 \text{ or } \angle BAX = \angle DAZ$$

$$\text{In } \Delta \text{s } ABX \text{ and } ADZ, \angle 1 = \angle 3$$

$$AB = AD$$

$$AX = AZ \quad [\text{sides of a square}]$$

$\therefore \Delta ABX \cong \Delta ADZ$
 $\therefore BX = DZ$ and $\angle ABX = \angle ADZ$ (C.P.C.T.)
 ΔABX is not congruent to ΔDZA
 Ans is (a) if ΔDZA is written as ΔADZ

59. (b)

60. (a) In Δs ABC and DEF

If $\frac{AB}{FD} = \frac{BC}{DE} = \frac{CA}{EF}$ then $\Delta ABC \sim \Delta FDE$

$\therefore \angle A = \angle F, \angle B = \angle D, \angle C = \angle E$

61. (a) 62. (a) 63. (c)

64. (d) $\therefore AF > AD$ (In rt. Δ Hyp is the greatest)
 Perimeter of \square gm ABFF > Perimeter of rectangle ABCD

65. (a) 66. (a)

67. (d) $\angle DAC = \angle DBC = 27^\circ$ [$\angle s$ in the same segment]

$\angle ADB = \angle ACB = 33^\circ$

In $\Delta ABC, \angle CAB + \angle ABC + \angle ACB = 180^\circ$

$\angle CAB + (50^\circ + 27^\circ) + 33^\circ = 180^\circ$

$\therefore \angle CAB = 70^\circ$

68. (d) $\angle CBE = \angle CAE = 25^\circ \therefore \angle CAO = 25^\circ$

$\angle ACB = 90^\circ$ (\angle in a semicircle)

$\therefore \angle ACO = 90^\circ$

In $\Delta AOC, \angle AOC + \angle OAC + \angle ACO = 180^\circ$

$\angle AOC + 25 + 90 = 180^\circ \therefore \angle AOC = 65^\circ$

69. (d) 70. (b) 71. (b)

72. (b) $\sin \theta = \frac{1}{2} = \sin \frac{\pi}{6} = \sin (\pi - \frac{\pi}{6})$ or $\sin \frac{5\pi}{6}$

$\therefore \theta = \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6}$

73. (c) 74. (b) 75. (a) 76. (c) 77. (c)

78. (c) 79. (a) 80. (a) 81. (b)

82. (b) $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = r^2$

$r^2 \cos^2 A \sin^2 B + r^2 \sin^2 A \sin^2 B + z^2 = r^2$

or $r^2 \sin^2 B (\cos^2 A + \sin^2 A) + z^2 = r^2$

or $r^2 \sin^2 B \cdot 1 + z^2 = r^2$

or $z^2 = r^2 (1 - \sin^2 B) = r^2 \cos^2 B$

$\therefore z = r \cos B$ ($\because \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$
 $1 - \sin^2 \theta = \cos^2 \theta$)

83. (c)

84. (c) $\alpha = \cos^4 \theta - \cos^2 \theta$

$= \cos^2 \theta (\cos^2 \theta - 1)$

$= -\cos^2 \theta (1 - \cos^2 \theta)$

$= -\cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta$

$= -\frac{1}{4} (4 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta) = -\frac{1}{4} (2 \sin \theta \cos \theta)^2$

$= -\frac{1}{4} \sin^2 2\theta$

$0 \leq \sin^2 2\theta \leq 1 \therefore 0 \leq \frac{1}{4} \sin^2 2\theta \leq \frac{1}{4}$

$0 \geq -\frac{1}{4} \sin^2 2\theta \geq -\frac{1}{4}$

or $-\frac{1}{4} \leq -\frac{1}{4} \sin^2 2\theta \leq 0 \therefore -\frac{1}{4} \leq \alpha \leq 0$

85. (a) 86. (b)

87. (c) $\tan \theta = \frac{6}{2\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{3}$

$\tan \theta = \tan 60^\circ$

$\therefore \theta = 60^\circ$

88. (b) $\frac{h}{b} = \tan 60^\circ$ (i)

$\frac{h}{a} = \tan 30^\circ = \tan (90 - 60)$

$\frac{h}{a} = \cot 60^\circ = \frac{1}{\tan 60^\circ}$ (ii)

Multiplying (i) and (ii) $\frac{h^2}{ab} = 1 \therefore h = \sqrt{ab}$

89. (d) $CD = BE = 20$ m Let $AB = h$

$AE = (h - 20)$ m

$DB = CE$

In rt $\Delta CDB, \frac{DB}{CD} = \cot 45^\circ$

$DB = CD \cot 45^\circ = 20 \times 1 = 20$ $\therefore CF = 20$ m

In rt $\Delta AEC, \frac{AE}{CE} = \tan 30^\circ$ or $\frac{h - 20}{20} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

$\therefore h = \frac{20}{\sqrt{3}} (\sqrt{3} + 1)$ m

90. (d) 91. (d) 92. (b)

93. (b)

x_i	f_i	$ D_i $	$ x_i - \bar{x} $	$f_i D_i $	$M.D. = \frac{\sum f_i D_i }{\sum f_i}$
10	3	2	6		$\frac{36}{48} = \frac{3}{4} = 75$
11	12	1	12		
12	18	0	0		
13	12	1	12		
14	3	2	6		

94. (b) Mode = Value corresponding to max. frequency

x_i	$x_i - \bar{x}$	$(x_i - \bar{x})^2$
7	-4	16
9	-2	4
11	0	0
13	2	4
15	4	16
		40

$\Sigma x_i = 55, \bar{x} = \frac{55}{5} = 11$ S.D $\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n}}$
 $= \sqrt{\frac{40}{5}} = \sqrt{8} = 2.8$
 $(n = 5)$

96. (c) 97. (b) 98. (d) 99. (a) 100. (c)

101. (d) 102. (b)

103. (d) Speed of the train = $\frac{110}{3}$ m/sec.

(To pass a pole, the distance covered by train = Length of the train)

To cross the railway platform, distance to be covered = Length of train + length of platform

$T = \frac{D}{S}$, Reqd time = $\frac{110 + 165}{\frac{110}{3}} = 275 \times \frac{3}{110}$
 $\frac{110}{3}$

$$= 75 \text{ secs}$$

104 (b)	Height	Days	Men
	20m	15	40
	25m	6	x

More height, more men
 Less day, more men

$$x = \frac{40 \times 25 \times 15}{20 \times 6} = 125$$

105 (d) Let the time taken to fill the tank be x hrs

$$\frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{6} \quad x = 12 \text{ hrs}$$

106 (b) 107 (c)

108 (c) Let P = Rs 100 A = Rs 200 SI = Rs 100

$$R = \frac{S \times 100}{P \times T} = \frac{100 \times 100}{100 \times 5} = 20\%$$

P = Rs 100 A = Rs 400 R = 20% p a SI = Rs 300

$$T = \frac{300 \times 100}{100 \times 20} = 15 \text{ years}$$

109 (b) 110 (d) 111 (d)

112 (b) Ratio between investments = ratio between share

$$8000 : x = 360 : 450 \quad x = \text{Rs } 10000$$

113 (d)

$$114 (a) 7 + 2\sqrt{10} = 5 + 2 + 2\sqrt{10} \\ = (\sqrt{5})^2 + (\sqrt{2})^2 + 2\sqrt{5}\sqrt{2} \\ = (\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{2})^2 \quad \sqrt{7 + 2\sqrt{10}} = \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{2}$$

115 (a) We will take the value of n such that nos n + 1, n + 4, n + 6, n + 4, after dividing by 11, leave the remainders as, 2, 4, 0, 8 (not respectively)

If we take n = 7 n + 1 = 8 remainder = 8

n + 4 = 7 + 4 = 11 after division by 11, remainder = 0

n + 6 = 7 + 6 = 13 remainder = 2

n + 8 = 7 + 8 = 15 remainder = 4

If we take n = 10 n + 1 = 11 r = 0
 n + 4 = 14 r = 3

n ≠ 10 and so on

116 (a) 117 (a)

$$118 (a) \text{ LCM of } \frac{4}{5}, \frac{3}{10}, \frac{7}{15} = \frac{\text{LCM of } 4, 3, 7}{\text{HCF of } 5, 10, 15} = \frac{84}{5} \\ = 16 \frac{4}{5}$$

$$119 (c) \log_{10} 5 = \log_{10} \frac{10}{2} = \log_{10} 10 - \log_{10} 2 = 1 - 3010 \\ = 6990$$

$$\left[\log \frac{m}{n} = \log m - \log n \log_e = 1, \log_{10} 10 = 1 \right]$$

120 (a)

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ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Combined Defence Services Exam, October 1994

USAGE

Spotting Errors (Items 1 to 15)

Directions:

(i) In this Section a number of sentences are given. The sentences are in three separate parts and each one is called a, b, c. Read each sentence to find out whether there is an error in any part. No sentence has more than one error. When you find an error in any one of the parts (a, b or c), indicate your response on the separate Answer Sheet at the appropriate space. You may feel that there is no error in a sentence. In that case letter 'd' will signify a 'No error' response.

(ii) You are to indicate only one response for each item in your Answer Sheet. (If you indicate more than one response, your answer will be considered wrong.) Errors may be in grammar, word usage or idioms. There may be a word missing or there may be a word which should be removed.

(iii) You are **not** required to correct the error. You are required **only** to indicate your response on the Answer Sheet. Examples P and Q have been solved for you.

P. The young child(a) singed(b) a very sweet song. (c) No error. (d)

Q. We worked(a) very hard(b) throughout the season. (c) No error. (d)

Explanation: In item P, the word 'singed' is wrong. The letter under this part is 'b'; so 'b' is the correct answer. Similarly, for item Q, 'd' is the correct answer, as the sentence does not contain any error.

Now attempt items 1 to 15.

1. In the course of time(a) the winged reptiles growing bigger and bigger(b) and better and better at flying. (c) No error. (d)

2. The superintendent of police has announced that those who are found guilty of breach of peace(a) or of taking the law into their own hands(b) they will be taken to task. (c) No error. (d)

3. If in case we run out of petrol, (a) we won't be able to find a(b) petrol-station on the way. (c) No error. (d)

4. This kind of behaviour(a) has not been seen here(b) since the last four years. (c) No error. (d)

5. It cannot be forecasted(a) how society will emerge(b) a generation hence. (c) No error. (d)

6. The reason for(a) his failure is because(b) he did not work hard. (c) No error. (d)

7. I am quite alone here; (a) my one brother has gone to Allahabad(b) and the other has just left for Delhi. (c) No error. (d)

8. The duties of a policeman are regulating the traffic, (a) investigating crime(b) and to contain anti-social elements. (c) No error. (d)

9. Never I have listened to such beautiful music(a) as the piece we heard(b) on the radio last night. (c) No error. (d)

10. We never buy any jam in the shops, (a) because my wife makes all our jam from the fruit in our garden, (b) and it tastes much better than the jam from the shops, we think. (c) No error. (d)

11. I courteously asked him(a) where was he going(b) but he did not reply. (c) No error. (d)

12. The widely publicised manifesto(a) of the new party(b) is not much different than ours. (c) No error. (d)

13. More widely popular(a) than the hunting of deer or fox(b) were the pursuit of the hare. (c) No error. (d)

14. Even now when I see the spot(a) I am reminded of an unique incident(b) that took place several years ago. (c) No error. (d)

15. Last summer he went(a) to his uncle's village, (b) and he enjoyed very much. (c) No error. (d)

Sentence Improvement (Items 16 to 30)

Directions:

Look at the underlined part of each sentence. Below each sentence are given three possible substitutions for the underlined part. If one of them (a), (b) or (c) is better than the underlined part, indicate your response on the Answer Sheet against the corresponding letter (a), (b) or (c). If none of the substitutions improve the sentence, indicate (d) as your response on the Answer Sheet. Thus a 'No improvement' response will be signified by the letter (d). Examples R and S have been solved for you.

R. The young child sung a very sweet song.

- (a) child singed the
- (b) child singed
- (c) child sang a
- (d) No improvement

S. I have already read this book twice.

- (a) I already twice have read this book
- (b) I twice have already read this book
- (c) I have twice already read this book.
- (d) No improvement.

Explanation

R. For item R, the correct sentence should read, "The young child sang a very sweet song." (c) is therefore, the correct answer.

S. Item S is a correct sentence. None of the changes suggested will improve it. (d) is therefore, the correct answer.

Errors may be in grammar, appropriate word usage or idioms. There may be a necessary word missing or there may be a word which should be removed.

Now attempt items 16 to 30.

16. When he heard the rhetorical speech of the leader, he was carried along by his enthusiasm.

- (a) was carried aloft
- (b) was earned down
- (c) was carried away
- (d) No improvement

17. After the heavy rains last week, the water in the lake raised another two feet.

- (a) rose another two feet
- (b) rised another two feet
- (c) would raise another two feet
- (d) No improvement

18. When we saw him last, he ran to catch a bus.

- (a) has run
- (b) had run
- (c) was running
- (d) No improvement.

19. Governments in developing countries are under increasing pressure for the recruiting and training teachers to meet the demands of their rapidly expanding systems of education.

- (a) in the recruiting and training of
- (b) to recruit and train
- (c) so as to recruit and train
- (d) No improvement

20. Last evening I went to the optician and bought spectacles.

- (a) a spectacle (b) two spectacles
(c) a pair of spectacles (d) No improvement

21. As John dived off the springboard, he was horrified to see that the water was drained from the pool the night before.

- (a) was drained (b) had drained away
(c) had been drained off (d) No improvement

22. The situation remained the same, rather got worse, all his efforts notwithstanding.

- (a) with all his efforts notwithstanding
(b) in spite of all his efforts notwithstanding
(c) for all his efforts notwithstanding
(d) No improvement

23. One can live and work in a town without being aware of the daily march of the sun across the sky without never seeing the moon and stars

- (a) seldom (b) hardly
(c) ever (d) No improvement

24. Being a handicapped youth, he was put hard to complete his military course

- (a) was hard put to (b) was put to it hard
(c) was hardly put to (d) No improvement

25. She cut a sad figure in her first performance on the stage

- (a) made a sorry figure (b) cut a sorry face
(c) cut a sorry figure (d) No improvement

26. I would like to avail a fifteen days' holiday this summer

- (a) to avail of (b) to avail myself of
(c) to avail myself (d) No improvement

27. Do not take another step, else your life will face great peril

- (a) might be thrown into (b) will be in
(c) would be placed in great (d) No improvement

28. I would gladly accompany your sister if you had asked me

- (a) would have gladly accompanied
(b) was to have gladly accompanied
(c) will gladly accompany
(d) No improvement

29. He was likely to win the elections by the sweeping majority

- (a) with the sweeping majority
(b) by a sweeping majority
(c) with sweeping a majority
(d) No improvement

30. It is sheer folly to believe that you can improve the situation by doing away people.

- (a) doing with (b) doing away with
(c) doing it to (d) No improvement

VOCABULARY

Synonyms (Items 31 to 40)

Directions:

In this Section you find a number of sentences, parts of which are underlined. You may also find only a group of words which is underlined. For each underlined part, four words/phrases are listed below. Choose the word or phrase nearest in meaning to the underlined part and blacken the corresponding space on the Answer Sheet

Example 'E' is solved for you.

E. His style is quite transparent.

- (a) verbose (b) involved
(c) lucid (d) witty

Explanation: In item 'E' the word 'lucid' is nearest in meaning to the word "transparent". So (c) is the correct answer. In your Answer Sheet the space marked (c) is to be blackened.

Now attempt items 31 to 40.

31. I stood up for him when everyone else was criticising him

- (a) tolerated him (b) supported him energetically
(c) faced him boldly (d) opposed him insistently

32. The number of aboriginal inhabitants in Australia is considerable

- (a) unoriginal (b) irrational
(c) primitive (d) ancient

33. Everybody laughed at the puerility of his statement.

- (a) insincerity (b) falsehood
(c) childishness (d) inaccuracy

34. We should abstain from casting aspersions on the character of our colleagues

- (a) passing critical remarks
(b) paying left-handed compliments
(c) cracking silly jokes
(d) passing slanderous remarks

35. Some people are extremely fastidious in their choice of dress

- (a) careless (b) pompous
(c) fussy (d) discriminating

36. The obstacles seem to be insurmountable, but no one should doubt what this fearless woman can accomplish

- (a) too tall and too high
(b) too trivial to attract attention
(c) too easy to achieve
(d) too difficult to overcome

37. He is being treated for his somnolence

- (a) sleepiness (b) weakness
(c) intoxication (d) severe pain in the joints

38. Before finalising this transaction, I had to sign an indemnity bond

- (a) a partnership bond (b) a compensation bond
(c) a security bond (d) a reparation bond

39. Many of his acquaintances avoid him because he is so garrulous

- (a) unreasonable (b) quarrelsome
(c) talkative (d) proud

40. The import of technology as an alternative to indigenous technology has not been discussed fully

- (a) aboriginal (b) indigent
(c) terrestrial (d) native

Antonyms (Items 41 to 50)

Directions:

In this Section each item consists of a word or a phrase which is underlined in the sentence given. It is followed by four words or phrases. Select the word or phrase which is closest to the opposite in meaning of the underlined word or phrase

Example "F" has been solved for you.

F. Lucy is a smart girl.

- (a) lazy (b) active (c) indecent (d) casual

Explanation: The word which is nearest opposite in meaning to the underlined word "smart" is "lazy". So you have to blacken the space (a) in the Answer Sheet.

Now attempt items 41 to 50.

41. Everybody was astonished when he used such a profane language

- (a) high (b) pure (c) profound (d) sacred

42. His timidity proved to be costly

- (a) self-confidence (b) self-assertion
(c) arrogance (d) boldness

43. The treaty was ratified by the heads of States

- (a) annulled (b) destroyed
(c) unsettled (d) set aside
44. His servility makes him detestable.
(a) slavery (b) insolence
(c) prudence (d) bravery
45. The drug will have pernicious effect on your health.
(a) pornographic (b) ruinous
(c) prolonged (d) beneficial
46. She handled the machine with deft fingers.
(a) delicate (b) quick (c) sturdy (d) clumsy
47. Her debonair manners were noticed by everyone present in the party.
(a) pleasant (b) courteous
(c) cheerless (d) stiff
48. We have no doubt about the veracity of his statement.
(a) truthfulness (b) propriety
(c) falsity (d) morality
49. His frivolous remarks provoked no comments.
(a) fanciful (b) frantic
(c) momentous (d) serious
50. She was surprised by his amiability.
(a) petulance (b) sincerity
(c) prudence (d) pessimism

SELECTING WORDS

Simple Sentences (Items 51 to 60)

Directions:

Each of the following sentences (items 51 to 60) has a blank space and four words given after the sentence. Select whichever word you consider most appropriate for the blank space and indicate your choice on the Answer Sheet.

Now attempt items 51 to 60.

51. Hindus believe that _____ from the cycle of birth and rebirth can be attained only by good deeds.
(a) delivery (b) bondage
(c) retirement (d) deliverance
52. He is working under such _____ conditions that it is difficult to maintain his self-respect.
(a) low (b) inimical
(c) difficult (d) humiliating
53. The sound of the running water of the stream had a pleasantly _____ effect on me.
(a) somnolent (b) loud
(c) amusing (d) sonorous
54. Chitra had a cold and couldn't go to the party, so I bought her a cake to make up for her _____.
(a) depression (b) disillusion
(c) disgust (d) disappointment
55. Would you mind _____ to the Principal how the trouble started?
(a) remarking (b) telling
(c) talking (d) explaining
56. The world is so constructed that if you wish to enjoy its pleasures you must also _____ its pains.
(a) deny (b) neglect (c) ignore (d) endure
57. When the bus was at full speed, its brakes failed and an accident was _____.
(a) inevitable (b) infallible
(c) essential (d) undeniable
58. To explain his design to his visitor, the architect _____ a simple plan on the blackboard.
(a) made (b) sketched
(c) built (d) constructed
59. Though Bonsai, a wellknown art form, originated in

China, it was _____ by the Japanese.

- (a) borrowed (b) finished
(c) perfected (d) cultivated
60. He is greatly admired for his _____ behaviour.
(a) decorous (b) decadent
(c) decorative (d) decrepit

COMPREHENSION

(Items 61 to 90)

Directions:

In this Section you have six short passages. After each passage you will find five questions based on the passage. First, read Passage I and answer the questions based on it. Then go on to the next passage.

Examples 'I' and 'J' are solved for you

Passage

In our approach to life, be it pragmatic or otherwise, a basic fact that confronts us squarely and unmistakably is the desire for peace, security and happiness. Different forms of life at different levels of existence make up the teeming denizens of this earth of ours. And, no matter whether they belong to the higher groups such as human beings or to the lower groups such as animals, all beings primarily seek peace, comfort and security. Life is as dear to a mute creature as it is to a man. Even the lowliest insect strives for protection against dangers that threaten its life. Just as each one of us wants to live and not to die, so do all other creatures.

I. The author's main point is that

- (a) different forms of life are found on earth
(b) different levels of existence are possible in nature
(c) peace and security are the chief goals of all living beings
(d) even the weakest creature struggles to preserve its life

J. Which one of the following assumptions or steps is essential in developing the author's position?

- (a) All forms of life have a single overriding goal
(b) The will to survive of a creature is identified with a desire for peace
(c) All beings are divided into higher and lower groups
(d) A parallel is drawn between happiness and life and pain and death

Explanation:

I. The idea which represents the author's main point is 'peace and security are the chief goals of all living beings', which is response (c). So (c) is to be marked in your Answer Sheet.

J. The best assumption underlying the passage is 'The will to survive of a creature is identified with a desire for peace', which is response (b). So (b) is the correct answer.

Now attempt items 61 to 90.

Passage I

The casual horrors and the real disasters are thrown at newspaper readers without discrimination. In the contemporary arrangements for circulating the news, an important element, evaluation, is always weak and often wanting entirely. There is no point anywhere along the line where someone puts his foot down for certain and says "This is important, and That doesn't amount to a row of beans, deserves no one's attention, and should travel the wires no farther." The junk is dressed up to look as meaningful as the real news.

61. Newspapers lack a sense of discrimination because

- (a) they do not separate the real news from mere sensationalism
(b) they have to accept whatever is received on the wires
(c) limited manpower makes serious evaluation impossible
(d) people don't see the difference between 'junk' and

'real' news

62. The writer of the above passage

- (a) seems to be happy with the contemporary arrangements for circulating news
- (b) is shocked by the casual stories about horrors and disasters reported in the newspapers
- (c) wants better evaluation of news before publication
- (d) wants to put his foot down on news stories

63. In the above passage, the phrase "amounts to a row of beans" means that the news

- (a) is weak and often wanting entirely
- (b) deserves no one's attention
- (c) should travel the wires
- (d) is junk dressed up as real news

64. The passage implies that

- (a) there has to be censorship on newspapers
- (b) there is no point in having censorship
- (c) newspapers always dress up junk to look meaningful
- (d) one has to be strict in selecting news items

65. Evaluation of news would imply

- (a) less dependence on modern systems of communication
- (b) more careful analysis of each news story and its value
- (c) separating beans from junk
- (d) discriminating horrors from disasters

Passage II

Detective stories tend to glorify crime. Murderers, gangsters and crooks of all kinds are described as tough, cunning, and courageous individuals who know how to take care of themselves and how to get what they want. In James McCain's *The Postman Always Rings Twice*, for instance, the villain is a much more impressive character than his victim. He is casual, brave, smart and successful with women. It is true that he finally gets caught. But he is punished for a crime that he did not commit, so that his conviction is hardly a triumph of justice. Besides, looking back over the exciting life of the criminal, the reader might conclude that it was worth the risk.

66. According to the passage given above, detective stories

- (a) make interesting reading
- (b) are hardly worth reading
- (c) encourage readers to commit crimes
- (d) tend to create wrong notions about crimes and punishment

67. Murderers, gangsters and crooks referred to in the passage given above

- (a) always manage to get away
- (b) are often glorified in detective stories
- (c) are wiser than their victims
- (d) know how to escape from law

68. The passage mentions James McCain

- (a) as an author of a detective story
- (b) as brave, smart and successful with women
- (c) as tough, cunning and courageous
- (d) as being more impressive than others

69. According to the passage, the life of a criminal

- (a) is exciting
- (b) is hardly worth the risk
- (c) is seldom presented in the right perspective
- (d) ends in a triumph of justice

70. According to this passage, a criminal in a detective story generally gets caught

- (a) for the crimes he has committed
- (b) because of his careless mistakes
- (c) because the police is smarter than the criminals
- (d) for the crimes he has not committed

Passage III

The greatest thing this age can be proud of is the birth of Man in the consciousness of men. In his drunken orgies of power and national pride man may flout and jeer at it. When organized national selfishness, racial antipathy and commercial self-seeking begin to display their ugly deformities in all their nakedness, then comes the time for man to know that his salvation is not in political organizations and extended trade relations, not in any mechanical re-arrangement of social system but in a deeper transformation of life, in the liberation of consciousness in love, in the realization of God in man.

71. In this passage, the phrase "God in man" implies

- (a) God having assumed the shape of man
- (b) neither fully godly nor fully human
- (c) man being transformed into God
- (d) the divine qualities in man

72. People jeer at the 'birth of Man' in the human consciousness when they

- (a) begin to think of themselves as God
- (b) become power-hungry
- (c) restructure the social system
- (d) become mentally deranged

73. According to the author, "salvation" of human beings lies in the

- (a) extended trade relations
- (b) spiritual transformation of life
- (c) orgy of national pride
- (d) wholehearted participation in political organisations

74. In the phrase "the birth of Man in the consciousness of men" Man stands for

- (a) power and arrogance
- (b) egocentricity
- (c) noble human qualities
- (d) an idealistic notion of the human self

75. The author uses the expression 'ugly deformities' to show his indignation at

- (a) political organizations
- (b) the liberation of human consciousness
- (c) selfishness and materialism of the people
- (d) the drunken orgies of power

Passage IV

There are, it must be admitted, some matters in regard to which the memory works with less than its usual perfection. It is only a very methodical man, I imagine, who can always remember to take the medicine which has been prescribed by his doctor for him. This is the more surprising because medicine should be one of the easiest things to remember. As a rule it is supposed to be taken before, during, or after meals, and the meal itself should be a reminder of it.

The commonest form of forgetfulness, I suppose, occurs in the matter of posting letters. So common it is that I am always reluctant to trust a departing visitor to post an important letter. So little do I rely on his memory that I put him on his oath before the letter is handed to him. As for myself anyone who asks me to post a letter is a poor judge of character. Even if I carry the letter in my hand I am always past the first pillar box before I remember that I ought to have posted it.

76. The passage is about

- (a) taking medicine on time
- (b) methodical men
- (c) forgetfulness
- (d) posting letters

77. It should not be difficult to remember taking medicine on time because

- (a) it is essential for good health
- (b) without it one cannot be a methodical person
- (c) it is not associated with forgetfulness

- (d) it is often prescribed in relation to the time of the meal
78. One of the two things people often forget doing is
 (a) taking meals on time (b) writing letters to friends
 (c) handing over letters to friends
 (d) taking medicines on time

79. The sentence "anybody who asks me to post a letter is a poor judge of character" implies that the author

- (a) considers himself a weakling
 (b) is too busy to do such a trivial task
 (c) considers himself unreliable in such matters
 (d) considers it beyond his dignity

80. The author is unwilling to ask people to post his letters because

- (a) it is not polite to do so
 (b) they may forget to post them
 (c) they may take it otherwise
 (d) they may not be trustworthy

Passage V

We are tempted to assume that technological progress is real progress and that material success is the criterion of civilization. If the Eastern peoples become fascinated by machines and techniques and use them, as Western nations do, to build huge industrial organizations and large military establishments, they will get involved in power politics and drift into the danger of death. Scientific and technological civilization brings great opportunities and great rewards but also great risks and temptations. Science and technology are neither good nor bad. They are not to be tabooed but tamed and assigned their proper place. They become dangerous only if they become idols.

81. According to the author, people think that real progress lies in

- (a) material success and technological growth
 (b) worshipping idols and having faith in them
 (c) having large industries and political power
 (d) taking risks and facing temptations

82. According to the author, science and technology should be

- (a) tabooed and eliminated from life
 (b) used in a controlled and careful manner
 (c) encouraged and liberally used
 (d) made compulsory in education

83. From the passage one gathers that the Eastern People must

- (a) appreciate scientific achievements
 (b) build huge industrial organizations
 (c) avoid being controlled by machines and techniques of industrial production
 (d) be fascinated by machines

84. According to the author, science and technology are

- (a) totally harmless (b) extremely dangerous
 (c) to be treated as idols
 (d) are useful, if they are not worshipped blindly

85. According to the author, science and technology will bring benefits to

- (a) only Western nations (b) only Eastern countries
 (c) nobody (d) all, if tamed properly

Passage VI

Until the end of his first year at school, Cyril retained many of the pleasures and pursuits he had brought with him from home, and he kept an old interest in butterflies and fossils. His grandmother had presented him with a fine birds' eggs cabinet, but he could never bring himself to risks in climbing trees. Once or twice he dissected dead birds from sheer determination to overcome his horror of the operation. Probably it was his envy of those physically unlike himself that brought on a phase during which he drew massive athletes with thick necks and square shoulders. Again

he was pitying himself for what he could never be.

86. Cyril's early schooling was in some ways like home life because

- (a) he had all his old friends with him
 (b) the food and the climate were the same as at home
 (c) he kept on doing what gave joy and recreation at home
 (d) his family visited him often

87. Cyril dissected dead birds to

- (a) see if he would like to become a doctor
 (b) please his grandmother
 (c) satisfy his curiosity
 (d) overcome the fear of the act

88. Cyril did NOT want to climb trees because he

- (a) loved to play on the ground
 (b) was scared of falling down
 (c) disliked trees
 (d) thought it was childish

89. The reason why Cyril made drawings of athletes was that

- (a) though he admired them, he lacked a fine physique himself
 (b) he loved violent exercises
 (c) athletics was a passion with him
 (d) he had to complete an assignment

90. Until the end of the first year, Cyril retained his interest in

- (a) bird's eggs (b) butterflies and fossils
 (c) dissecting birds (d) drawing pictures of athletes

ORDERING OF WORDS IN A SENTENCE

(Items 91 to 100)

Directions:

In each of the items 91 to 100, there is a sentence of which some parts have been jumbled up. You are required to re-arrange these parts which are labelled P, Q, R and S to produce the correct sentence. Choose the correct sequence and mark in your Answer Sheet accordingly.

Example: Z

(P) The effect (Q) is very bad (R) on children (S) of cinema

The proper sequence should be

- (a) PSRQ (b) SPQR (c) SRPQ (d) QSRP

Explanation: The proper way of writing the sentence is 'The effect of cinema on children is very bad.' This is indicated by the sequence PSRQ and so (a) is the correct answer.

Now attempt items 91 to 100

91. The statement

- (P) therefore you must listen carefully
 (Q) what the speaker has said
 (R) in order to understand
 (S) will be made just once.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) SPRQ (b) SRQP (c) RSPQ (d) SPQR

92. The boy

- (P) with big blue eyes
 (Q) watched him,
 (R) and he never said a word
 (S) that had an uncanny cold fire in them.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) PQRS (b) QPSR (c) PQSR (d) QRPS

93. According to an engineer

- (P) might hit the market next year
 (Q) a newly developed air-cooler system
 (R) that employed in conventional room coolers
 (S) which is based on a principle radically different from,

The proper sequence should be

- (a) SQRP (b) RSQP (c) QSRP (d) PQRS

94. To much of the world

- (P) which produces radio and television
- (Q) it is science
- (R) by airplanes and satellites
- (S) and which conquers space.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) QPSR (b) QRPS (c) RSPQ (d) RQPS

95. When you

- (P) which one is closest in meaning
- (Q) read the four sentences in your text book and decide
- (R) to the statement you have heard
- (S) hear a statement.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) QPSR (b) SPQR (c) SRPQ (d) SQPR

96. The essay

- (P) like that of the human face,
- (Q) because its variety is infinite,
- (R) is a literary form
- (S) which is not easy to define

The proper sequence should be

- (a) PQRS (b) PQSR (c) RSQP (d) RSPQ

97. (P) When

- (Q) a child develops best
- (R) like a young plant
- (S) he is left undisturbed in the same soil.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) QPSR (b) QPRS (c) PQSR (d) PQRS

98. The professor

- (P) who has explored many jungles
- (Q) will lecture on the new expedition
- (R) about which I have read
- (S) which he is now planning.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) PQRS (b) RSPQ (c) PRQS (d) QRSP

99. I believed then

- (P) that no matter
- (Q) one should always find some time for exercise
- (R) and I believe even now
- (S) what amount of work one has.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) PRQS (b) PSRQ (c) RPQS (d) RPSQ

100. (P) I wonder

- (Q) whenever I decide to go to the cinema
- (R) with my moped
- (S) why I always have trouble.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) QPSR (b) QRSP (c) PSRQ (d) PRSQ

ORDERING OF SENTENCES

(Items 101 to 105)

Directions:

In items 101 to 105 each passage consists of six sentences. The first and the sixth sentences are given in the beginning and labelled S₁ and S₆ respectively. The middle four sentences in each have been removed and jumbled up. These are labelled P, Q, R and S. You are required to find out the proper order for the four sentences and mark accordingly on the Answer Sheet.

Example:

S₁: There was a boy named Jack.

S₆: At last she turned him out of the house.

P: So the mother asked him to find work.

Q: They were very poor.

R: He lived with his mother.

S: But Jack refused to work.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) RQPS (b) PQRS (c) QPRS (d) RPSQ

Explanation: The correct sequence in this Example is: RQPS which is marked (a). Therefore (a) is the correct answer.

Now attempt items 101 to 105.

101. S₁: The Hound of Baskervilles was feared by the people of the area.

S₆: The Hound of Baskervilles remains an unsolved mystery.

P: Some people spoke of seeing a huge, shadowy form of a hound at midnight on the moor.

Q: But they spoke of it in tones of horror.

R: Nobody had actually seen the hound.

S: This shadowy form did not reveal any details about the animal.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) SPQR (b) SPRQ (c) PSRQ (d) PQRS

102. S₁: During the Middle Ages the manufacture of cloth was divided amongst a number of associations of skilled workers who performed different operations required in its production.

S₆: This was one of the reasons why the industry flourished in such rich countries as Flanders, Italy and Britain.

P: But the association of skilled workers lacked capital to buy it.

Q: Consequently, he began to assume the role of the employer.

R: With the mechanisation of these operations, complicated apparatus became necessary for economic production.

S: The banker, therefore, stepped in to finance the industrialization of these operations.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) PRSQ (b) RPSQ (c) RPQS (d) PRQS

103. S₁: We speak today of self-determination in politics.

S₆: Cultural subjection is ordinarily of an unconscious character and it implies slavery from the very start.

P: So long as one is conscious of a restraint, it is possible to resist it or to bear it as a necessary evil and to keep free in spirit.

Q: Slavery begins when one ceases to feel the restraint and it depends on if the evil is accepted as good.

R: There is however a subtler domination exercised in the sphere of ideas by one culture on another.

S: Political subjection primarily means restraint on the outer life of a people.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) SPRQ (b) RSQP (c) SPQR (d) RSPQ

104. S₁: As I say, I was born and brought up in an atmosphere of the confluence of three movements, all of which were revolutionary.

S₆: He should not only have his own seeds but prepare his own soil.

P: I was born in a family which had to live its own life, which led me from my young days to seek guidance for my own self-expression in my own inner standard of judgement.

Q: No poet should borrow his medium ready-made from some shop of respectability

R: But the language which belonged to the people had to be modulated according to the urging which I as an individual had.

S: The medium of expression doubtless was my mother tongue.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) PQRS (b) PSRQ (c) PQSR (d) QSRP

105. S₁: The December dance and music season in Madras

is like the annual tropical cyclone.

S: Many a hastily planted shrub gets washed away in the storm.

P: A few among the new aspirants dazzle with the colour of youth, like fresh saplings.

Q: It rains an abundance of music for over a fortnight.

R: Thick clouds of expectation charge the atmosphere with voluminous advertisements.

S: At the end of it one is left with the feeling that the music of only those artists seasoned by careful nurturing, stands tall like well-rooted trees.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) RQPS (b) QRPS (c) RQSP (d) QRSP

SELECTING WORDS

(Items 106 to 120)

Directions:

In the following passage (items 106 to 120) at certain points, you are given a choice of three words marked (a), (b), (c). Choose the best word from these three and indicate your choice in the relevant column of your Answer Sheet. Examples Z₁ and Z₂ have been solved for you.

Z₁

The (a) boy (b) horse

(c) dog

was in the school in Shimla.

Z₂

(a) She (b) It

(c) He

was homesick.

Explanation: Out of the list given in item Z₁, only "boy" is the correct answer. So 'a' should be indicated as your response. For item Z₂ 'c' is the correct answer, because that is the pronoun which refers back to the noun 'boy'.

Now attempt items 106 to 120.

Many of us believe that science is something modern,

106. (a) though (b) if

(c) unless

the truth is that

107. (a) people (b) men

(c) man

has been using science for

108. (a) a (b) the

(c) that

very long time. However, it has

109. (a) have (b) —

(c) had

a greater effect on human lives in the last 25

110. (a) or (b) and

(c) either

30 years than in the hundred of years

111. (a) for (b) from

(c) since

the invention of the plough. The

112. (a) costly (b) marvellous

(c) inexpensive

gifts of science have made modern life

113. (a) exciting (b) dull

(c) aimless

and comfortable. But science has

114. (a) in (b) at

(c) within

the same time created new problems. One of these, which may become

115. (a) worse (b) bad

(c) good

in the years to come, is

116. (a) this (b) those

(c) that

of "jet-lag". With the coming of modern jets, flying at more than 900 kilometers an hour, the world

117. (a) became (b) can become

(c) has become

very small indeed. Today if you

118. (a) will leave (b) leave

(c) would leave

New Delhi at 4-00 in the morning, you

119. (a) can (b) will

(c) must

eat an early breakfast in the sky

120. (a) on (b) at

(c) over

Kabul, and be in London by about 1-00 p.m.

ANSWERS

1. (b) '.....grow bigger and bigger'
2. (c) 'will be taken to task'
3. (a) 'In case we run out of petrol'
4. (c) 'for the last four years'
5. (d) No error
6. (b) 'his failure is that'
7. (b) 'one of my brothers has....'
8. (c) 'and containing anti-social elements'
9. (a) 'Never have I listened to....'
10. (a) '.....any jam from the shops'
11. (b) 'where he was going'
12. (c) 'is not much different from ours'
13. (c) 'was the pursuit of the hare'
14. (b) 'I am reminded of a unique incident'
15. (c) 'and enjoyed himself very much'
16. (c) 17. (a) 18. (c) 19. (b)
20. (c) 21. (b) 22. (a) 23. (c)
24. (a) 25. (c) 26. (b) 27. (b)
28. (a) 29. (b) 30. (b) 31. (b)
32. (c) 33. (c) 34. (d) 35. (c)
36. (d) 37. (a) 38. (b) 39. (c)
40. (d) 41. (b) 42. (d) 43. (a)
44. (b) 45. (d) 46. (d) 47. (c)
48. (c) 49. (d) 50. (a) 51. (d)
52. (d) 53. (a) 54. (d) 55. (h)
56. (d) 57. (a) 58. (a) 59. (c)
60. (a) 61. (a) 62. (c) 63. (b)
64. (c) 65. (b) 66. (a) 67. (c)
68. (a) 69. (a) 70. (d) 71. (d)
72. (b) 73. (b) 74. (c) 75. (c)
76. (c) 77. (d) 78. (d) 79. (c)
80. (b) 81. (a) 82. (b) 83. (c)
84. (d) 85. (d) 86. (c) 87. (d)
88. (b) 89. (a) 90. (b) 91. (a)
92. (b) 93. (c) 94. (a) 95. (d)
96. (c) 97. (a) 98. (c) 99. (d)
100. (c) 101. (c) 102. (a) 103. (b)
104. (b) 105. (c) 106. (a) 107. (c)
108. (a) 109. (c) 110. (d) 111. (c)
112. (b) 113. (a) 114. (b) 115. (a)
116. (c) 117. (c) 118. (b) 119. (b)
120. (c)

Descriptive Questions

Example is better than precept

Q. "Example is better than precept." Express your views on the proverb. Substantiate your views by giving instances, examples from your reading, experience and knowledge.

Ans. Just as 'much is wrought by prayer than this world dreams of', similarly the world is changed and chastened by the excellent examples of those whose precepts and practices are on the same wave-length. Lives of great men—whether they are rulers, philosophers, social reformers, creative artists and the like—are like open books of their august actions performed in the thick of trials and tribulations. Men of wisdom and vision know that mere words, however worthy and vociferous they may be, fail to cut much ice with people. But examples, both exuberant and exalting, work like a magic wand and transform the entire complexion of people's conduct and character. Human history is replete with such examples and instances as can always lead the wayward and the weary from darkness. Gandhiji embodied the essence of fearlessness in his thoughts and actions. The effect of his exemplary existence, both as a Man of destiny and a whiff of fresh air, on the lives of millions, needs no recommendation. He symbolised the 'beauty in truth' in his life and thus revolutionised the mores and moods of his followers. He practised what he preached and this is why he was more effective and inspiring than so many others of his times.

Armed with courage of conviction, men of intuition and imagination, take the bull by the horns and leave behind indelible impressions of their heroic deeds on the sands of time. We can also categorise such men as scientists, explorers, dis-

coverers, seekers of truth and persons of their ilk, who never believe in changing the world with sermons but with serious and searching questions. They labour hard and try to find answers to the riddles that confront them at every step of their quest

When we scan and scrutinise the pages of history, we come across a galaxy of such persons as electrified the dormant spirits of the masses with the examples of their selfless services and sacrifices. For them example was definitely better and more meaningful than mere words. Those who are led to believe that only precepts can lead to salvation, are living in a make-belief world divorced from the bitter realities of life. If today we find ourselves at the threshold of scientific miracles and technological revelations, the credit for all this goes to those whose minds were motivated by the proverb.

Transparent human skin

Q. Suppose human beings have transparent skin. Explain three possible consequences if such a situation happens.

Ans. If due to some reason the human skin was to become transparent it shall amount to upsetting the apple cart of the established fact of human make-up. So far we have remained content and consoled with the present complexion of our skin and never bothered much about the shape, location and functions of our bones, arteries and veins, concealed behind the veil of our skin. But, if tomorrow we wake up with our skins having turned transparent, we may find ourselves in a state of shock and disbelief, too difficult to rejoice or regret. We can visualise the following consequences in the event of human beings having transparent skin:

Many of the mysteries connected with metabolism and anatomy would become visible like some liquid, pure or mixed, in a transparent jar. To a lay man, which most of us are by medical standards, the transparency of the skin may throw open the intricate composition of so many organs and parts which constitute human body. Beyond this, the human curiosity may find the revelation not very pleasant indeed! Since time immemorial, the coloured skin has kept hidden the multitude of functionaries that we call heart, lungs, kidneys, stomach *et al.* But now when everything has become bare, a walking man or woman may look graceless or a skeleton, more disgusting than dignified.

Till today, doctors have relied on X-Ray, scanning or screening, clinical tests etc to know the defective or diseased portion of human body concealed below the skin. It is just possible that with transparent skin, the doctors may do without all these aids and remove or operate upon the patient without much difficulty. This may also save the patient from the trauma of tests and exposure of his or her body under the highly sophisticated machines. Another consequence that can influence the demographic map of some countries is the knowledge of the gender of the child before his or her birth.

Just as the 'ozone layered' atmosphere has spared mankind from the onslaught of ultra violet rays leading to the cancer of the skin, the coloured skin of human body may be its strongest cover and defence against physical and emotional disturbances. Once the human skin becomes transparent, it will not add any information to a common man's repertoire of knowledge but the fall out of such a situation may become more a source of sorrow than of enlightenment. To the poet the transparent

neck of his beloved (imaginary) is the sign of beauty but when the entire body becomes visible to the naked eye as a result of transparent skin, the situation may prove acutely awful or embarrassing.

Improving public transport system in big cities

Q. Suggest three effective methods of improving the public transport system in big cities. Explain how the measures being suggested by you would be helpful.

Ans. When cities start outgrowing their limits and limitations, some key public services like transport begin to feel the pounding pressure. If it fails to cop with the increasing demand for quick and timely action, its very *raison d'être* becomes a big question mark. Unless we are assured of an extensive and punctual transport system, we find ourselves on tenterhooks and question the very justification of having such an essential service at all. It needs no reiteration to say that, barring a few exceptions, the public transport system in most big towns needs urgent and immediate attention. For their guidance, the following suggestions, if carried out with all earnestness, can go a long way in improving the system.

First of all, before we pump more money in augmenting the fleet of buses, the roads of all big cities should be widened, wherever such a widening is required. All encroachments on public land, roads, pavements, etc should be removed. Courts may be approached not to show an undeserved consideration or compassion to the guilty. Further, traffic lights and signals should be installed at vulnerable points and a strict compliance of traffic regulations should be ensured. If need be, the personnel manning the buses on the roads, should be given intensive orientation courses so that they attune themselves to the new requirements.

Introduction of more buses and associating the private transporters also to join the fleet is another effective measure than can be taken. The

possibilities of introducing metro-railway in big cities should be examined. There is no denying the fact that the introduction of metro-railway in stages can not only ease the pressure on roads, it can also make the public transport system highly commensurate to our future needs.

Last but not least, is the clearing and cleansing of our cities of the menace of stray cattle frequent agitations and protests on roads and the like. The cattle owners, who deliberately leave their cattle on the roads, should be hauled up and given suitable punishment. In a democracy we cannot debar people from voicing their grievances, whether on roads or elsewhere. The best course for such an agitation or demonstration, is to have a public place or park like the Hyde Park in London, where all protests, meetings, agitations are held without causing any disturbance to the public transport system.

More investment in agricultural sector

Q. India should invest more in agricultural sector than in the industrial sector. Give two arguments in favour and two arguments against the proposition.

Arguments for the proposition

1. There is no denying the fact that despite stupendous strides in the industrial sector, agriculture remains the pivot of an ordinary Indian's life. The success of Green Revolution is a fact of life, but when we turn our attention towards the population graph on the one hand and the continuous exodus of villagers to the cities in search of jobs and other means of livelihood, we find ourselves in a strange dilemma. It is a strange phenomenon of Indian life that agriculture, which should be the mainstay and source of occupation and income for most villagers, finds itself helpless to absorb its teeming population. Since there is tremendous scope to bring vast areas of land under cultivation, provided irrigation facilities, power, roads, markets, etc are made available, more investment in the agricultural sector is the crying need of the hour.

2. In order to restore the honour of the villagers, who rush to the cities for degrading jobs, opportunities in the agricultural sector will have to be created. For the creation of gainful employment in the countryside, funds will have to be pumped into the rural sector so that the deficit in pulses, oil seeds and other agricultural produce is turned into surplus as also the production of food-grains and other cereals is kept up in view of the growing numbers on the population front. Besides, by investing more in the agricultural sector, we can produce such items as can find a ready export markets.

Arguments against the proposition

1. No doubt India is primarily an agricultural country. But we shouldn't lose sight of the fact that we are living in an era where high-technology is going to call the shots. Whether we talk of sophistication and modernisation of industries, production of power, expansion of tele-communications, updating the transport system, exploring the outer space through satellites and the like, the industrial base has to be strong and resilient. Despite all constraints and compulsions, there is no escape but to invest more and more funds in the industrial sector if India is to become an industrial power in the years to come.

2. There is no point in dumping more money into the agricultural sector when more than 75 per cent of land holdings are of less than two hectares and two-third of these holdings are of less than one hectare. Under the new economic order that has caught the imagination of all, irrespective of their past commitments and beliefs, industrial sector comprising traditional industries as well as the industries dealing with manufacture of computers, environmental gadgets, anti-pollution technology, etc require high-class research and development. In order to come close to international standards in areas of science and technology, industrial and human resource development, more investment in the industrial sector is a 'must'.

TEST OF REASONING—1

Find the odd-man out:

1. (a) Lincoln (b) Churchill (c) V.V. Giri
(d) Reagan (e) Kennedy
2. (a) gold (b) silver
(c) manganese (d) gypsum (e) iron
3. (a) church (b) pagoda (c) temple
(d) monastery (e) Gurudwara
4. (a) acre (b) metre (c) mile
(d) centimetre (e) foot
5. (a) dolphin (b) whale (c) tortoise
(d) seal (e) shark
6. (a) pantaloons (b) shirts (c) skirts
(d) pyjamas (e) shorts
7. (a) Kathak (b) Manipuri (c) Kathakali
(d) Karnatak (e) Kuchipudi
8. (a) lactometer (b) diameter (c) barometer
(d) thermometer (e) hydrometer

Each question given below has two items. Mark your answer:

- (a) if either of the items is a product of the other.
- (b) if one of the items is opposite of the other.
- (c) if both the items belong to the same category.
- (d) if one depends upon the other.
- (e) if one of the items is made of the other.

9. selection : interview.
10. milk : butter
11. paper : tree
12. house : brick
13. French : German
14. complicated : simple

In questions given below the two items have a definite relationship. You have to tick-mark the choice with similar relationship:

15. guitar : music.
(a) band : marriage (b) train : journey
(c) kitchen : food (d) brush : painting
16. world : universe
(a) page : book (b) planet : sun
(c) moon : earth (d) diamond : coal
17. nurse : compounder
(a) teacher : pupil (b) cup : tea
(c) cushion : pillow (d) pen : paper
18. skin : leather

- (a) hand : glove (b) fingers : nails
(c) hair : wool (d) cotton : summer
19. lamb : goat
(a) mice : rats (b) tiger : lion
(c) rice : food (d) puppy : dog
20. tea : coffee
(a) tennis : badminton (b) jug : water
(c) clay : pottery (d) root : tree
21. nation : citizens
(a) zoo : animals (b) forest : trees
(c) fort : soldiers (d) army : navy
22. clock : time
(a) day : hour (b) balance : weight
(c) calendar : day (d) bottle : medicine

The three items given in each question have a certain relationship. Tick-mark the choice with similar relationship among items, the order may not be the same:

23. correspondent : news : newspaper
(a) farmer : crops : food
(b) mason : cement : construction
(c) cloud : water : ponds
(d) road : vehicle : destination
24. complexion : white : black
(a) alert : intelligent : babies
(b) health : disease : hospital
(c) train : bus : journey
(d) honest : officer : corrupt
25. talk : whisper : shout
(a) boredom : tiredness : rest
(b) touch : hold : embrace
(c) see : look : watch
(d) create : form : make
26. play : win : lose
(a) accident : death : survive
(b) examination : success : determination
(c) read : book : magazine
(d) music : dance : art
27. clay : potter : pots
(a) doctor : injection : pills
(b) clothes : cloth : tailor
(c) black-board : chalk : teacher
(d) electricity : bulb : light

Tick-mark the right choice:

28. If offices were dens, officers would be:
(a) horses (b) hunters (c) ferocious

- (d) honest (e) tigers

29. If cows were grapes, milk would be:

- (a) resin (b) vine (c) wine
(d) fruit (e) jam

30. If flowers were nests, petals would be:

- (a) birds (b) eggs (c) home
(d) straws (e) tree

31. If numbers were plants, mathematics would be:

- (a) trees (b) forest (c) botany
(d) green (e) tables

Qs. 32-36. Match the right parts on the basis of information given below:

Five persons A, B, C, D and E play different games as follows:

Each person plays one game only.

B and C do not play hockey or badminton.

D and E do not play tennis or cricket.

A does not play hockey.

B and D do not play basket-ball.

C and A do not play tennis or basket-ball.

32. A (a) hockey
33. B (b) badminton
34. C (c) basket-ball
35. D (d) cricket
36. E (e) tennis

Find out the missing numbers:

37. 4; 6; 24; 7; 5; 35; 4; ...; 32

- (a) 14 (b) 28 (c) 16 (d) 8 (e) 10

38. 3; 6; 9; 4; 7; 10; 5; 8; ...

- (a) 11 (b) 13 (c) 9 (d) 16 (e) 14

39. 4; 8; 6; 9; 8; ...; 10

- (a) 11 (b) 12 (c) 16 (d) 22 (e) 10

40. 5; 7; 12; ...; 31; 50.

- (a) 17 (b) 19 (c) 21 (d) 18 (e) 29

41. ...; 11; 15; 24; 40.

- (a) 5 (b) 6 (c) 9 (d) 10 (e) 8

42. 98; 99; 101; 104; ...

- (a) 106 (b) 107 (c) 108 (d) 109 (e) 110

43. 2; 6; 14; ...; 62.

- (a) 28 (b) 26 (c) 30 (d) 32 (e) 38

44. 6; 11; 21; 41; ...

- (a) 61 (b) 71 (c) 56 (d) 62 (e) 81

Numbers in questions 45-47 follow the same arrangement. Find out the missing ones:

45.

	49	
?	1	4
9	25	16

- (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 5 (d) 4 (e) 7

46.

	64	
2	4	6
4	?	36

- (a) 32 (b) 30 (c) 28 (d) 40 (e) 42

47.

	?	
1	4	5
1	26	25

- (a) 25 (b) 36 (c) 20 (d) 81 (e) 100

Find out the missing numbers and letters.

48.

B	D	F	H	?	L
C	D	F	I	?	R

- (a) $\frac{I}{L}$ (b) $\frac{I}{Q}$ (c) $\frac{I}{M}$ (d) $\frac{I}{N}$ (e) $\frac{K}{M}$

49.

D	14	?	7	N	4
19	E	?	J	5	S

- (a) $\frac{G}{10}$ (b) $\frac{F}{12}$ (c) $\frac{H}{9}$ (d) $\frac{H}{11}$ (e) $\frac{I}{12}$

50. D^4 H^8 E^5
 F^6 ? I^9

- (a) I^9 (b) J^{10} (c) G^7 (d) A^1 (e) B^2

Which set of letters from (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) is the right choice to fill in the blanks in questions?

51. bca-a-cacabc-cab-ac

- (a) abac (b) cbbc (c) cbac
(d) bcbb (e) bbaa

52. abbc-caa-c-bbca-aabc

- (a) abbc (b) bcab (c) acab
(d) acac (e) abac

53. abc-bc-aabcc-caaa-cc

- (a) cabb (b) caba (c) bcab
(d) bcba (e) ccba

Qs. 54-60. Each letter written against (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f) is a code for letters in words. Same code has been used for all the questions. Find out the right code for letter enclosed in box:

54. S T R I K E

- (a) d (b) b (c) z (d) q (e) y (f) g

55. **P** A T R O N

(a) w (b) g (c) q (d) f (e) c (f) v

56 M A K E **R** S

(a) w (b) j (c) q (d) d (e) z (f) b

57 S **H** I E L D

(a) z (b) y (c) x (d) b (e) p (f) u

58 R A T I O **N**

(a) v (b) c (c) y (d) g (e) w (f) q

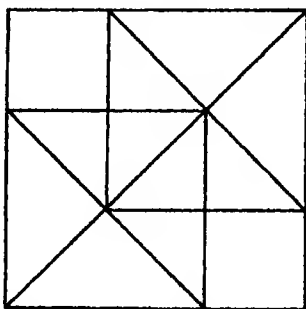
59 T H A N K **S**

(a) u (b) d (c) g (d) b (e) c (f) w

60 L A **M** E N T

(a) g (b) p (c) w (d) z (e) j (f) c

Questions 61 and 62 are based on the figure given below:



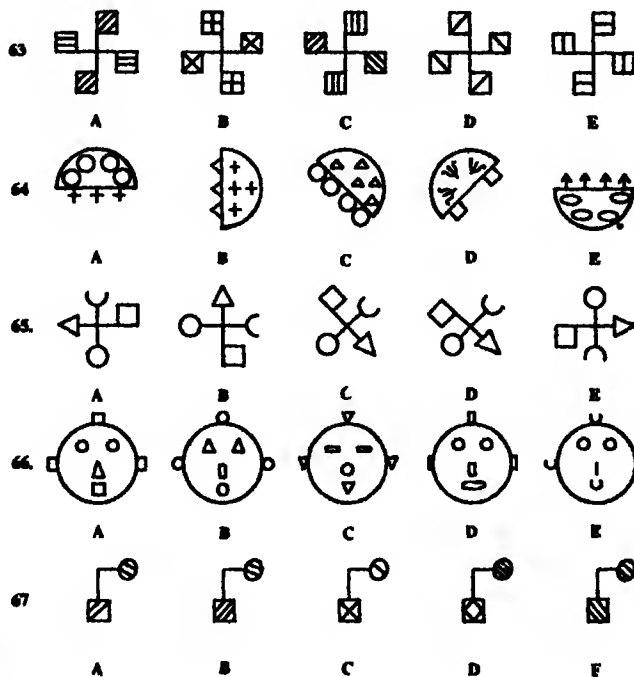
61 How many triangles are there in the figure?

- (a) 10 (b) 18
(c) 24 (d) 26
(e) None of these

62. Count the number of squares in the figure.

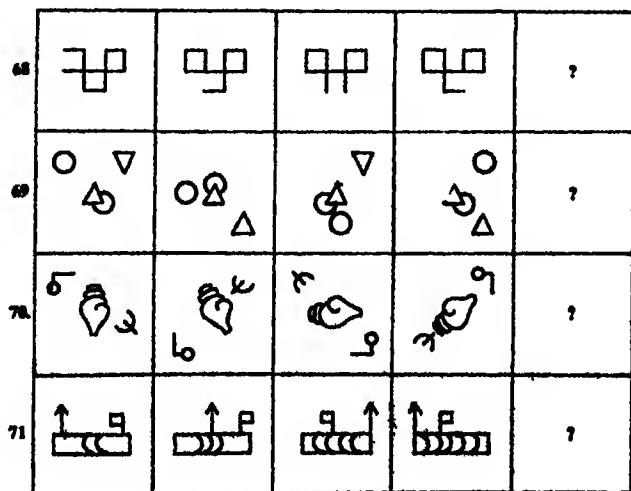
- (a) 3 (b) 6
(c) 4 (d) 8
(e) None of these

Find the odd-man out:

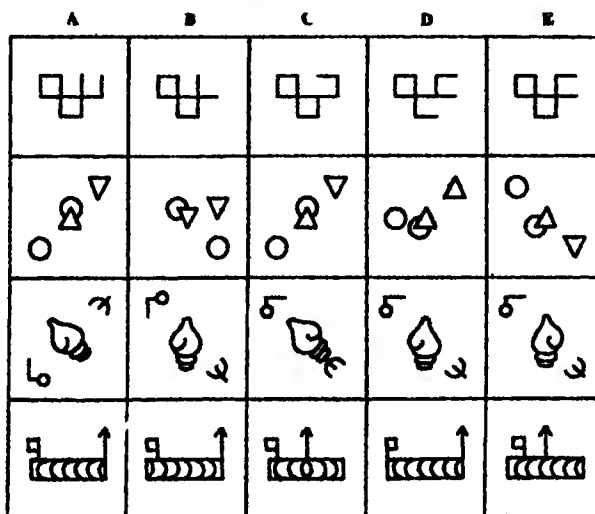


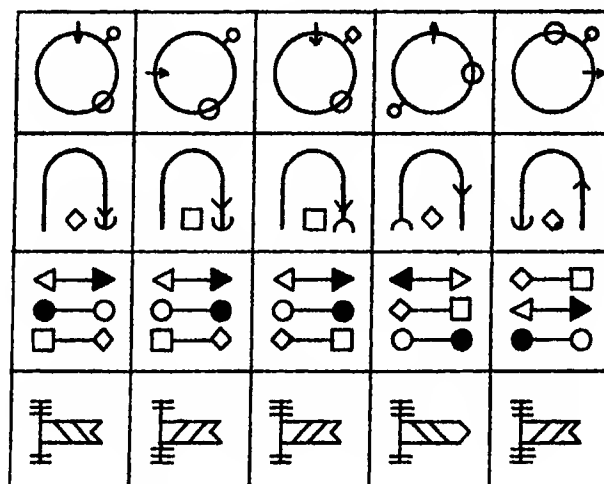
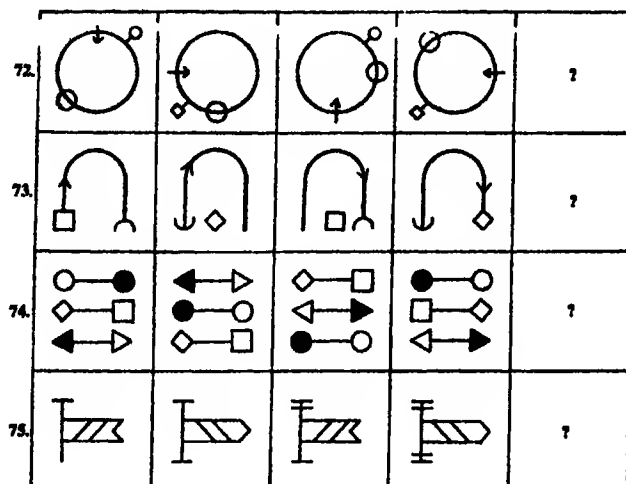
Given below are two sets of figures, the Problem Figures and the Answer Figures marked A, B, C, D and E. You have to find out which of the Answer Figures would be the next one in succession:

PROBLEM FIGURES



ANSWER FIGURES





ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. (b) All the others have been Presidents.
2. (d) It is the only non-metallic mineral.
3. (d) It is a residence for monks and nuns. Others are places of worship.
4. (a) It is the only measurement of a square.
5. (c) All the others are fish.
6. (b) All the other garments cover body below waist.
7. (d) It is the only type of music among dances.
8. (b) All the others are instruments to measure things.
9. (d) 10 (a) 11. (a) 12. (c) 13. (c)
14. (b)
15. (d) One is a medium for producing this piece of art.
16. (a) The relationship is that of a single unit and the whole.
17. (c) Both are members of the same group.
18. (c) The relationship is that of raw form and its product.
19. (d) One is a young one of the other.
20. (a) Both belong to the same category.
21. (b) The relationship is that of the whole and its one unit.
22. (b) One measures the other.
23. (c) One brings one of the other things and it is stored methodically in the next item.
24. (d) The relationship is that of an item and its two opposite qualities.
25. (b) The items show three degrees of the same action.
26. (a) One thing may result in either of the other two.
27. (b) The relationship is that of a maker, the medium and the product.
28. (e) 29. (c) 30. (d) 31. (c) 32. (b)
33. (e) 34. (d) 35. (a) 36. (c)
37. (d) Make sets of three.
38. (a) There are three series, 4, 5, 6..., 8, 7, 8 ... and 9, 10, 11 ...
39. (e) There are two series, 4, 6, 8 ... and 8, 9, 10 ...
40. (b) Each number is the total of its two preceding numbers.
41. (d) Go on adding 1^2 ; 2^2 ; 3^2 ... to numbers.
42. (c) Go on adding 1, 2, 3 ... to numbers.
43. (c) Each next number is double + 2 of the preceding number.
44. (e) Each number is $\times 2 - 1$ of the preceding number.
45. (b) The arrangement is - example : $4 - 3 = 1$; $(4 + 3)^2$; $3^2 = 9$; $4^2 = 16$; $9 + 16 = 25$.
46. (d) 47. (b)
48. (c) In the upper line, one letter is skipped, in the lower one, an extra letter is skipped in each step.
49. (a) Letters go zig-zagging skipping an extra letter and their corresponding numbers start from the other end.
50. (e) The total—linewise and columnwise—is 17.
51. (c) The series is bcaca/bcaca/bc ...
52. (e) The series is abbca/caabc/...go on repeating.
53. (a) The series is abcc/bcaa/ab .. go on repeating.
- 54 to 60 Sort out common letters and match them with common codes, e.g. 'K' is common in 54, 55 and 59 questions, so its code is 'd'.
54. (a) 55. (d) 56. (c) 57. (f) 58. (b)
59. (d) 60. (e) 61. (d) 62. (b)
63. C. Squares on opposite ends do not have identical pattern.
64. E. Number of inner figures should be one more.
65. C. The direction of square is wrong.
66. D. Lips ought to match with ears and cap.
67. A. Number of lines in square should be one more than lines in the figure at the other end.
68. E 69. A 70. D 71. E 72. A
73. C 74. B 75. C

TEST OF REASONING—II

If first half of the alphabets were written leaving a gap among all the letters i.e. A-B-C-D.... and the gaps were filled with the remaining half in the same serial order ending with Z:

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

1. Which letter would be between G and H?

- (a) R (b) S (c) T
(d) U (e) None of these

2. Letter 'J' would be between:

- (a) V & W (b) U & V (c) W & X
(d) U & V (e) None of these

3. Which letter is third to the right of tenth letter from left?

- (a) S (b) T (c) H
(d) G (e) None of these

4. Which letter is exactly in the middle of 20th letter from the right and 11th letter from the left?

- (a) E (b) R (c) F
(d) S (e) None of these

Shankar started from his home at 9 A.M. in his car at a speed of 40 km per hour. He headed towards east and reached temple after 3 km. He stopped at the temple for 5 minutes, he turned right and after driving for 2 km reached Post Office where he stopped for 10 minutes. He again turned right and reached his children's school after 2 km. He dropped his children at school, turned right and reached hospital after 1 km. He visited a friend there stayed for 15 minutes then turned left but his car started giving trouble. He had to reduce the speed to half and then reached a garage. He stopped at the garage for 5 minutes then leaving the car there, walked home at a speed of 4 km per hour.

5. How far is his home from the garage as the crow flies?

- (a) 2 km (b) 1 km (c) 3 km
(d) 5 km (e) None of these

6. At what time did Shankar return home?

- (a) 10.55 A.M. (b) 10.05 A.M.
(c) 11.05 A.M. (d) 10.35 A.M.
(e) None of these

7. At what time did he reach the hospital?

- (a) 10.42 A.M. (b) 9.42 A.M.
(c) 9.47 A.M. (d) 9.27 A.M.
(e) None of these

8. If the children's school is over at 4.30 P.M., at what time should he start from his home so that he can walk upto the garage, spend 5 minutes there in collecting his car and reach children's school 5 minutes before the school is over?

- (a) 4.02 P.M. (b) 3.55 P.M. (c) 3.58 P.M.
(d) 3.48 P.M. (e) None of these

If '-' means 'x', '+' means '+', 'x' means '+' and '+' means '-' then:

9. $16 + 4 + 5 - 2 \times 3 = ?$

- (a) $2\frac{1}{3}$ (b) $-2\frac{1}{3}$ (c) -3
(d) 4 (e) None of these

10. $9 + 12 + 3 \times 7 - 2 = ?$

- (a) 2 (b) 19 (c) -1
(d) 17 (e) None of these

11. $4 - 3 + 8 \times 6 + 4 = ?$

- (a) $-3\frac{1}{2}$ (b) $-4\frac{3}{4}$ (c) $5\frac{1}{2}$
(d) 6 (e) None of these

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the letters of the word occurring in ENGAGEMENT

12. If it is possible to make a word with 1st, 4th, 5th and 7th letters of the word, which would be third letter of that word?

- (a) E (b) A (c) G
(d) M (e) No word can be formed

13. How many letters from the alphabets are required to form the word ENGAGEMENT?

- (a) seven (b) six (c) five
(d) nine (e) eight

14. How many letters have occurred more than once?

- (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3
(d) 4 (e) 5

15. If all the ten letters of the word were to be arranged alphabetically, the sixth letter from the end would be:

- (a) E (b) G (c) M
(d) N (e) T

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the series of numbers given below:

3 6 1 3 6 4 3 6 3 6 5 6 4 3 6 4 1 3 6 2 5 3 6 6 5 6 3 1 3 6 1 2

16. How many 6s are preceded by 3 but not followed by 4?

- (a) 5 (b) 6 (c) 7
(d) 8 (e) None of these

17. Which of the numbers has the least frequency?

- (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 4
(d) 5 (e) None of these

18. Which two numbers have been repeated the same number of times?

- (a) 2 & 5 (b) 1 & 4 (c) 1 & 5
(d) 4 & 5 (e) 2 & 4

Find the odd-man out:

19. (a) GK (b) MQ (c) PU
(d) SW (e) DH
20. (a) CEH (b) KMP (c) XZC
(d) NPT (e) FHK
21. (a) DW (b) LO (c) JR
(d) HS (e) EV
22. (a) PUS (b) HLJ (c) UYW
(d) BFD (e) LPN
23. (a) MLI (b) FEB (c) UTQ
(d) ZYV (e) SRN

In a certain code:

bright fresh sunny day is 'cin bin zin hin'
scent of fresh flowers is 'din jin lin bin'
bright light of trucks is 'lin min hin rin'
trucks loaded with flowers is 'fin nin din min'

24. What is the code for 'bright'?
(a) cin (b) bin (c) lin
(d) zin (e) hin
25. 'din' is the code for:
(a) trucks (b) flowers (c) of
(d) loaded (e) with
26. What is the code for 'day'?
(a) cin (b) bin (c) zin
(d) hin (e) can't be established

Copper is heavier than brass but lighter than silver which is not as heavy as gold. Iron is lighter than copper but heavier than brass.

27. Which is the lightest metal?
(a) gold (b) brass (c) copper
(d) iron (e) silver
28. Which metal is second heaviest among the lot?
(a) gold (b) brass (c) copper
(d) iron (e) silver

Read the following statements carefully and answer the questions given below:

- (i) $A + B$ means A is the mother of B.
(ii) $A + B$ means A is the son of B.
(iii) $A - B$ means A is the husband of B.
(iv) $A \times B$ means A is the brother of B.

Four persons R, S, T and U are related to one another in the following way:

$$R + S - T, U \times T$$

29. Which two persons are uncle and nephew?
(a) R & T (b) T & U (c) U & R
(d) U & S (e) None of these

30. Which statement from i, ii, iii and iv is superfluous and not at all needed to establish the relationship among these four.

- (a) (i) (b) (ii) (c) (iii)
(d) (iv) (e) all are needed

SYLLOGISMS

Qs. 31-38. In each question below are given two statements followed by four conclusions numbered I, II, III and IV. You have to take the two given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the two given statements, disregarding commonly known facts

Statements

31. 1. All clocks are discs.
2. Some discs are square.

Conclusions:

- I. All clocks are square
II. Some clocks are square.
III. Some discs are not clocks
IV. No clock is square.

- (a) Only I follows
(b) Only III and IV follow.
(c) Either II or IV follows.
(d) None follows.
(e) Only IV follows.
(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements:

32. 1. All birds are snakes.
2. No snake is black.

Conclusions.

- I. Some birds are black.
II. No bird is black.
III. All snakes are birds.
IV. Only some birds are not black.

- (a) Only I follows.
(b) Only II follows.
(c) Only III follows.
(d) Both I and III follow.
(e) None follows.
(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements.

33. 1. Some sheets are quilts.
2. Some quilts are pillows.

Conclusions:

- I. No pillow is a sheet
II. All quilts are sheets.
III. Some sheets are pillows.
IV. All pillows are quilts.

- (a) Only II follows.
(b) Either I or III follows.
(c) Either II or III follows.
(d) Both II and IV follow.
(e) All the four follow.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements

- 34 1 All gardens are hotels
2 All hotels are roads

Conclusions

- I Some gardens are not roads
II All hotels are gardens
III All gardens are roads
IV Some roads are gardens

- (a) Both I and II follow
(b) Only IV follows
(c) Only III follows
(d) Either II or III follows
(e) Both III and IV follow

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements

- 35 1 Some cups are plates
2 All plates are stoves

Conclusions

- I All cups are stoves
II Some stoves are not plates
III Some stoves are cups
IV All stoves are plates

- (a) Only I follows
(b) Only II follows
(c) Only III follows
(d) Only IV follows
(e) None follows

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements

- 36 1 Some dogs are rats
2 No rat is crow

Conclusions

- I No dog is a crow
II Some dogs are not crows
III All crows are rats
IV All rats are dogs

- (a) Only II follows
(b) Only IV follows
(c) None follows
(d) Only I, III & IV follow
(e) Only II and III follow

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements

- 37 1 Only rich countries have farms
2 All farms are stables

Conclusions

- I Only rich countries can afford stables
II Some farms are not stables

- III Some stables are in rich countries
IV All stables are in rich countries only

- (a) Only I follows
(b) Both II and III follow
(c) Only III follows
(d) Both III and IV follow
(e) Only I, III and IV follow

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements

- 38 1 Some garments are blue
2 Some blue garments are red

Conclusions

- I Every garment is either blue or red
II Some garments are neither blue nor red
III All blue garments are red
IV Some red garments are not blue

- (a) Only I follows
(b) Only II follows
(c) Only III follows
(d) Only IV follows
(e) None of these follows

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Qs 39-46 In each question below is given a statement followed by three assumptions numbered I, II and III. An assumption is something supposed or taken for granted. You have to consider the statement and the assumptions and decide which of the assumptions is implicit in the statement. Then decide which of the answers is correct.

Statement

39 'We Indians, who were at a starvation level in 1947, are not only self-sufficient in food but are among its exporters.' A very eminent statesman announces

Assumptions

- I No one is poor in India now
II India produces more than what is needed for the country
III India does not import any food item

- (a) Only I and III are implicit
(b) Only II is implicit
(c) Only III is implicit
(d) All are implicit
(e) Only II and III are implicit

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement

40 "Parents these days drag their two plus toddlers to pre-nursery schools and thus deprive them of the natural joy of childhood." A survey

Assumptions

- I No school going child can enjoy natural joys of childhood
II Parents want to get rid of their small kids by

sending them to school
 III Plus two is too young an age for children to go to school

- (a) Only I is implicit
- (b) Only II is implicit
- (c) Both I and II are implicit
- (d) Only III is implicit
- (e) All are implicit

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement

41 "Fashion shows are gaining more and more popularity", a report

Assumptions

- I People in general have become more fashion conscious
- II Most of the new fashions are introduced through fashion shows
- III Fashion shows were not much popular previously

- (a) Only I and II are implicit
- (b) Only III is implicit
- (c) Only II and III are implicit
- (d) Only I and III are implicit
- (e) All are implicit

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement

42 "State X has decided to double the number of its buses", an authentic report

Assumptions

- I The population of State X has become double
- II The existing buses are too over-crowded and unable to meet the requirements
- III The State does consider the discomfort of its people and tries to provide them with facilities

- (a) Only II and III are implicit
- (b) Only I and III are implicit
- (c) All are implicit
- (d) Only I is implicit
- (e) None is implicit

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement

43 "It is believed that more than 130 billion dollars would be needed to rebuild the beautiful city of Kobe that was devastated during earthquake and somehow, they'll manage it", a report

Assumptions

- I The Japanese government has decided to rebuild this city
- II The programme of rebuilding this city would be given top priority

III The Japanese government would suspend most of the other expenses and would spend all the money in rebuilding Kobe

- (a) Only I and II are implicit
- (b) Only II and III are implicit
- (c) Only I and III are implicit
- (d) All are implicit
- (e) None is implicit

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement

44 "South-east Asia is an intermediate zone where the cultures of India and China have intermingled", the report of a survey

Assumptions

- I Half the population of this area is that of Indians and the other half is of Chinese
- II Indian and Chinese cultures have nothing in common
- III The zone mentioned above is jointly governed by India and China

- (a) Only I is implicit
- (b) Only II is implicit
- (c) Both I and II are implicit
- (d) Only III is implicit
- (e) None is implicit

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement

45 "To fulfil the ever-growing demands for food, fibres etc of the continually growing population, soil health has to be maintained and uplifted", a report

Assumptions

- I A major portion of essential supplies for human beings come from mother earth's soil
- II Soil needs looking after
- III Proper care of soil can result in better yield

- (a) Only I and II are implicit
- (b) Only II and III are implicit
- (c) All the three are implicit
- (d) None is implicit
- (e) Only III is implicit

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement

46 "Most of the degrees allotted by a private college have been found to be fake", a report by an investigation committee

- I Students knew that their degrees were fake
- II The college would be black-listed
- III The services of persons, who presented those degrees with their applications, would be terminated

- (a) Only I is implicit

- (b) All the three are implicit.
 (c) Only II and III are implicit.
 (d) Only II is implicit.
 (e) Either II or I is implicit.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Qs. 47 to 54. Below is given a passage followed by several possible inferences which can be drawn from the facts stated in the passage. You have to examine each inference separately in the context of the passage and decide upon its degree of truth or falsity. Mark your answers:

- (a) if the inference is definitely true.
 (b) If it is probably true.
 (c) if data is inadequate.
 (d) if the inference is probably false
 (e) if it is definitely false.

A recent survey of Central acts on biodiversity in India shows serious omissions and woefully inadequate government initiatives on conservation. There is no law on identification of species which is a prerequisite for protection of plants and animals. A fundamental flaw in government programmes is that they do not involve local people, alienating them and making them hostile to the conservation programmes. Over the last few decades, India has lost at least half of its forests, polluted over 70% of its water bodies, built or cultivated over much of its grasslands and degraded many coastal areas. Hunting, over exploitation, pesticide pollution and excessive plant and animal collections also take a toll on biodiversity.

47. The authorities felt the need to revise Central acts on biodiversity

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

48. The revised Act has a special para on identification of species.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

49. If the local people were involved in government conservation programmes, they would definitely be less hostile.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

50. India is concerned about the preservation of her flora and fauna.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

51. Pollution has not increased during the last decades.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

52. Expansion of residential areas has taken a toll of grasslands and forests.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

53. The main reason for water pollution is factory waste.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

54. All coastal areas are polluted.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Qs. 55-62. In each question below is given a statement followed by three courses of actions numbered I, II and III. A

course of action is a step or administrative decision to be taken for improvement, follow-up, or further action in regard to the problem, policy, etc on the basis of the information given in the statement. You have to assume everything in the statement to be true, then decide which of the three suggested courses of actions logically follows for pursuing

Statement:

55. The bail system causes discrimination against the poor, since the poor would not be able to furnish bail on account of poverty while wealthier persons in similar situation would be able to secure their freedom.

Courses of Action

- I. The system of bail should be dropped altogether
- II. Banks should be instructed to sanction loan to the poor so as to enable them to pay the amount of bail.
- III. Only the well to do should be asked to furnish bail

- (a) Only I is right
 (b) Only II is right
 (c) Both I and II are right.
 (d) Either I or III is right
 (e) None is logical

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement

56. Three bombs exploded in quick succession in a township close to the Indo-Pak border and damaged a portion of the hospital building under construction.

Courses of Action

- I. Since it must be a Pak activity, the Pakistan government should be asked to pay compensation for the damaged hospital building
- II. More defence force should be stationed in the area and vigil should be intensified.
- III. The hospital building should be shifted elsewhere

- (a) Only II is logical.
 (b) Only II and III are right
 (c) Only III follows.
 (d) Either II or III follows.
 (e) All are reasonable.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement:

57. There is no appreciative increase in the sales or exports of 'Khadi' nor it has any outstanding impact in the fashion world.

Courses of Action:

- I. Attractive incentives should be offered to salesmen just as other companies do.
- II. Publicity by top ad-companies should be introduced.

III. The Khadi-board should have a fashion designing department of its own.

- (a) Only I follows.
 - (b) Only II and III follow
 - (c) Only I and II follow
 - (d) All the three follow.
 - (e) Only III follows
- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement:

58. Obscene literature is constantly being made available to adolescents through cheap book-stalls.

Courses of Action

- I. Reading such literature should be declared to be a legal offence
- II Parents, who find such books in possession of their children should inform the concerning authorities immediately.
- III A regular inspection and physical verification of these book-stalls should be arranged and if any obscene literature is discovered, the shop-keeper should be punished severely.

- (a) Both I and II follow.
 - (b) Only II and III follow.
 - (c) All the three follow
 - (d) None follows
 - (e) Only III follows.
- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement:

59. Most of the members of the opposition party are demanding a mid-term poll

Courses of Actions:

- I. The government should go for a mid-term election.
- II. The members of the opposition should not be allowed to interfere in a regular procedure like elections.
- III. No attention should be paid to the demand.

- (a) Only I follows.
 - (b) Only II and III follow.
 - (c) Either I or III follows.
 - (d) All the three follow.
 - (e) None follows.
- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement

60. The University authorities have been informed by various departments that courses in colleges are much behind the schedule due to communal riots in the State.

Courses of Action.

- I. Examinations should be postponed.
- II. Extra-classes should be arranged.
- III. Some portion of the courses should be

dropped.

- (a) Only I is right.
 - (b) All the three follow.
 - (c) Anyone of the three
 - (d) Either II or III.
 - (e) Either I or II is right.
- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☒

Statement

61. The incharge of an office has observed that most of the employees slip away during office hours.

Courses of Action.

- I. He should keep the main door locked.
- II He should keep his own table and chair near the main gate.
- III He should take strict disciplinary action against the employees who slip away.

- (a) Only I follows
 - (b) Only II follows.
 - (c) Only III follows
 - (d) Either I or II follows.
 - (e) Both I and III follow.
- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement

62. Some of the senior doctors have been neglecting their patients in hospital and are busy with their private practice

Courses of Action

- I. An inquiry committee should be appointed to look into the matter
- II Only junior doctors should be appointed in the hospital.
- III. Private practice by senior doctors should be banned and their salary should be increased.

- (a) Only I follows.
 - (b) Only II follows.
 - (c) Only III follows.
 - (d) Either I or III follows.
 - (e) None follows.
- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Qs. 63-70 Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below it:

(i) Five friends Amit, Bharat, Chandra, Devendra and Eklavya live in Agra, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Ernakulam and are accountant, businessman, chemist, doctor and engineer by profession.

(ii) The first letter of their names, professions and the city they live in is not the same.

(iii) Bharat and Chandra are not engineer nor do they live in Delhi or Agra.

(iv) Amit is neither a chemist nor doctor.

(v) Devendra does not live in Bombay.

Management as a Career Choice

MORE than 30 years after the beginning of management education in India, the MBA degree still has an aura. Thousands of young people apply to the universities and management institutes every year for this degree. Seats are limited, and supply of management graduates is still trailing behind demand. Unlike other professions, saturation has not resulted in the market for MBA.

Catering to the demand are the 4 IIMs (Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Calcutta and Lucknow), 55 universities and countless private institutes. At the end of the rainbow is the dream of big money, of stepping into the executive suite of multinational companies.

Salaries are indeed high. The average salary for a fresh MBA of a reputed university is Rs 5,000 per month. But a graduate from the prestigious Indian Institute of Management (IIM) would be able to get twice this amount. The top annual salary for a fresher last year was Rs 4 lakh; this year this figure may shoot up by 80% according to McKinsey and Co, a leading consulting firm. This means that the top salary offer to a fresh MBA will be Rs 7 lakh, or Rs 58,000 per month.

The degree is thus a coveted one among commerce, science, arts and engineering students. Undergraduates on campuses all over India begin preparations for the MBA Entrance tests when they are in their final year. The competition is tough—the success rate of getting in may vary from 2-10%, depending on the popularity of the institute.

In terms of job opportunities and remuneration, the MBA may be the only degree today that ensures a pot of gold and guaranteed jobs. It is no wonder that people from other disciplines—science, medicine, chartered accounts—opt for it. Engineers also are increasingly

getting tempted by MBA.

In terms of quality of education, the IIMs are considered to be the best. Other institutes which have acquired a name are XLRI Jamshedpur, Jamnalal Bajaj, University of Delhi, Institute of Rural Management, Anand, and N.M College, Bombay. A number of university departments have helped to regionalise management education, but only a few are considered to be good. Internal politics, lack of trained teachers and a bureaucratic approach have bogged the universities, and this is reflected in the number of companies that are willing to take their graduates. There are a number of private institutes too, but they operate with varying degrees of credibility.

The thing to do then, is to apply to four or five institutes of one's choice. Each application means at least Rs 500, and limiting one's choice has its own benefits. Some students apply for all the institutes and find that they are left with little time to prepare for their main examinations. Therefore, it would be foolish to apply for all entrance examinations.

Advertisements for the entrance start appearing in September. The first test to be held is the Common Entrance Test (CAT), in the second week of December. Thereafter, every Sunday upto March is reserved for the entrance test of other institutes.

The All India Management Association also conducts a Management Aptitude Test (MAT) for a number of institutes. One does not have to appear in different tests but can request for MAT scores to be sent to the participating institutes. The MAT has, however, not been very successful and the number of institutes that accept MAT scores is small. There is no option but to apply to different institutes separately.

Preparation for the test should

start at least one year before its date. Since competition is stiff, all that matters is practice in solving problems. The two things that are most needed are accuracy and speed. Each mistake puts you behind your neighbour.

The preparation should be started by learning the basic principles of Mathematics, English, Analytical Reasoning and Data Interpretation. A number of books are available and a few correspondence courses. It also helps to take personal, professional guidance. One should aim to study for at least one hour initially for six months but, thereafter, increase to three hours. This preparation is recommended for the top institutes where competition is very stiff. For the others, a six-month preparation is quite enough.

The entrance test is of two-hour duration and divided into four sections. A student cannot afford to leave out any topics. In some examinations like the XLRI, each section has its own time limit while in others one is free to go back and forth. General awareness is an additional section in some other tests, so one must keep in touch with the latest magazines and newspapers. Some typical things that must be prepared are: labour laws for XLRI, environmental sensitivity for University of Delhi, Indian economy for Master of Business Economics (MBE).

One must do a number of mock tests of two-hour duration to know one's weaknesses. A score above 110 (after deducting a quarter mark for each mistake) is absolutely essential for IIMs. If you are significantly below this level, it is better to apply to other institutes.

While preparing for the test, it is important to keep up with extra reading. This is the only way to build

a good vocabulary and attempt comprehension. These are typically weak areas of most students.

At the same time, the student must be outgoing and interact with friends. This prepares you for the next step after the written test—group discussions and interview. These skills cannot be acquired overnight as many people think, but must be developed over a period of time. One must make efforts to get over the fear of speaking in groups, develop confidence and be able to defend one's viewpoints. Awareness of current topics certainly helps.

One thing that must be kept in mind is the high cost of education. Most university departments are still cheap, but the fees for an average institute is above Rs 50,000 and this is constantly increasing. Add to this the cost of living and other expenses and the MBA may well cost above Rs 2 lakhs. This is because subsidies to institutes have declined over the years and they are expected to be financially independent. Private institutes are simply encashing on the high demand for the MBA degree and are known to ask for donations for admission.

How good are the private institutes anyway? There is no authoritative list available though the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) is supposed to monitor the management institutes. One broad indicator which can be used is whether the institute has AICTE approval. This is not a very good indicator, however, as a number of questionable institutes have recently been granted approval. One can use other indicators to assess the quality of education—whether companies actually give jobs to the graduates and if so, what are the starting salaries. It is also useful to know whether the institute has professional and qualified faculty, and what extra-curricular facilities are available.

A student must be careful about gimmickry: many institutes use the name of foreign universities to gain credibility, others have started exotic

courses like "yoga" and "eastern management". When an institute offers too much gimmickry, the candidate must tread carefully. As a rule, one must try to do the course either at reputed institutes or at the universities, or at those institutes which are run by big business houses.

It is also important to know what to expect after acquiring the degree. First, the degree does not automatically guarantee jobs—one has to be a hard core professional with a high level of conceptual and practical skills. Secondly, the level of entry is not at senior management but at the management trainee level. Third, though one hears of phenomenal salaries of fresh MBAs, one must not have very high expectations. Finally, one must not hope to work only in a multinational company. There are a number of good Indian companies also that pay well.

Many youngsters forget this, and frustration results. "MBAs require a big attitudinal change", says Anil Ambani. "Their expectations exceed their training and capabilities and I think they need more time learning how business in real life really runs."

There is also need for the student to keep one's feet firmly on the ground, to the Indian realities, even while learning Western concepts. Many students finish their business education with high flown ideas and are unable to adjust in their jobs. Frustration results in quick job changes. This gives a bad name to the MBAs and companies too become wary. Some companies now prefer to hire people with work experience rather than fresh graduates.

Moreover, though it is right to aim for the best institutes, one should keep one's options open. Since expectations are very high, some companies prefer to hire people from other institutes. According to Aditya Birla, "I have personally seen that the people who come from lesser known institutes are more stable and productive."

A person must learn to

contribute value to the organisation he works in. If a company pays high salaries, what is in the MBA; that gets the high salaries? This thinking would be important to each MBA, for it is unlikely that a company will pay a phenomenal salary merely because of the MBA stamp.

Before one embarks on a management career, an introspection is essential as to why one should do MBA at all. This is very important. Unfortunately, there is no career counselling in India and college graduates end up sitting for the competition because everyone else is doing so. For many people, however, the talent may lie elsewhere and they are simply not made for a career in the corporate world. They are demanding jobs with very high responsibility, long hours of work and demanding lifestyles. People who get pushed into doing MBA are likely to have problems if their heart is not into it.

Today, we find people with MBAs going into modelling, films, fashion designing, or even into social work. In other words, two years of their life are wasted before they discover their real calling. Rather than blindly following what others are doing, a student should do a deep introspection. List down all the answers to the question "why do you want to do MBA?" and consider them with other interests or possible professions that you think you can take up.

Finally, it must be said that as a career MBA really has no alternative. In many ways, it is better than getting into the IAS because here there is plenty of scope to prove yourself. In fact, many IAS officers are switching to a career in the corporate world. The corporate sector gives high mobility, high remuneration, personal growth and challenges, which other professions do not offer.

To be a good manager is to be like a potato—one can be used anywhere. Whether one takes up finance, marketing, systems or personnel, the MBA has to do all four. A career certainly not for the weak hearted.

The Media Destroyer or Builder?

From the humble newspaper brought out painstakingly sheet by sheet, to the satellite versions of today; from the common radio to the sophisticated FM versions of today; from the simplistic Doordarshan fare to the bewildering plethora of satellite-aided channels today—the mass media has come a long way. From being a mere extension to our lives, it has now become the fulcrum around which our lives revolve. But is that wise? The proposition for discussion is "Rather than an agent for social change, mass media today has become an agent for social destruction."

Mr A There is no doubting the fact that India has become a media-driven society. To compete with the satellite invasion from foreigners and foreign collaborations, Doordarshan is churning out more and more channels and then filling them with trash going by the name of programmes. In a desperate bid to hold on to its advertising revenue, the lofty mandate with which it was launched, namely the promotion of education, information and lastly, entertainment, has been kicked out of the window. The entertainment, if any, is of an extremely poor quality. I would like to ask my colleagues, how many truly questioning programmes have you seen this year? How many programmes have you watched which have fired your soul with determination to help change the world? How many programmes have you seen which have inspired any genuine emotional response? None whatsoever, I'm sure. Television is the most powerful

narcotic known to man. People have become so enamoured of the idiot box that it has even affected personal and social relationships. Where before the dining table used to be the sounding board where the family used to gather around to share the day's news—now it is the TV and when the TV is on, nobody speaks. What about the impact of the fare offered? The media just creates and reinforces stereotypes. From the silver to the small screen, and even in magazines, the Indian woman is depicted either as an object of desire or of didacticism. It bears emphasising that the average Indian woman is neither a Sushmita Sen nor a Sati Savitri. To put her into such a mould is to invite trouble and that is what we have done. Rather than pursuing intelligent careers, girls are rushing into the insecure world of contests and beauty pageants, all because of the media hype. Husbands expect their wives to be long-suffering doormats; young men expect their girl friends to be permissive *a la* the Western soap operas, children expect their mothers to be the ever-smiling, super-efficient Maggie and Videocon mums! Radio, the poor man's companion too is full of sponsored programmes, mainly songs. Where the print media is concerned, no newspaper is willing to carry stories that are not cost effective. Responsible environmental reporting gives no returns on investment as opposed to political and economic reportage, where there are always potential benefits. The bottom line everywhere is to sell and make profits.

Mr B My colleague seems to

be viewing the media with a totally closed mind. Granted that entertainment programmes have usurped most of the air time, but the media is merely giving the audience what they want. Remember the adage: 'You can take a horse to the trough, but you can't make it drink.' What is the point of having educational programmes when nobody watches them? As far as the question of promoting stereotypes is concerned—Mr A fails to realise that there are factors, other than the media, that operate in society. Our culture has always viewed women in a particular way and men in another. The people who man the media are not aliens, rather they are the fruit of our own society and whatever they put on the air or on paper is but a reflection of what they see around them. If my colleague is so anti the media, perhaps he would care to picture a world without it? What about the thousands of students who depend on the UGC and IGNOU programmes for information? What about those who stay in isolated areas and their only means of education is provided through radio talks and the printed notes sent to them? What if the media was not there to provide us with a plurality of news and views? There would be nobody to allay the fear of the new or reduce the terror of novelty as there would be no system of forewarning. Without the media we would shrink into ourselves as there would be no means to tap into the knowledge banks of the world. We would cease to grow. Is that what Mr A wants? We don't cease to live because we can die any minute. Similarly, to ostracize

the media for the ills of our society is to close one's eyes to all that it has done for its betterment. If it has reinforced stereotypes, it has also given the knowledge to break out of them. The new programmes, even the Western soaps, show a woman who is willing to stand up for her rights. Advertisements too show a woman who is in control, both at the home and the office. As far as the breakdown of social relationships is concerned—nothing can stop humans from communicating with one another. Have marriage ceremonies ceased to take place at night because Santa Barbara is on the air? Have people stopped going to their offices because of the 24-hour movie channel? Man is too gregarious an animal to allow any machine to take over from his mouth.

Mr C Communication is a double-edged sword so both my colleagues are right in what they say. But perhaps we should view the media in the context of its long-term effects on man's evolution—mainly its influence on young, impressionable minds. Surveys now show that the average child watches at least 4 hours of TV a day, which, by the time he attains majority, would be twice the time he spent in school. Also, going by the present content of programmes, he would have watched 250,000 advertisements and 20,000 murders by the time he is 18. This is of great concern as epidemiologic evidence indicates that if, hypothetically, TV technology had never been developed, there would today be fewer homicides each year in the USA, 70,000 fewer rapes and 700,000 fewer injurious assaults. There are plenty of studies that have scientifically established the connection between teenage violence and media content. But on the other hand, the studies also reveal that the respondents most affected were those who were already teetering over the psychopathological threshold limit. They either came from broken homes, lacked self-confidence or had

addiction problems. But whatever the cause and effect of media, I would like to point out that we are not zombies who are led by the nose to do what is commanded! After all the remote control is in our hands. If you don't like a particular programme don't watch it. If you are apprehensive about your child's viewership pattern, then regulate the time and nature of programmes he is allowed to watch. If he clamours to buy a particular product advertised on TV, you can either buy it or not, depending on your purchasing power and this can be explained to the child. Granted that watching the opulent lifestyles of the rich as projected by the media, widens the want-get ratio, raising the level of expectations, which in turn leads to frustration when these expectations are not met—but what is to stop us from channelising these wants positively? We can always work harder or we can analyse whether we want those things as status symbols or because we really need them? Personally I don't think there is any danger of viewers getting too swayed by these screen lifestyles as in India, poverty is always around the corner. If there is one person who is better off than you, there are ten who are worse off!

Mr D Mr C has raised a very pertinent point. The media alone cannot build or destroy our society and it is wrong to single out media persons for castigation. After all, they too are professionals, not missionaries. So far as media effects are concerned, especially on children, a stable home and an open family environment would go a long way to shield your child against any adverse effects. If you can clinically discuss sex with your child, you will remove its mystery for him and he would no longer need to satisfy his curiosity with pornographic magazines and films. If the women in your household are treated with love and respect, he would also inculcate the same values. So, in the final analysis, I don't think it is right to classify the media either as an agent of social

change or of social destruction—it is neither. It is we humans who are the agents of our destiny. Most of the ills that beset the world today—hunger, poverty, ill health, illiteracy, over-population, wars.... were not brought about by the media. On the other hand maybe we can learn a lesson from the reportage of these ills by the media. As far as the question of cultural imperialism is concerned, I don't think a little more openness in our society would come amiss. An explicit kiss between two lovers is less titillating than a convenient tree sprouting out of nowhere. An advertisement for whisky is more honest, advertising it as such, rather than promoting it as soda, as is the case at present. What is needed is a constructive media policy, shorn of hypocrisy and conversant with the times. Censorship or bans never did any good, rather they attracted the very interest they were supposed to kill. The only way to beat competition is to raise one's own standards. The home media can start by improving the quality of not just its entertainment programmes, but also the educational ones. If technology can churn out slick advertisements, it can also be used to make information and education more interesting. Why do you think people turn to the BBC for their news or for watching science and environment features? The market and the audience is there only the inclination is missing. If private producers are too busy making the quick buck, the onus falls on the government to blow the cobwebs off our media mandate and to imaginatively use it for spreading awareness and information. In developing countries, where the media is not fully autonomous, the government still has a large role to play in what impact the media has on society. Take for instance the hue and cry over Nasreen's *Lajja* and Rushdie's *Satanic Verses*—*fatwas* have been issued against both the authors for daring to attack the authority of religion. So who is the destroyer of the social fabric—the media alone or the society at large?

Be Achievement-Oriented

*"We break new seas today,
Our eager keels quest unaccustomed
waters,
And, from the vast uncharted waste in
front,
The mystic circles leap
To greet our prow with mightiest pos-
sibilities."*

DO we really "greet" our mightiest possibilities? William James, father of modern psychology, says that ninety per cent of us fail to realize our full potential as human beings. It will be no over-statement that ninety per cent of us remain "half human beings".

The whiners, groaners, and the breast-beaters are clubbed and aptly labelled "failures" of life. The achievers stand apart—distinct as tower houses which transmit "light" for others.

What is the basic difference between the two categories? The failures are essentially idlers and fault-finders. They are backwaters of society; the intellectual slums of the community. They are non-achievers.

The successes are the frontwaters of society. They are the doers and hence the achievers. They provide the intellectual "oxygen" to the community. They inspire others to achieve. Never mind, if their role go unacknowledged. Like poets (in Shelley's words), they are the unacknowledged legislators of the world!

Many people come to me and say that they have "brilliant" ideas for short stories, articles and features. But what happens to these "brilliant" ideas? They never get converted into articles because there is a difference between "ideas" and turning them into articles. It needs "effort". When the lazy cricket is chirping in the spring, the laborious ant is collecting food for the winter!

The achievers display another

conspicuous characteristic: they make a beginning. They *start*. They set goals and then go about achieving them. Gradually, as they progress, they go on setting higher goals. The struggle goes on and with it they improve their self-confidence and status in life.

The person who becomes obsessed by an ambition to achieve has more on his side than if he had been born with the most brilliant talents in the world.

Take this symbolic illustration. A weight-lifter *starts* with lifting a moderate weight. After a lapse of time, he increases the weight and tries again. To his pleasant surprise, he succeeds, may be after a couple of attempts. He goes on and on till he reaches his optimum. He has become *successful*. Contrast this with the man who has "brilliant" ideas to become a weight-lifter. He remains a non-starter. Failure produces failure just as success produces success. All achievers have one thing in common: they know *what* they want and go after it with single-minded purpose. Without a clear-cut idea of what *you* want, you spend all your efforts wastefully.

People can be divided into two broad groups. The minority which is challenged by opportunity and willing to work hard to achieve something, and the majority which really does not care that much.

Psychologists have penetrated this mystery. Is the need to achieve (or the absence of it) an accident, is it hereditary, or is it the result of environment?

Is it a single, isolatable human motive, or a combination of motives—the desire to accumulate wealth, power, fame?

Most important of all, is there some technique that could give this will-to-achieve to people who do not

know have it?

There is a distinct human motive, distinguishable from others, it can be found, in fact tested for.

A study was made of 450 workers who had been thrown out of work by a plant shut-down. Most of the workers stayed home. But a minority behaved differently: the day they were laid off, they started job-hunting.

They studied the "Help Wanted" sections of papers; they checked through their friends and various fraternal organizations; they looked into training courses to learn a new skill; they even left town to look for work, while the majority said they would not move away to obtain a job.

Obviously, the members of that *active* minority were differently motivated. All the men were more or less in the same situation objectively: they needed work, money, food, shelter, job security.

Yet, only a minority showed *initiative* and *enterprise* in finding what they needed. Why?

These men possessed in greater degree a specific type of human motivation. We refer to this as "Motive A" and review some of the other characteristics of the men who have more of the motive than other men.

Suppose they are confronted by a work situation in which they can set their own goals as to how difficult a task they will undertake.

In the psychological laboratory, such a situation is created by asking them to throw rings over a peg from any distance they may choose. Most men throw randomly, standing now close, now far away. Those with Motive A calculate carefully where they are most likely to get mastery. They stand at moderate distances, not so close as to make the task ridiculously easy, nor so far away as to make it impossible.

They set moderately difficult, but potentially *achievable* goals for themselves, where they objectively have only about a one-in-three chance of succeeding.

In other words, they are always setting challenges for themselves, tasks to make them stretch themselves a little.

They behave like this only if they can influence the outcome by performing the work themselves. They prefer not to gamble. They prefer to work at a problem rather than leave the outcome to chance or to others.

They are concerned with personal achievement rather than with the rewards of success *per se*. This leads to another characteristic the 'Motive A' men show—namely, a strong preference for work situations in which they get concrete feedback on how well they are doing. A cricketer always knows his score and can think how well he is doing.

Why do certain men behave like this? The reply is simple: because they habitually spend their time thinking about doing things better.

They give themselves high standards. They get a sense of proportion about the things that *matter* most. This is the foundation stone of a fixity of purpose which lends strength to the will and the necessary resilience to the spirit.

How to achieve this "better" state? Some hints will be useful. Plan your day. By intelligent planning of the day's work, you accomplish more because you have a definite quota of work achievement fixed before you. Your work needing concentration gets prime hours. You get immediate feedback. You are able to evaluate your performance. Your work is done more efficiently and above all, you are able to finish your each task within a specific time limit. You come out of your work a deeply satisfied, beaming person.

Thinking only of the next few months or the coming year is good enough but short-term planning leads only to making the best of your present state.

Look ahead. Try to visualize your

life as you would like it to be after a lapse of time sufficient to change it completely. In your mind, substitute new and better conditions for the existing ones.

Ambition starts with a *dream*, a mental picture of a transformed life. The clearer the *dream*, the easier it is to see what must be done to make it reality.

Looking at the ten-year goal will lead to many decisions: what to study, what kind of job to seek, where to live, what hobbies to cultivate.

By self-improvement which means all aspects of education and talent development, phenomenal progress may be made by concentrated effort directed at a target.

In ten years, you could become thoroughly proficient in a language at present strange to you. You could learn to play an instrument. Or you could master music.

Select carefully a number of interests, as varied as possible. Then decide on a high grade of proficiency which you would like to reach. Make that your target. Set out to achieve it as a long-term achievement. Persistence and perseverance can be learned. They spring mainly from attitude. Accept an attitude that anticipates difficulties and obstacles. This is a necessary preparation for success. Mark it. It is the unexpected blow that floors you!

Many people achieve nothing worthwhile in their hobbies. They are content to drift along instead of determining to improve steadily until they reach a certain standard.

Set targets for the development of your personality and mental efficiency. Lay out a long term programme of reading, resolving to study thoroughly, and put into action the ideas from first-rate books.

Some of your self-improvement programme will relate to skills connected with your work. An accountant, for example, should continually study all new ideas in accountancy. At the same time he should learn all he can about production, sales, and all the other aspects of business.

Whatever your work, apply this

general principle: become more knowledgeable and proficient in your own skills while learning all you can about those of everyone else.

Make sure you set out towards a career goal which presents the kind of stresses you can meet. Reserve energy. If you have only desire to achieve but no energy to get it, you are like a locomotive without steam.

Do alternate your work programme with rest-and-relaxation one. Donald Laird has said, "resting our hands and heads for a change adds to zest."

Not all careers produce the same monetary reward. The personal ambition must be consistent with the likely rewards of achieving the career ambition.

Sometimes our first ambition turns out to be insufficient to satisfy us. It is important to consider as early as possible in your career whether the goal set really is the ultimate one. It may be too difficult to change later on.

Consider whether the attainment of the ambition could make an original contribution.

You may believe this is asking too much. After all, few people make big scientific discoveries or important inventions. That is true, but anyone may introduce some new ideas within his own field of employment.

Ways exist in which you can add something of value to the organisation. You will find several if you make it your ambition to do so. Innovations are rarely world-shaking inventions and discoveries.

Select your targets with care in the three main spheres of personal life, career and public life. What you make of them will determine your individuality. A man is the sum of his aims and achievements.

Remember that most people achieve little in their lives mainly because their targets are too small. Make your targets difficult ones. Be ambitious in your ambitions!



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MAY, 1995

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S. Khanna

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READERS' FORUM

The best two letters of the month, appearing in the box, have been awarded a prize of Rs 50.00 each. Readers are invited to send us their views on topics covered in this issue. The decision of the Editors will be final.

ENVIRONMENT AND BUSINESS

No material pleasure can take place of pure water and fresh air. In the name of industrialisation and development life can not be put in jeopardy.

Himanshu Kumar
Muzaffarpur

Nature is a gift of god to the mankind. It should be carefully exploited and the balance maintained. A genuine concern towards the environment is always welcome; nevertheless environmental extremism has to be opposed tooth and nail.

Navin Chandra
Patna

Our earth is a tiny speck in the huge universe. And this is also true that till date there is no evidence of life existing anywhere else. This tiny speck of life will also diminish if we don't care for ecological balance.

Khalid Husain
Aligarh

Scores of summits and meetings have been held from time to time to discuss and suggest ways of protecting the environment. But, have these summits been able to educate the masses about the environmental threat? I don't think so. Neither have the summits been successful in stopping top industries from reducing their pollution levels. Concrete actions and not summits and meetings are required if something is to be achieved.

M. Sathya Ramgopal
Hyderabad

Today is the time when the industries need to balance their considerations of profit

with the public interest. Industries should voluntarily ensure that the environment is not harmed from their actions. This will not only enhance their goodwill but also ensure long-run survival and profits.

Suresh K. Verma
Sundernagar, H.P.

INDIA'S PROBLEMS AND REMEDIES

For our social and economic problems sometimes we blame our politicians, sometimes vested interests, inside and outside the country. Most people today put the responsibility of removing the ills on the government. But, this thinking is wrong. Each and every citizen of the country is wholly or partly responsible for the problems being faced by India today. If every citizen starts to understand his or her responsibility and acts accordingly the country will be rid of all its ills.

Parimala Rao
Deolali, Maharashtra

INDIA GOING THE MEXICO WAY?

"Prevention is better than cure." India must learn a lesson from the Mexican economic crisis and take immediate preventive steps to avoid being in a similar situation.

Amit B. Maheshwari
Jamnagar, Gujarat

FORM OF GOVERNMENT

The need of the hour is not a change in the system but in ensuring proper implementation of the present system. It is said: "That system is the best which is governed the best."

Pranav Kumar
Allahabad

UNEMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY

All programmes to eliminate unemployment and poverty will remain ineffective till corruption is prevalent in our society. The only remedy is people becoming more cooperative and inculcating in themselves feelings of well being for the fellow citizens.

Tapan Ray
Bangalore

ROLE OF INTELLECTUALS

Since times immemorial intellectuals have showered their intellect and thus ascribed to the upliftment of the society. But, their efforts become worthless when the masses do not support them. Intellectuals have succeeded only when they received

whole-hearted support of the masses.

Nishant Kumar
Jalpaiguri

CM FEATURES

I am a new reader of CM. I have found all articles and features very useful and informative.

Narayani Bhaunt
Allahabad

I am preparing for the IFS examination and am confident that CM would help me in being successful.

Sumit Verma
Bijnor (U.P.)

CM is really a wonderful magazine. It really imparts lots of confidence into its readers.

Gaurang Nayak
Cuttack

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Imperatives of Planning in the Developing World

Planning in the developed countries has an entirely different connotation when compared with the planning requirements of the developing countries. Economic planning in the developing countries is essentially more comprehensive and requires a lot of direct input at the level of planners. This is necessitated by the scarcity of economic resources and requirement of funds for implementing several developmental projects. Logically enough, after considering the urgency of requirement of funds for a particular project, allocation of resources is made. In addition to the traditional role of resource allocation, several specific issues are required to be addressed to by the planners, which includes identification of developmental needs, consideration of existing infrastructure, area specific needs and considerations to the socio-economic needs of urgent nature of the society.

Need for Change

MOST of the developing countries are plagued with the constraints of poor economic and infrastructural base, limited economic resources, pressures of unproductive yet large population and technological backwardness. To aggravate the situation, socio-economic evils like corruption, poor health care facilities, illiteracy, degradation of environment and lands, etc impose considerable limitations on the policy makers. Rampant economic inequalities also pose serious dilemma to the planners.

While the developed world witnessed economic development as a natural phenomenon, the developing world faces an altogether different scenario. Availability of international and technological collaborations and use of the rich experience of the developed West are some of the few factors which have changed the very character of the development process in the less developed countries.

Economic resources are further burdened by the resolve of the planners to provide improved health care, education and housing facilities to the ever-growing population.

Several traditional practices also need to be altered. Most of the developing countries still have conventional farming system. It is very rare that the subsidiary activities like horticulture, animal husbandry, beekeeping, mushroom cultivation and cultivation of non-conventional crops like oilseeds, vegetables and other cash crops are undertaken. Main reasons for such practices are absence of required economic infrastructure, lack of backward and forward marketing linkages and lack of knowledge and awareness among the people engaged in the primary sector. One common feature in most of the developing world is that majority of the population is dependent on the primary sector. As a result, during the almost half the year, this part of population suffers from disguised unemployment, without any purposeful employment. This not only perpetuates poverty in the rural areas but also results in non-utilisation of human resources, which could otherwise contribute richly to the meagre national income.

Problem of Hilly Regions

WITHIN the developing world, hilly areas pose more serious problems for the planners. These areas are difficult, poorly connected with the roads, lack the required development infrastructure, have limited opportunities for fruitful economic investment, limited scope for agriculture and industries and poorer quality of life. Employment opportunities, particularly outside the farming sector, are limited and in most of the areas large number of

people go down to the plains to look for productive employment opportunities. Increasing pressure of population on the eco-system, declining soil fertility, disproportionate increase in the genetically poor live-stock, dwindling forest cover, dependence on rains for irrigation and utterly poor infrastructure for the development of industries and tertiary sector are some of the peculiar problems in the hilly regions. These inaccessible and interior areas are, in most of the cases, allowed to subsist with miserably poor socio-economic infrastructure and facilities. Developmental efforts, creation of productive infrastructure industrialisation and development plans and policies usually remain confined to more convenient plains and sea-ports.

With the usual policy measures and developmental plans it may not, therefore, be possible to carry the fruits of economic development up in the mountains easily. Special planning and careful attention is required to ensure balanced economic development in the hilly areas. Rather than usual developmental plans, integrated developmental plans, are essentially required to be drawn up, to attack frontally the widespread poverty, misery and heterogeneity of the hilly areas. Improvement in the road and electronic communication is one area of importance. However, overall economic policy should take care of all the inter-related problems and limitations in the hilly areas to promote ecologically and economically sound developmental process. Rather than planning in isolation, an integrated approach to economic development is favoured.

Awareness has now struck among the policy makers in most of

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the developing countries to have a separate set of policy measures for the integrated development of hilly areas. In India, hilly States have been treated as special category States for the purpose of development funding till recently. Special component plans and sub-plans are prepared for hilly areas. In India's neighbourhood, in Nepal, the international community, expressing its serious concern for the development of mountain areas of Hindu-Kush Himalayan Region, set up an organisation called International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) in 1983. During the past over one decade of its existence, ICIMOD has made serious efforts in developing an integrated workplan framework, covering areas like farming system, population, employment, infrastructure, environment, natural resources, area development planning, institution development and information exchange. Covering the countries like Nepal and Bhutan and parts of Afghanistan, Bangladesh, China, India, Myanmar (Burma) and Pakistan, ICIMOD aims at suggesting solutions and taking up the projects on rehabilitation of degraded lands, promoting skills for integrated mountain development, proper management of dwindling land resources, low cost and innovative options for resources management, information exchange and creation of area specific development plans and development infrastructure in the Hindu-Kush Himalayan Regions.

Planning Imperatives

BY far, one of the most important thrust area of planning is the development of human resources. Generation of productive employment, particularly off-farm employment, purposeful control of population, planned spread of education and literacy, mindful and effective expansion of health care facilities, provision of adequate food and safe drinking water and provisions and creation of adequate basic infrastructure are some of the essential elements of planning which need to be taken up in an integrated manner to optionally utilise the

human resources for generation of fruitful economic activity. The positive aspects of human capital are required to be recognised in such a manner as to ensure their optimum utilisation in the process of planned and integrated economic development. The above initiatives, coupled with proper training, would go a long way in developing the valuable human resources to enable them to contribute purposefully in the developmental effort of their country.

Second set of thrust area pertains to integrated development of the primary sector. In any developing economy importance of the primary sector need not be overemphasised. Most of the population in the developing world is concentrated in the rural areas which lag behind, so far as availability of socio-economic and marketing infrastructure is concerned. Reforms in the ownership of land and appropriate land use are two main areas that need to be tackled carefully. Low productivity of the farm sector is one of the areas of serious concern in developing countries. Providing necessary service infrastructure to make available high-yielding varieties of seeds, fertilizers and irrigation are the other areas needing apt handling

To achieve rapid and balanced economic development, creation of required infrastructure is a must. Governments therefore, have to make provision of funds for detailed plans to create adequate facilities in the areas of energy, transport, communication, irrigation and even in the social services. Private investment in the infrastructure sector is very limited in the developing countries. Gradually, the Government should withdraw, giving way to the private investment. Energy is one of the most crucial areas where, in addition to the conventional sources, non-conventional sources like solar, nuclear, bio-gas, wind and even tidal energy sources are required to be tapped intensively. In addition, areas like science and technology, housing and protection of environment and forests also need adequate attention of the planners.

Conclusion

TODAY, rapid economic development is one of the planning objectives of the most of the developing countries. Fulfilment of this objective needs judicious use of economic resources, which in turn is dependent on detailed planning to ensure optimum utilisation of economic resources. Need for economic planning is also felt to provide social and economic equality to the poorer sections, socially backward sections and the people living in hilly and interior areas. Of late it has been universally recognised that area specific plans provide much better results. To that extent, development of tribal, interior and hilly areas must be done in an integrated manner. Such an attempt of integrated development results in overall regional growth of the concerned area. Efforts of ICIMOD are laudable in this direction and provide very useful policy framework for integrated development of Hindu-Kush Himalayan Region

After having identified the developmental needs of the specific areas, thrust areas of planning must be given due attention. Keeping in mind the overall objective of economic development special programmes are drawn up and executed. Increasing globalisation of trade has also forced the planners and the policy makers to give new orientation to the developing economies. This has, on the one hand, opened new vistas to the traders, and on other, highlighted the need for creation of marketing linkages and infrastructure. Due emphasis are also required to be placed on development of new technologies and improvement in the quality of products manufactured in the country. Attempts of some of the developed nations to link the social and environmental issues with the economic ones have not been relished by most of the developing world. A fruitful partnership of the developing countries with the developed West is, therefore, an essential pre-requisite for the development of any region.

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State control over main Industries & Services?

SOcialism and secularism continue to be the two pillars of the reamble of Indian Constitution, whom we all consider a sacred difice and a sacrosanct document. Though the former (socialism) has lost much of its appeal and relevance over the years, the latter too has become a hand-maid to be used selectively to raise more dust than light. The original socialist policies, initiated in the early 1950s, were characterised by the development of core sector by the government in a protectionist environment and nationalisation of essential industries and services was the culmination of that philosophy in concrete shape. With the passage of time, almost all major industries like steel, coal, petroleum, transport, tele-communications, power, etc, on the one hand and services like banking, insurance, health, education, rural employment, roads and buildings, etc, on the other, became the exclusive area of planning, production and execution by the State.

For nearly four decades, the Indian State enjoyed a complete control over the main industries and services. Then all of a sudden the inevitable or the unexpected happened and the world economy began to assert itself through the inter-play of market forces of demand and supply, quality and pricing of goods. The god of socialism, commonly known as nationalisation, failed and the pendulum started to move away from State-controlled economy to the free-market economy. For the die-hards of yesteryears, the swing from one extreme to the other was an unpalatable fact of life. Despite their loud protests and pungent criticism, the State began to loosen its control over the main industries by inviting the

private or corporate sector to become partners or even owners of such enterprises and services. The 1990s opened with a bang of privatisation, not only in India but also the world over, especially in the erstwhile socialist States and countries of South Asia. Whereas the results of new economic policy in some smaller countries of South Asia have been positive and promising, the same cannot be said of India, where poverty, unemployment, underemployment and a host of other problems continue to stare in the face.

There is no denying the fact that the State with all its powers and prowess, can reach out those places and people, who have remained neglected since centuries. With its vast resources and manpower, the State is the biggest creator of jobs, infra-structural facilities and dispenser of economic benefits to the needy and the deserving which no other private, corporate or multinational can hope to achieve.

If the public or government controlled industries (units) and services have become too large, inefficient and non-accountable, the flaws can be analysed and remedied. The solution of the problems that have made serious inroads into these organisations during the years, does not warrant that the State should throw up its hands in disgust and hand over the control of main industries and services on a platter to the private sector. In order to keep the wheels moving, the State-controlled industries and services need updating, modernisation, efficient administration by technocrats, and experts in the fields of financial discipline and optimum utilisation of installed capacities or fixed targets. No excuses or compul-

sions should force the State anywhere to give up its control over core industries and services that carry within their womb decisive economic bearings and social obligations. The net-work of tele-communications, post-offices, health and family welfare centres, rails and roads, to name a few only, has been possible only due to State's control over these services.

If people's faith in State-controlled agencies has shaken, the only way to restore faith is to make them truly autonomous and accountable without any unnecessary interference by politicians and bureaucrats in the day to day workings. Whereas, the private sector is always inspired by profits, the public or government sector has many other concerns and considerations up its sleeves. It is expected of the State controlled industries and services to see that regional imbalances in development are corrected and the fruits of development distributed as widely as possible. "True development is the development of our men and women. And this does not take place by an accident, it occurs only when the instruments of development are placed in their hands, with the active backing of the State."

On the contrary, liberalisation seems to mean that the State has abandoned the right and responsibility to make choices about the form of enterprise that best suits the needs of people.... Markets are not noble. They do not allocate resources on the basis of justice but simply on the basis of price. Hence, the crying need of the hour is that the State should control the main industries and services of the country and allow the private sector to show its excellence and competitive acumen in other enterprises.

The Copenhagen Summit

The world is beset with social problems. Though there is tremendous economic development, large parts of the world face environmental degradation, poverty, epidemics and social instability. These problems have a global dimension and are supranational in their nature

A new danger of fragmentation has arisen which threatens social structures. The international community now seeks a strategy to do something about these dangers. The world summit for social development, which was held in Copenhagen last month, focussed on what the world could do about social problems

This article looks at the issues which came up at the summit and what was achieved at Copenhagen

THE world is sharply divided today between the rich and the poor. Many societies have achieved unprecedented wealth, but others face poverty, unemployment, crime and epidemics. The fragmentation is so stark and severe that it threatens social structures; the world recognises that a sharply divided world cannot be stable in the long run. "To avert a chaotic splintering of the social order, a new basis for dialogue must be found", says UN Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali.

The first world summit on social development, held in Copenhagen in March, 1995, tried to do just that. At its focus were three core issues—the problems of unemployment, poverty and social disintegration. World leaders gathered at the summit to discuss and find ways to bridge the yawning gap between the rich and the poor. A strategy was sought to bring citizens, marginalised by circumstances, back into the productive mainstream. The summit hoped to achieve international co-operation as well as national commitment to tackle the huge social problems.

Elevated Rhetoric

THE poor of the world could take hope that a \$ 25 million summit was taking place just to discuss their problems. The summit talked of the right of all peoples to development and the need for a new global social contract. But if the poor were to ask what good this contract were to do for them, there was no answer. Without firm action, the "right to development" and the "right to food" ended up being simple rhetoric, and an elevated one at that.

Questions have in fact often been asked about the use of such summits. The grand strategies that are talked about evaporate as soon as the summits finish. In any case, there is no consensus as to how the social problems could be solved.

The poor countries want a new economic order and the cancellation of huge amounts of debt that they cannot repay. But the rich countries will have none of that. The poor want more liberal trade in textiles and agriculture, but the developed world cannot do so because it wants to sell its own products. Aid, tied to preconditions, is given by the rich countries and accepted by the poor, but the root causes of poverty are never addressed.

Nor are the commitments worth very much. The developed countries are committed to spend 0.7 per cent of their GDP in foreign aid, but actually only three countries: Norway, Sweden, Denmark, meet this target. The general wording of the declaration signed at the summit, which has no firm time commitments, makes it a noble but toothless exercise.

Indian Condition

NOR is the Indian condition any better. Though the Prime Minister, Mr P.V. Narasimha Rao, stated that "as for India, we intend to

achieve tangible results within a time frame, in all the three core areas addressed by the summit", ground realities were quite different.

India ranks 135th among 173 countries in the UN Development Programme's Human Development Index. It is ironical to talk about the "right of food" where 41 per cent of the people do not have enough to eat. Unemployment is rising, while people in the unorganised sector work in miserable conditions. Child labour continues in many industries such as carpet weaving and fireworks, inspite of laws being enacted. Similarly, the objective of social integration seems hollow in the wake of rising regional disparities.

Inspite of this, there does not seem to be any action to either reduce unemployment or increase availability of cheaper food materials for the poor. The expenditure on social sectors or "human priority expenditure", as described by the UNDP, comes nowhere near the 8-10 per cent of the advanced countries.

The government has also not paid any attention to the social condition of workers and other disadvantaged sections of society. One fourth of the population is underemployed. In many industries, minimum wage laws are flouted as a rule rather than exception and workers, including children and women, are forced to live in sub-human conditions. Shanty towns and slums have become an eyesore in cities and crime rate is rising. It is estimated that there will be unemployment of 20-25 million in 1994-95, about half of it caused by recent economic policies. An annual expenditure of Rs 20,000 crore is required if these people are to be provided work.

What good can poverty summits do when our own government lacks the will and the resources to do this?

is nothing but empty rhetoric if our leaders talk of "eradication of poverty" at international conferences, without doing anything at home.

World Poverty

THE international community is also guilty of saying something and shirking away from action. It is argued that poverty can be reduced by the operation of the free market, which is seen to be the basis on which wealth is created. The market has, on the other hand, created enormous disparities and widened the gap between the rich and the poor. All over the world, the rich 20 per cent have got richer while the poorest 20 per cent have become poorer. In the US, the richest 20 per cent received 11 times the income of the poorest 20 per cent, in 1989.

Figures from the UK point to the same disparities. In 1977, the income of the richest 20 per cent was four times of the poorest 20 per cent; in 1991, that multiple had increased to seven.

The free market also creates new forms and manifestations of poverty. Newer and better consumer goods flood the market aimed at rich consumers, leaving the poor with their wants. People are depowered, except as purchasing units. The market system operates on the system of perpetual wanting, and there is no place for any person if he is not a purchasing unit.

The Western system has no more than a minimal interest in its own poor, sick and the needy. How can we expect it to take care of the poor of the world? In this context, the Copenhagen summit seems to be a meaningless exercise.

If at all the West was worried about social development or the poor countries, it would think of changing a system that shamelessly maintains resource flows from the poor to the rich. No such thing is happening.

The Copenhagen summit has thus been called nothing but another PR exercise for rich nations. Speeches at the summit showed that everyone was willing to talk but do little.

Declaration

IF little action was forthcoming, there was little consensus on inten-

tions either. The declaration to fight poverty, which was adopted at the summit, saw much disagreement. The final vote was held up because references to "reproductive health" could run against the religious laws of Muslim nations. Passages on population control and ethnic references were also found to be objectionable.

The final 10-point declaration urges richer nations to spend 0.7 per cent of their GNP on foreign aid and to cancel poor countries' debt. It calls for development assistance and domestic budgets to earmark 20 per cent on basic social programmes. The document urges improving health care, sanitation, food production and literacy especially among women to lower the birth rate.

Questions, however, still remain about the declaration. It is pointed out that it is nothing but an attempt by the affluent at patronising the disadvantaged. The yawning gap between the rich and the poor can no doubt be bridged to an extent by "debt relief". But if the relief comes with plans for the long term subjugation of the needy, what human value would it have? The suggestion that developmental aid should be better used is in order, but who is to decide whether the use has been better or worse? Aid has in any case been given for questionable motives; many countries sponsor "research projects" by NGOs in our own country, or for holding seminars or publishing magazines. Many urban NGOs, in fact, merely publish unreadable material or generate data, which can hardly be said to contribute to development, or to help the poor.

India's Stand

THOUGH the summit did not do anything concrete for the world's poor, India had reason to be satisfied. India's stand was put forth by Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao when he addressed leaders from over 100 countries at the summit. He told the rich nations of the world that conspicuous and wasteful consumption by them must be subjected to prompt self-restraint in the interest of indivisible global peace. Poverty and socio-economic distress anywhere in

the world, threatens global security. The rich countries and rich islands in poor countries, he said, will have to exercise restraint in their life-styles as the first step of cultural and spiritual solidarity in the global effort at poverty alleviation.

India also scored a major victory when the issue of the right to self-determination, raised apparently to back Kashmiri secessionists, and the controversial social clause, were kept out of the draft declaration.

India also succeeded in adding a tenth commitment to the final draft declaration. The inclusion of education was initially resisted by developed countries, but was finally added. The commitment to education ensures international action to support national programmes.

In the case of debt, India stoutly opposed the move of rich nations to make debt write-offs to poor countries a bilateral issue. After several rounds of discussions, it was agreed to consider the debt write-off on a case to case basis.

Elusive Goal?

A PART from these little victories, did the summit achieve anything substantial? Delegates at the Conference no doubt suffered from "donor fatigue" where donors were not forthcoming to provide funds, and "conference fatigue" where the conference seemed to go on as a talk show.

It is apparent that the expensive UN conferences have not and will not be able to solve the world's problems. They fail because they do not look at root causes of poverty or social issues. Only outward manifestations are sought to be removed. Moreover, the UN system is so much in control of Western nations that nothing can be done to change the exploitative system.

The social summit ended with a few broad statements and a declaration. There were no hard commitments and it is unlikely that poor countries can get any relief. But in a world which wants quick images and has no time for the long term, perhaps these conferences serve a purpose. As Boutros-Ghali put it, "One of the purposes of this conference is to keep the world awake".

Elections 1995 : Portends of the Future

Observers were quick to point out that this year's election results were the result of an anti-establishment vote. As election results from Maharashtra, Gujarat and Orissa started coming last month, it was clear that the people were fed up with the ruling governments in their States. The people appeared disgusted at the way the State governments were run and were not prepared to give them a second chance, irrespective of the political party. It was only in Bihar that the ruling Janata Dal government of Laloo Prasad Yadav scored impressive gains.

The elections also showed the vulnerability of opinion polls. The results showed that the politicians, intellectuals and the elite, were quite removed from the aspirations of the average voter. The voter, even in rural areas, showed astuteness and political maturity, and showed that he could not be taken for a ride by false promises. Corruption and arrogance would not be tolerated by the voter.

At centre stage stood Chief Election Commissioner T.N. Seshan. His diktats ensured free and fair elections in the States including the violent Bihar. Some of his decisions were, however, criticised by the media.

This article looks at the results of the elections and the implications on the polity of the nation, as no single party emerged as having the confidence of the electorate.

THE results of the elections in the four States of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Orissa and Bihar have shown a clear verdict in favour of the interests of the majority of the population. The mandate is clearly

for a cleaner alternative. The people have shown a political maturity and shrewdness, proving many predictions wrong. They have punished the rulers for their lack of accountability and pursuing goals that are not beneficial for the poor.

The Indian people obviously see the gap between promise and performance, and continue to explore possible alternatives. No longer can leaders, no matter how indispensable they may think themselves to be, hope to get elected year after year if they do not deliver results.

While many such leaders bit the dust, the electoral verdict also showed the decline of the Congress and the end of single party dominance. On one level, a re-alignment of forces would take place and on the other a new era of Centre-State relations.

Decline of Congress

TAKEN with the results of the assembly elections of November 1993 and those of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh held four months ago, it becomes apparent that the Congress is on the decline. Though it gained Orissa, it lost two of the most industrially advanced States, Maharashtra and Gujarat.

The Congress now rules only a handful of States—Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Assam and Madhya Pradesh. The election results show a rejection of the party in the West, and its influence in the Hindi heartland of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan has declined. It has never made inroads in West Bengal, and

has almost been wiped off in the South.

The new political map shows a weak Congress at the Centre and different parties in the States. The BJP-Shiv Sena have forged ahead in the West, in U.P. it is Mulayam Singh's Samajwadi Party, in Bengal Jyoti Basu's Marxist government, in Andhra N.T. Rama Rao's Telegu Desam and in Tamil Nadu Jayalalitha's AIADMK.

The changed political map throws up the need of working out a correct federal balance in the polity. The country faces a unique situation of having a Congress government at the Centre even though it rules only a handful of States in the country. A fine tuning of Centre-State relations is bound to become a continuous process now. The Congress has to find ways of working with the State governments which are diverse and likely to demand autonomy.

The party now faces a serious threat of unity, with dissidence rising. Its president, Mr. Narasimha Rao, faces the task of keeping the party together and to inject new energy. Though a survivor with uncanny survival instincts, he faces the rather difficult task of dealing with dissidents led by Arjun Singh while also dealing with the opposition. There is a growing demand from opposition leader L.K. Advani for advancing the Lok Sabha elections since the Congress has lost successive elections and hence mandate of the people.

The state of the Congress party and the current results of the Assembly elections indicate that there

may not be a clear mandate for any one party ruling at the Centre. There may thus be re-alignment of forces in the country. The disappearance of the Congress as a dominant party may create a vacuum which may be filled by other parties by joining hands together.

But whether the current trends will amount to change in government at the Centre remains to be seen, they will certainly lead to fresh alignments and coalitions. The Congress also needs to look within to see why it has had to lose face, even in its stronghold, Maharashtra.

Rebels and Scams result in Congress defeat in Maharashtra

VOTERS in India have been clear in their mandate—they will not tolerate governments identified with corruption, misgovernance and lack of accountability to the people. Nowhere is this more evident than in Maharashtra, which has been a Congress citadel for four decades. Here, the ruling government of Sharad Pawar was seen as compromised

There was no "Hindutva Wave" as many will explain the victory of the BJP-Shiv Sena combine. But the alliance was able to capitalise on the twin charges of corruption and criminalisation of politics. Pawar was unable to shake these charges, levelled most forcefully by Bombay's suspended deputy municipal commissioner, G.R. Khairnar. The campaigns succeeded in damaging his credibility, particularly among the urban middle class.

Moreover, there was the alienation of Muslim voters over the widespread misuse of TADA after the Bombay bomb blasts of March 1993. The Shiv Sena has helped the BJP to make significant inroads into a State where it had limited presence. Congress rebels and infighting also cost the party dearly; in the co-operative sugar-rich region of Western Maharashtra, it could get only 6 of the 75 seats. In the Marathwada region, a political heavyweight like

Vilasrao Deshmukh lost from the once secure Latur constituency.

It remains to be seen how the new Chief Minister Manohar Joshi handles the alliance of the Shiv Sena and the BJP. Sharp differences remain, and some BJP leaders have been opposed to the Sena-type militancy. The alliance also faces threats from completely opposite stands such as renaming the Marathwada University and implementing the Mandal Commission recommendations.

If the differences between the two partners come out in the open, there is no doubt that the voter will feel let down and demand a change once again. It is evident that Maharashtra may once again face uncertainty, should that happen.

Vote for Clean Politics in Gujarat

IN Gujarat, the mandate is clearly for clean politics. There has been a forceful rejection of corruption and undependability personified by Chimanbhai Patel and his successor, Chhabildas Mehta. Though the State has done well on the economic front, the voters have expressed a wish to skip the aberrations of the "affluent anarchy".

Yet, the vote is not one for *Hindutva*-line of the BJP or an outright rejection of the economic policies of the Rao government. It is a combination of several factors crystallising as an anti-establishment vote. The VHP ban imposed by the Rao government on January 14 gave a fillip to BJP's defence in the State.

Also responsible were the charges of corruption of

the Congress government. There were rumours of links of Patel and Mehta with the underworld, and the voter was not about to forgive the criminalisation of politics. Women voted more than men in the State, and stoutly rejected the *goonda raj* allegations of the Congress party. A lesson for the country in the Gujarat verdict is that any regime which is unresponsive to the concerns of the people will be summarily thrown out.

Another casualty of the election results was the KHAM formula—Kshatriya, Harijan, Adivasi and Muslim—authored by Madhavsingh Solanki. The leaders were shown to have little sway over the KHAM vote bank.

Chief Minister Keshubhai Patel faces the task of restoring confidence of the common man in the system. The BJP may feel that Gujarat is a short cut to Delhi, but what is important is to provide a clean government. Patel's promise of a government free from land sharks, power brokers and business, must be realised. Only when the common man feels the difference will his faith be justified.

Party performance in the elections

	1990	1995
Maharashtra		
Congress	141	80
BJP-Shiv Sena	94	138
JD and Allies	37	19
Independent	16	51
Total Seats	288	288
Gujarat		
Congress	33	45
BJP	67	121
Janata Dal	70	0
Independent	12	16
Total Seats	182	182
Orissa		
Congress	10	80
Janata Dal	122	46
Independent	15	21
Total seats	147	147

Orissa

BEING colourful is not enough, as Orissa Chief Minister Biju Patnaik discovered. He regaled the media with big talk and witticisms, but had little to show by way of results. His sweeping election promises to punish allegedly corrupt politicians and bureaucrats had swept him to power, but he was unable to keep his mind.

Yet, it is simplistic to assume that only the anti-establishment wave has swept the Congress back to power in Orissa. The voters have in fact shown maturity here and were able to see that the Congress ministry was much better.

Biju Patnaik had headed an irresponsible ministry and encouraged the antics of his ministers and hangers-on, who kept hammering at the base of the Janata Dal Panchayat Raj Minister Damodar Raut, who lost the election, had been accused by a

Panchayat Samiti member of attempting to molest her, but was not even reprimanded. Patnaik, on the other hand, had told a press conference that Raut had proved his "manliness".

Reacting to the Cuttack hooch tragedy in which people had died, he refused to condole the deaths saying that "he had no sympathy for drunkards".

The voters naturally felt let down by such assertions and were not in a forgiving mood. Rather than give such a person a second chance, the voters brought down the Janata Dal government.

This was not all. The Patnaik Ministry had many ministers who faced allegations of corruption but were fielded again. In comparison, the former Chief Minister of Orissa, J B Patnaik who had faced the same charges, began to look clean in comparison

Chief Minister, J.B. Patnaik is back; the Orissa elections show that the more things change, the more do they remain same. His ministry includes the faces that had been tainted earlier. The electorate may have given a second chance to J.B. Patnaik, but it is unlikely that it will tolerate much more. If the same mistakes are committed again, the Congress may suffer yet again

Laloo comes back in Bihar

THE Janata Dal government in Bihar was the only government that was returned to power for the second consecutive term. As last reports came in, it had already gained 161 seats of the 320 at stake, thereby gaining absolute majority. In 1990 elections Janata Dal had a tally of 121 seats only. Combined with its allies, the CPI and CPM, the party has a strength of 188. The Congress, with only 28 seats so far, came even after the BJP with 40.

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The comeback of Laloo Prasad Yadav as Chief Minister is seen as the determined march of the underprivileged. The genteel upper classes have been unable to understand what this rustic man wields so as to have swept the elections again this year. The judgement of the Janata Dal has been finely tuned towards castes. A significant pointer to this year's trend is that despite the disenchantment of sections of other castes, they were not turning against the JD because the party provided the undoubted tool as a response to deprivation of the lower castes.

It would seem from the election results that caste and not class is the ultimate parameter of power and election battles have to be fought through societal appeals.

The political scenario in Bihar had appeared to have undergone a decisive change when a breakaway Janata Dal group, which formed the Samta Party led by Mr George Fernandes and Mr Nitish Kumar, made a strong bid to power in alliance with CPI-ML, an ultra Left organisation which contested elections for the first time. However, the Samta Party was routed gaining only six seats, while CPI-ML, which is an underground constituent of Indian Peoples Front (IPF), maintained its influence in selected pockets by gaining six seats.

Another new party, Bihar Peoples Party (BPP), led by Mr Anand Mohan, which felt buoyant after its maiden success against the Janata Dal and other established parties in the Vaishali Lok Sabha by election in 1994, had its dream shattered by the failure in all but a solitary constituency.

Arunachal Pradesh

IN Arunachal Pradesh Mr Gegong Apang spearheaded the Congress to a landslide victory, with more than two-thirds majority.

Mr Apang has assumed the Chief Minister's office for a record fourth consecutive term.

In the 60-member Assembly, the Congress secured 43 seats, the Janata

Dal three, the Janata Party two and independents 12.

Toughest Test

THE elections in Bihar showed up another winner—the Chief Election Commissioner T.N. Seshan. Bihar was his toughest test and the strong discipline enforced by Seshan ensured that elections in Bihar were by and large, free and fair.

Though election violence did raise its head in some constituencies, the heavy deployment of forces and the close monitoring of the situation yielded results. The CEC postponed elections several times, causing the State government to get upset.

His antics were criticised by the press, which accused him of acting like a bully and being vindictive. But there is no denying the fact that he is the darling of the people. A Bihar poet has even written a *Seshan Chalisa* saying "*Aya Seshan lekar danda, ho gaye hosh sabhi ke thanda*".

Most agree that Seshan may be overstepping himself sometimes, but he has done much good for the country. He is the first Election Commissioner who has attempted to make a difference; one does not even remember the names of earlier persons who held this position. It was Seshan who has lessened the use of muscle and money power in elections. This time he made history of sorts by ordering the postponement of the presentation of the budget so that it may not influence the voters. His insistence on the provision of identity cards for voters has reduced the practice of impersonation in elections.

However, his decision to stop Doordarshan and Akashvani from telecasting the election analysis was criticised widely. He was accused of riding roughshod over people's wishes, and had to withdraw his order. The logic of the decision—that it would influence voters in other States—could not stand in the age of satellite television. What was banned on Indian television could easily be

watched simply by switching channels.

Minor aberrations apart, Seshan must be credited with a job well done. The unexpected results have showed that the people have been able to exercise their franchise freely. It is now upto the newly elected governments to deliver the results.

Economic reforms

THE verdict of the electorate shows that it is difficult to anticipate single party rule in 1996 and afterwards. The Congress has been harping on economic reforms and it would seem that these have been rejected by the electorate. It would be important to pursue the reforms with, however, keeping the interests of the poor in mind.

Indeed, the newly elected governments in Maharashtra and Gujarat are sending messages of reassurance to companies. Political parties realise that being anti-industry will achieve nothing. The BJP has also assured that it will not be against Gujarat's industrial policy.

Anti establishment vote

THE results of this year's elections have marked a turning point in history. They mark the end of the single party majority while also communicating the electorate's verdict that corruption and indifference would not be tolerated. The emergence of strong local parties has also been highlighted.

Yet, it is not wholly an anti-establishment vote. The verdict in Bihar has showed that if things are not very wrong, voters will support their government. A tainted government, on the other hand, can never hope to come back for a second term.

There are lessons also for the Rao government at the Centre. Delaying a decision may be a good practice, but the people are quick to see when a government is not working at all.

Budget 1995-96

Giving Human Face to Reforms

The extra-ordinary "suggestion" of the Chief Election Commissioner Mr Seshan to postpone the presentation of the Union budget for 1995-96 to after the elections, pushed the annual ritual to the Ides of March. Amidst the speculations of a populist budget Dr Manmohan Singh presented his fifth budget in a row with a twin objective—to consolidate the gains of the economic reforms and to address the basic needs of the poorer and under-privileged classes, who appear to have received a raw deal during the process of structural reforms. The budget, therefore, was a strange mixture of political, social and economic objectives.

Pre-budget Scenario

THE economic scenario on the eve of budget presentation was encouraging on various accounts. The previous year witnessed the fastest growth of the GDP during the post-reforms period and the year 1994-95 recorded a growth rate of 5.3%. The Finance Minister expects the growth rate to rise to around 6 per cent during 1995-96. The pre-budget economic survey presented by the government in the Parliament has projected the industrial growth rate at an impressive 8 per cent.

As per the survey, which was presented on March 14, 1995, the growth of the external sector continued to be robust with the exports registering an outstanding rate of 17 per cent during the first ten months of 1994-95, in dollar terms. Similarly, the

foreign direct investment as well as portfolio investment was \$ 3.9 billion during April-December 1994. The foreign currency reserves also rose impressively by \$ 4.5 billion and reached the peak level of \$ 19.6 billion.

In addition to the

6.7 per cent of the GDP at a total of Rs 61000 crore. Poor quality of available infrastructure like power, rail, roads, telecommunications, etc has also been identified as a serious hindrance in the development of the economy.

The on-going persistently high inflation rate is another area which needs immediate attention. During the past four years of reforms, the focus has now shifted from "stagflation" to "growthflation" where the double-digit inflation continues to belie all anti-inflationary policy measures. One of the main causes has been the higher rate of money supply, M_3 (currency plus all bank deposits) which peaked at 22 per cent in November 1994 and later declined to 18.6 per cent as on January 20, 1995.

The high rate of inflation, however, has done one good to the consumer: that there was no increase in the administered prices this year. Such a hike in the administered prices is highly inflationary in character and has overall upward effect on the price level.

Balanced Act

WITH the above pre-budget scenario, Dr Manmohan Singh presented the wide-ranging budget proposals. In the words of the Finance Minister, the philosophy of the budget was in the two track approach. While on the first track, objectives were consolidation of the

remarkable achievements given above, the foodgrain production, which had declined to 168 million tonnes during 1991-92, is expected to be around 185 million tonnes, an all time record. The foodgrain reserves, which were 13.9 million tonnes during February last year, were at 30 million tonnes during this year. While the increase in economy-wide employment during 1991-92 was just 3 millions, this increase doubled to 6 millions during the next two years. At the onset of the process of reforms, the situation regarding external debt was precarious but during 1994-95, the level of external debt actually declined by almost \$ 300 million.

However, there have been some areas of concern as well. The fiscal deficit which was planned to be at 6 per cent of the GDP, was overshoot by Rs 5,000 crore and was at a higher level of

process of reforms, rationalisation of indirect taxes and rapid economic growth, the second track led to the upliftment of the downtrodden. It is realised that the growth in a largely market driven economy may not bring adequate relief to the poorer sections and hence there was a need for having specific and more anti-poverty programmes.

The budget proposals put the total receipts at the existing rates of taxation at Rs 1,67,151 crore while the total expenditure is at Rs 1,72,151 crore, leaving a budgetary deficit of Rs 5000 crore. Fiscal deficit for 1995-96 would be Rs 57,634 crore which is 5.5 per cent of the GDP. An amount of Rs 5250 crore has been earmarked for food subsidy while the total effective fertilizer subsidy has been raised to Rs 5900 crore. Disinvestment of the government equity from the public sector enterprises will be to the tune of Rs 7,000 crore during 1995-96.

The speech of the Finance Minister dealt at length with the issues of social equity and poverty alleviation. Economic growth and restructuring are not ends in themselves. They are only the means to improving the living standards and quality of lives of ordinary citizens. Although it is empirically recognised that rapid growth ultimately assures improved quality of life to all sections of the society, yet it has also been experienced that in the short run, the fruits of economic development do not reach

the poor and under-privileged. The budget, therefore, has laid special emphasis on strengthening the programmes on rural development, employment generation, primary education, primary health and other important programmes in the social sector.

Direct Taxes

DIRECT tax structure has not been largely altered. However, several significant changes have been made. The income-tax exemption limit, which was Rs 35,000, has been raised to Rs 40,000. The existing tax rates have, however, been left untouched. This provision would provide a tax relief to the tax-payers to the extent of Rs 1,000 per year. Under section 80L of the Income Tax Act, income by way of interest and

dividend from certain specialised financial assets was exempt from the income tax to the extent of Rs 10,000 per annum. With a view to encourage the small saving the limit has now been proposed to be raised to Rs 13,000. With these changes, a salaried male with Rs 13000 interest earnings would not pay any tax upto Rs 68,000 while this limit would be Rs 71,000 for working women falling in this category.

With a view to encourage the investment in infrastructure and ensure its quality and rapid expansion, the proposals allow a 5-year tax holiday for any entrepreneur or enterprise which builds, maintains and operates infrastructure facilities like highways, bridges, airports, ports and rapid mass transport systems after

The Budget has laid

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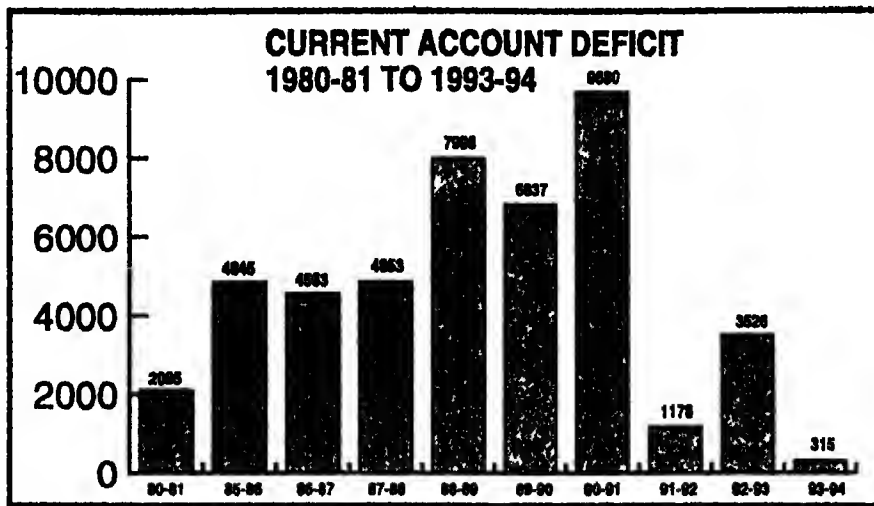
health and ... the

social sectors.



BUDGET AT A GLANCE

	1993-94 Actuals	1994-95 Budget Estimates	1994-95 Revised Estimates	1995-96 Budget Estimates
1 Revenue receipts	75453	86084	88770	100767
2 Non-tax revenue	22004	23342	23782	26413
3 Capital receipts	55440	59615	67502	66364
4 Recoveries of loans	6191	6700	6700	6730
5 Other receipts	48	4000	5767	7000
6 Borrowings and other liabilities	49297	48915	55035	52634
7 Non-Plan expenditure	98998	105117	113511	123651
8 Interest payments	36695	46000	44000	52000
9 On capital account	15453	14368	19546	16653
10 Plan expenditure	42855	46582	46761	48500
11 On revenue account	24624	28062	28937	29330
12 Revenue expenditure	108169	118811	122902	136328
13 Capital expenditure	39684	32868	39370	35823
14 Revenue deficit	38716	32727	34132	35541
15 Budgetary deficit	10980	8000	8000	5000
16 Fiscal deficit	60257	54915	61035	57634
17 Primary deficit	23562	8915	17035	5634



The Budget

proposals also aim at providing incentives to the private investors to encourage them to invest in the area of rural infrastructure.

April 1, 1995. Even the financial institutions which provide long-term finance for such projects would be entitled to a deduction of 40 per cent of their taxable income derived from financing of these investments.

In respect of contributions made towards National Urban Poverty Eradication Fund (NUPEF), 100 per cent deduction is allowed. Similar deduction is allowed to donations for *Zila Saksharta Samities* constituted in every district for promotion of elementary education. The welfare funds of the trade unions and the incomes of the Minorities Development and Finance Corporation, set up by both the Centre or the State, are exempt from income tax now. In addition, under Section 80-U of the Income Tax Act, the deduction in the income of a handicapped person has been raised from existing Rs 20,000 to Rs 40,000. In case of the parents of handicapped children a new deduction of upto Rs 20,000 has been proposed, provided this amount is

deposited in any approved scheme of UTI, LIC etc for providing recurring or lump sum payment for the maintenance and upkeep of a handicapped dependent after the death of the parents or the guardian.

A new concept of Tax Deduction at Source (TDS) has been introduced in many fields to expand and widen the tax base. TDS was earlier applicable to the salaried persons as well as some categories of contractors. The budget proposals seek to extend the TDS to the fees payable to the professionals, or for technical services at the rate of 10 per cent beyond the annual payment limit of Rs 20,000. This provision, however, is not attracted if such payments are made by the individuals or the HUFs (Hindu Undivided Families). The existing payment limit for TDS for contractors has been raised to Rs 20,000, from the existing Rs 10,000. The concept of TDS has also been extended to the time-deposits with the banks. The smaller depositors have been exempted and inter-

est earning upto Rs 10,000 per branch has been kept exempted from deduction of tax at source. The scheme which will be applicable on all such deposits made after July 1, 1995, would attract TDS at the rate of 20 per cent plus surcharge in case of domestic companies and 10 per cent in case of individuals and non-corporate entities.

One significant feature of the budget proposals has been that the corporate tax has been left untouched and hopes of the industry regarding abolition of surcharge have been dashed. As per the Finance Minister, instead of providing relief to the industry by reducing or abolishing the surcharge in the income tax, he has chosen a more positive way of providing relief by way of excise duty and import duty reductions so that the inflationary pressures are contained and the consumers are also benefitted by reduced price level.

Impetus to Growth

THE Finance Minister proposed wide-ranging reforms in the indirect-tax rates and structure with a view to provide impetus to the growth in the industrial sector. General reduction in the import duties has been proposed and the peak rate of import duty has been brought down considerably from existing 65 per cent to 50 per cent with the promise of its further reduction in a phased manner. The machinery and

capital goods imports contribute largely to industrial growth rate and technology upgradation. Various capital goods and machinery items earlier attracted import duties ranging from 35 to 60 per cent which have been reduced uniformly to the level of 25 per cent. This effort would unify the customs duty rates at the level of 25 per cent for nearly 80 per cent of general machinery, tools, instruments and projects. Import duties on ferrous and non-ferrous metals has been reduced to 40 per cent from existing rates of 50 to 60 per cent. There has been 10 to 35 per cent reduction in customs duties in respect of various metals, hot rolled coils of iron and steel, sponge iron, stainless steel scrap and non-metallic minerals.

Custom duties on variety of other items have also been cut significantly. On raw materials and inputs used for manufacturing synthetic yarns, fibres and fabrics, import duties have been cut upto 30 per cent. Similarly, import duty on several other items like chemicals, raw material and parts used in the electronic industry, medical equipment, paper, etc has been reduced drastically. Several vital equipments used for saving human lives have been completely exempted from custom duty. To promote the exports of leather goods, export duty on the export of finished leather has been abolished altogether. To provide relief to the primary sector, import duties on poultry

stock, drugs used in poultry feed mix, vaccines, prawn feed mix and on general agricultural machinery have been reduced. To provide protection to silk, starch and resins, the import duties have been raised on these items.

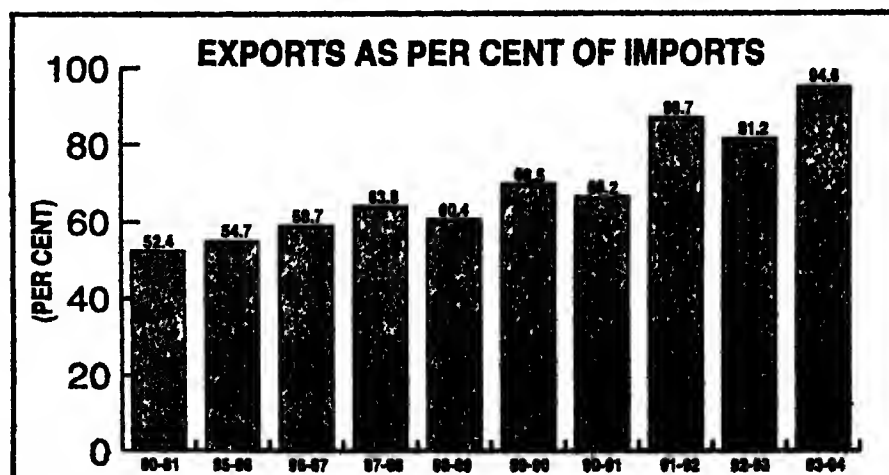
In case of excise duties also, duty on a large number of items of mass consumption has been reduced. Excise duties on base material for plastics, aluminium, parts of capital goods, glassware manufactured by labour intensive technology, aerated water, air-conditioning machinery, cosmetics, glazed tiles, perfumed antiseptic creams, polymer based paints, cocoa and cocoa based preparations, malt based food preparations, asbestos fibres, asbestos cement articles, audio and video magnetic tapes, dry cell batteries, coated fabrics, ceramic laboratory wares, fireworks, motor vehicle and two wheeler parts, etc have been reduced from 5 to 20 per cent.

In addition to the

above, the excise duty on polyester filament yarn has been lowered by 11.5 per cent to 57.5 per cent, while sewing thread which was subject to various excise duty rates ranging from 23 per cent to 69 per cent, would now have a uniform excise duty rate of 23 per cent. In addition, excise duty has also been reduced on insulated wires and cables and china and porcelain-ware. Concessional rates of excise duty were available to the small-scale units having the dutiable turnover upto Rs 2 crore. This limit has now been raised to Rs 3 crore.

The existing MODVAT scheme has also been simplified and MODVAT credit has been allowed to be used for additional items and activities. MODVAT has also been extended to tyre yarn, industrial and woollen fabrics. Excise duty has been completely exempted on the waste and scrap generated out of manufacture of exempted goods. Existing specific rates of excise duty have, however, been raised on cigarettes

To cater to the credit needs of small scale sector to setup export oriented projects and to upgrade technology, the Budget has proposed creation of a Technology Development and Modernisation Fund in SIDBI.



The Budget has proposed several realistic welfare schemes, including housing for rural poor, old age pension, social security, etc.

by about 7 per cent.

Realistic Populism

As the general elections draw nearer, poverty eradication announcements and programmes suddenly come in vogue. But the schemes proposed in the budget proposals have an element of realism. Identifying the dire need for upgrading the housing facilities for the rural poor, the existing *Indira Awas Yojana* is proposed to be implemented with added vigour. During the year 1995-96, 10 lakh dwelling units are to be provided on a subsidised basis to the

scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and freed bonded labourers, as against about 4 lakh dwelling units provided under the scheme during 1994-95. To solve the acute shortage of appropriate shelter to the rural poor, it is proposed to build 50 lakh such units under the said scheme, during the next 5 years. Another welfare measure pertains to the provision of old age pension at the national level for the poorer sections. People living below poverty line have endless list of miseries, particularly when they are old and unable to do any work. A National Social Assistance Scheme has been proposed to provide old age pension to the people above 65 years of age, who are below the poverty line. The rate of pension will be Rs 75 per month.

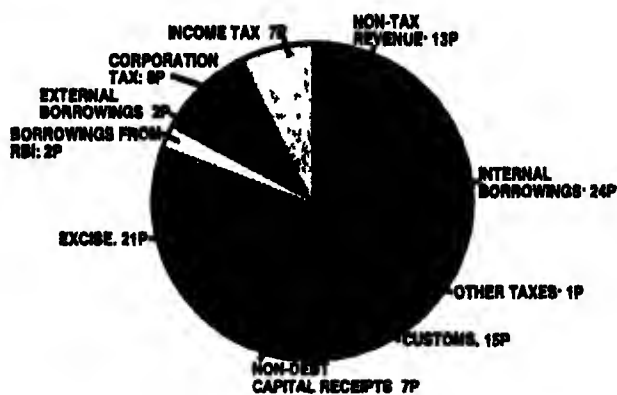
Social Assistance Scheme will have two more components. On the death of a primary bread earner of a poor household, a lump sum survivor benefit of Rs 5,000 has been envisaged. Another aspect of the scheme relates to the provision of sustenance for pre-natal and post-natal maternity care to the women belonging to the poor households, to cover the first two births. It is expected that the scheme will cover about 14-million poor households and about 75 per cent of the beneficiaries are expected to be the women. The scheme will be implemented through the Panchayati Raj Institutions

and will be funded by the Centre as well as the States jointly. A Committee is being appointed to work out the details of this scheme.

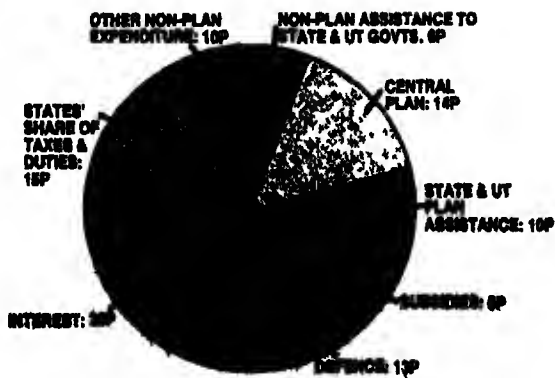
Another important welfare scheme aims at promoting the concept of social security in the rural areas. This scheme will also be implemented through the Panchayati Raj Institutions in collaboration with the Life Corporation of India (LIC). A social insurance policy is to be initiated by the LIC to provide a cover of Rs 5000 at a premium of Rs 70 per annum. For the poor households, the Central Government and the concerned State government would provide 25 per cent of the premium each, while the beneficiary will bear only 50 per cent of the premium. For others, no subsidy would be available. Hence, for the poorer household, two covers of Rs 5000 each would be provided. The benefit of subsidy of 50 per cent on the premium would, however, be available to only one beneficiary per household below the poverty line. The ultimate aim of this programme is to promote the concept of social insurance and saving habits in the rural areas.

Another such programme is aimed at child nutrition through a comprehensive programme of mid-day meals. A committee is being appointed by the government to ensure the implementation of this programme during the year 1995-96. The scheme

HOW RUPEE COMES



HOW RUPEE GOES



is not only going to have a positive impact on the level of child nutrition but would also improve the school attendance considerably. In the States where the concerned State governments have already been implementing such schemes, the Central government would also participate

Some of these schemes appear to be just extension of the existing schemes. Most of the State governments are already providing old-age pensions and mid-day meals. These schemes would be augmented by the Centre. Similarly, *Indira Awas Yojana* is also operational and only the targets have been doubled, which is a positive step. However, the concepts of social insurance as well as pre and post-natal care appear to be innovative and would have direct impact in providing good pre-natal and post-natal facilities, as well as fostering the concept of social insurance and security. These facilities in the rural areas, particularly in primary and unorganised sector, were almost negligible and required initial support from the government.

Strengthening credit for rural infrastructure

AGRICULTURAL and rural infrastructure provide a serious bottleneck in the development of the country. Lack of infrastructure in the primary sector was existing earlier also, but the globalisation of the

economy has exposed this weakness to the new investors, particularly the foreign investors. Existing facilities like power, telecommunication, rails, roads, irrigation facilities, banking and soil conservation, etc are some areas which need heavy investment immediately. Realising this, the budget proposals for 1995-96 aim at providing incentives to the private investors to encourage them to invest in the area of rural infrastructure.

To achieve the above objective, a new Rural Infrastructure Development Fund is being established in collaboration with the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) from April 1995. This fund would provide funds for the State governments and State-owned corporation to complete the ongoing projects relating to medium and minor irrigation, soil conservation, watershed management and other types of rural infrastructure. It is expected that a fund of Rs 2000 crore would be created for this purpose. The resourcing of such loans, which will be project-based and time-bound, would be through the commercial banks.

Special regulation of credit is planned for the tribal areas and areas with majority of scheduled caste candidates. For 100 districts which are inhabited predominantly by the tribal population, a new scheme is proposed under which the NABARD will open an exclusive line of

credit to the cooperatives and Regional Rural Banks, enabling them to meet the credit needs of the ST population. NABARD will earmark Rs 400 crore for this purpose and another sum of Rs 100 crore will be kept by NABARD for financing the SC and ST beneficiaries identified by the SC and ST Corporations for various projects.

Khadi and village industries provide substantial off-farm employment to the rural population in India. Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) plays an important role in providing required credit for all such industries through the State level khadi boards. The budget proposes to provide a sum of Rs 1000 crore by a consortium of banks to KVIC, which in turn would provide this additional finance to promote small-

Special incentives

have been provided to encourage private investors to invest in the area of rural infrastructure.

Foreign Exchange Reserves¹ Historical Perspective

(US \$ million)

Years	Forex Reserves ²	Import Cover [No. of Months ³]	Current Payments Cover ⁴ [No. of Months ³]
1	2	3	4
1950-51	1914	16.8	14.6
1955-56	1648	12.2	10.6
1960-61	390	2.0	1.7
1965-66	383	1.6	1.3
1970-71	584	2.9	2.2
1975-76	1657	3.3	2.9
1980-81	5850	4.5	4.0
1985-86	5972	4.2	3.5
1990-91	2236	1.0	0.8
1991-92	5631	3.3	2.3
1992-93	6434	3.4	2.5
1993-94	15068	7.5	5.3
1994-95 ⁵	19604	8.2	5.9

¹ Excluding gold and SDRs

² Year-end Level

³ Based on foreign exchange reserves of respective year-end levels

⁴ Current payments cover is estimated on the basis of the aggregate of merchandise imports and outflows on account of invisibles.

⁵ End January 1995

A Seven Point Action

Plan has been drawn

up by the government

in consultation with

the banks to improve

flow of credit to the

small sector



scale and tiny industrial units in the rural areas. These advances to the KVIC would be guaranteed by the Central and State Governments.

Just like the khadi and village industries, the handloom sector also employs a large number of weavers, artisans and craftsmen. Till now the flow of credit to the handloom sector was restricted to NABARD refinancing through the District and State Cooperative Banks. It has been decided to increase the availability of refinancing of NABARD for the handloom sector through the commercial banks.

The budget proposals

have given special consideration to the small scale sector which accounts for about 40 per cent of the total manufacturing output and 35 per cent of our exports. The employment generation is yet another important merit of this sector which provides employment to 14 million workers. To cater to the needs of this sector, for credit to meet the need for quality projects aimed at export of goods and to upgrade the existing technology, additional corpus of funds was required to be set-up. The Budget proposals aim at setting up a technology development and modernisation fund in the Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) for this purpose. Initially the fund would have Rs 200 crore and the eligible small scale units would be able to avail the finances directly from the SIDBI, either in the form of loan or equity. In the year 1987, a National equity fund scheme was introduced to provide equity assistance to tiny small scale units for new projects costing less than Rs 10 lakh (Rs 15 lakh in case of hill areas and North Eastern States), located in areas with less than 5 lakh population. The budget proposals, with a view to give fillip to this sector, envisage extension of this scheme to all such units regardless of their location, except in the metropolitan cities. The matters like expansion, modernisation, technology upgradation and diversification are also proposed to be covered under the scheme.

The Finance Minister expressed serious concern over inadequate availability of credit for the small scale sector which is so important for their growth. A Seven Point Action Plan has been drawn up by the government in consultation with the banks to improve flow of credit to this sector. As a key point in the scheme, specialised branches will be opened in 85 identified districts to meet the demand of the small scale sector. It is proposed that 100 such branches would become operational during the current financial year. Further, it has also been realised that the industrial growth rate in the North-East has been poor, mainly due to lack of credit and infrastructure availability. To stimulate the industrial development in this region, a new North Eastern Development Bank (NEDB) is to be set-up. The objectives will be to encourage the infrastructure development, enterprise development and finance creation. NEDB will be located in the North East and have an authorised capital of Rs 500 crore. It is expected that the new development bank would go a long way in promoting the industrial development and infrastructure development in the hitherto backward North East.

Appraisal

At the time of presentation of the budget, several factors were attracting the attention of the onlookers and the most important was the

persistent double digit inflation. This was not only a matter of concern to the general public but also to the industry as well as exporters. The transformation of economy from "stagflation" to "growthflation" had started eroding the real value of Indian rupee and Indian exports were gradually becoming uncompetitive in the international market. The dilemma of the Finance Minister was evident. Stringent anti-inflationary measures would have hampered the process of industrial revival and in turn would have affected the overall growth rate of the GDP. Dr Manmohan Singh very cleverly adopted the method of overall reduction in the excise duties to reduce the pressure on prices of the goods of mass consumption. This indirect measure has an inherent drawback—the trade and industry is known for not passing on the excise duty benefits to the consumers. If this does not happen, the inflationary pressures may not subside in the immediate near future.

Another aspect of importance was welfare of the poorer sections, which was getting ignored in the process of structural reforms. The fact that the upliftment of the poorer sections needed special efforts does not require any explanation and some concrete measures were the crying need of the hour. While the new measures like provision of assistance

for the health care of women and programme regarding social insurance are innovative measures, remaining programmes like old age pension, increased targets for *Indira Awas Yojana* and mid-day meal programme can be dubbed as "old wine in new bottle". It is surprising that the Finance Minister has not proposed any concrete programme to enhance the income generating capability, nor any attempt has been made towards improvement in the productivity, particularly in the rural areas. The new programme would certainly provide relief to some sections of the rural poor, including women, children and the aged. It would have been appreciated had any programme been specifically designed to assist the poorer sections on the one hand and contributed to the GDP on the other, by increased income generation amidst the target group.

Another area of concern has been the fiscal deficit over the past several years. The limit of fiscal deficit, which was kept at 6 per cent during the last year, has been exceeded by Rs 5000 crore, with the fiscal deficit going to 6.7 per cent of the GDP. Although some efforts have been made to keep check on government's administrative expenditure, yet the target of 5.5 per cent fiscal deficit for 1995-96 has been kept after providing Rs 7000 crore from the disinvestment of government equity from the public sec-

tor enterprises during the year. If this income is excluded, the amount of fiscal deficit would go pretty high. For several new schemes, which have been included in the budget, the provision of funds has been made from the banking sector which is a clever move in which the government resources are not strained, but at the same time, a new programme with some allocation is also been introduced.

In sharp contrast to the previous years, tax-structure has not been altered, except for general reduction in excise duties and custom duties. There has been no material change in the direct taxes. Even the additional exemption of Rs 5000 in the income tax is practically no relief; even the impact of double digit inflation has not been neutralised. The expectations of the middle class on this account have, therefore, not been met. The new concept of TDS on several new fields is a good attempt to widen the tax-net and is expected to increase the percentage of population covered under the income tax, from the present low level of 2.8 per cent. Continuation of surcharge on the corporate tax has disappointed the trade and industry.

Efforts to upgrade the infra-structure in the urban as well as rural areas, however, is a welcome step. At present there is a distinct dichotomy in development of infrastructure in rural areas as compared to the developed urban areas. Without proper facilities

for transportation, irrigation, availability of power, communication, etc, it is difficult to attract new investment to the rural and hitherto industrially backward areas. With the steps taken to make available credit in the rural areas and industrially backward areas like the North-East, balanced economic growth can be achieved. In India, the responsibility of giving a good growth rate in the GDP has primarily been assigned to the industries, as the agricultural sector grows at a very slow pace. Extension of industries, particularly in small scale, handlooms and tiny sectors has been attempted by making the availability of credit through various channels like KVIC, RRBs and the cooperative banks. Rs 2000-crore Rural Infrastructure Development Fund has been set up which is a welcome step.

The budget has not pursued the process of on-going reforms vigorously, but the direction of economic policy has not been changed. It would be wrong to describe the budget as "populist", although attempts have been made to introduce new welfare schemes. The budget allocations/provisions for most of these schemes are meagre but a good beginning has been made to give a human face to the process of reforms. Welcomed by the trade and industry, the budget is likely to yield good growth rate during the current financial year.

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General Studies Scene

Q. 1. "Opening up of Indian Economy has provided Indian Agriculture with an opportunity to modernise and expand." In view of the above statement, examine the overall agricultural scenario in the country with special reference to agri-exports.

Ans. About 2/3rd of India's population is dependent on agriculture sector, but surprisingly, the contribution of this sector to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is just around 30 per cent. The long term trend growth rate of this sector till 1993-94 was just 2.2 per cent, which has a dampening effect on the overall growth rate of the GDP. This has adverse effect more particularly when larger section of population engages itself in the activity of agriculture but their income grows at a slower rate. It is left to the other sectors, engaging only one-third of the work force, to push up the growth rate. To accelerate the growth rate of the GDP, agricultural output has to increase by at least 3.5 per cent in the long run. There are several factors responsible for this situation. One of the main causes is the declining rate of investment in this sector and deteriorating public capital assets in the agricultural sector. Most of these assets pertain to provision of irrigation facilities, post-harvest infrastructure and marketing infrastructure. Investment in the areas of research and development and propagation of technologies for dryland farming is also lacking. Most of it is confined to the Agricultural Universities, but unfortunately the successful results of these activities are seldom available for dissemination among the farmers in the field. To this extent, there is an utter lack of coordination between the executing/extension authorities and the research and development work in the agricultural sector. Another important reason is lack of off-farm employment to the rural masses. Agriculture provides only seasonal employment to the rural people who remain under-employed or unemployed during the most parts of the year. Hence, there is an urgent need for diversification towards allied activities which may include horticulture, bee-keeping, dairy, poultry, pisciculture, mushroom cultivation and other such allied activities depending upon the forward and backward linkages available in the concerned area.

Recent efforts to globalise Indian economy, and subsequent signing of the GATT, has provided impetus to India's agri-exports. Fears were expressed in the initial stages that opening up of the economy and adoption of intellectual property rights in agriculture might harm the interests of Indian farmers. But the sudden spurt in the growth rate of agri-exports of India during the past two years has dispelled all such fears. Of course, active government support cannot be ignored. It is a matter of

common knowledge that in the international trade, a country should export those products in the production of which it has comparative advantage. While the developed countries have comparative advantage in the production of electronic, industrial and engineering goods, this advantage rests with the developing countries in the field of agriculture. With the decision, that the signing of GATT would ensure retaining the farmer's right to exchange and re-cycle the seed without the payment of patents, a major controversy in this field has been laid to rest. All these factors resulted in increasing the agri-exports from Rs 6090 crore in 1991-92 to Rs 7391 crore in 1992-93 and during 1993-94 the export amount in rupee terms was placed provisionally at Rs 10,000 crore.

However, certain precautions need to be taken in this regard. The Agricultural Policy, which is on the anvil, needs to address itself to the aspect of agricultural exports. Unmindful exports can only harm the agriculture sector. In recent years the sudden and seasonal rise in the prices of sugar, onion and edible oils are some of the examples where export of these quantities was allowed without ascertaining the demand and availability in the domestic market. Productivity in Indian agriculture also needs to be increased to make it profitable to the farmers, most of whom continue to carry out subsistence farming. To achieve this, hefty doses of private investment are required in the field of irrigation and in changing the existing conventional cropping pattern. Availability of agricultural inputs in time is another factor that requires immediate attention.

Q. 2. "Re-emergence of Inflation despite good growth rate has cast serious doubts about the policy of economic reforms." Discuss this statement explaining causes of persistent price rise and remedies to counter it.

Ans. At the time of launching the new economic policy of reforms in 1991, among other problems inflationary pressures in the economy were very high and inflation rate was as high as 16 per cent, which was mainly due to sudden increases in the cost of imports and negative growth rate. The new package of policy measures aimed at bringing down the rate of inflation to 8 per cent—the target was successfully achieved within a period of one year of initiating the process of reforms. After remaining in the single digit for some time, the inflation rate again started rising from December 1993. Since then it has, more or less, remained between 10 to 12 per cent. There are several reasons for rise in price level after December 1993. One of the reasons is stiff increase in the level of administered prices by the Government before 1993-94 and 1994-95 budgets. Administered prices are known to affect

the general price level and fuel the inflationary forces. Large revenue and fiscal deficits in budgets was yet another reason. Government's attempt to cover the deficit by disinvestment in the shares of PSUs, rather than reducing the administrative expenditure, is yet another cause. For the last two years, agricultural production has been rising due to normal monsoons and during 1994-95, the industrial production is also likely to be around 8 per cent. But, despite these positive factors, double digit inflation is persisting. Government has taken several measures to contain the rate of inflation but without success. Most of the anti-inflationary policies act as dampner to the economic growth and hence the Government has to be careful towards the GDP growth rate also. As a result, no drastic steps have been taken to contain inflation. The steps taken are aimed at augmenting the growth rate substantially and at the same time keeping the price level low. When the aim is to keep the level of investment high, cost of capital low and overall growth rate of industries and the GDP fairly high, it is not possible to have absolute anti-inflationary policies and this is the dilemma being faced by the Government.

It would, however, be wrong to presume that the new economic policy has been responsible for spurt in the price level. In fact, there is no indication of a positive correlation between the new policy measures and the rising prices. Initially, the same policy measures were adopted to bring down the inflation rate successfully. The current spell of inflation, therefore, does not appear to be linked with the policy of reforms in any manner. Proper check in expansion of money supply (M_3), check in unproductive administrative expenditure and limited government borrowing can help in containing the inflation rate without affecting the process of economic development. As long term policy measures, increase in productivity and reduction in population growth rate would also assist in keeping the price level low.

Continuing inflationary pressures have affected the economy in several ways. At a time when global inflation rate, at an average, is about 3 per cent, high inflation rate in India would gradually render Indian products uncompetitive in the international market and the advantage gained by India, after full-convertibility of rupee, would be squandered. Hence, another devaluation of Indian rupee would be necessary to adjust its real value with the foreign currencies. Even at the home front, unabated inflation would adversely affect the growth of real GDP and hit the salary earners and the poorer section of the society. Government, therefore, has to come out specifically with a definite plan of action to give a fair deal to these sections, as the market driven economy is known to ignore the interests of weaker sections in the short run.

Q. 3. Give a brief account of peasant uprisings against the British during the nineteenth century.

Ans. Economic exploitation by the British bred wide discontentment among all the classes, particularly in the

rural areas where the people were worst hit by the exploiting policies. Zamindari system promoted by the British only ensured prosperity of the British empire and the Zamindars by exploiting the poor peasants. Several uprisings by peasants against the Zamindars and British Empire gave expression to the feelings of millions of Indian masses. Some of such uprisings during the nineteenth century are as under:

(a) Contract farming enforced by the Zamindars of Bihar and Bengal during the 1830s created a lot of resentment among the indigo and tea planters. Malpractices adopted by the contractors resulted in low wages, low earnings and slave-like conditions to the cultivators who were not allowed to grow any other crop. By the year 1858, the resentment snowballed into rebellion and representatives of 92 affected villages held a conference at Jayarampur in which a pledge was taken not to cultivate indigo, even by risking their lives. By 1860, the agitation spread to all indigo cultivating areas and finally the government had to succumb to the pressure of the farmers and decided to discontinue the plantation of indigo in Bengal. The problem, however, continued in Bihar which was finally settled by Mahatma Gandhi in 1917, after a brief movement in Champaran.

(b) In 1870s, the cultivators in Maharashtra felt agitated over the oppression by the local money-lenders called "Sahukars". The problem went out of hands when the government assessed the land revenue excessively high, which resulted in poverty and indebtedness of the rural masses. Initially there was a revolt against the "Sahukars" in 1874 in Kardeh in Poona District, and people forced the Marwari Sahukars to leave the village. This spread to the other villages and in 1875 the movement also turned violent. The government suppressed the movement with an iron hand without taking any reformative measures to stop the exploitation of the poor cultivators.

(c) Similar rebellion known as Moplah uprising took place in Malabar in the nineteenth century. Moplahs were mostly Muslim cultivators and had strong feelings against the white, as Portuguese had engaged in forceful conversions of Moplah Muslims to Christianity. But main cause was economic, as this class was exploited by money-lenders who were high class Hindus. With the government support, these money-lenders exploited Moplahs, who took recourse to violent means to remove their grievances. Their target were the money-lenders and the government officials who supported them. Between 1836 to 1854, Moplahs revolted twenty two times. These revolts were repeated again towards the end of the century, in the form of group terrorism. The foremost reason was economic exploitation which was actively assisted by the British government. Efforts have been made in the past to brand Moplahs rebellions as communal uprisings but all these uprisings were basically guided against the exploitative policies of the British and their instruments of exploitation.

Indian Navy

Indian Navy offers a rewarding and adventurous career to the aspirant candidates, both men and women. Till recently only male candidates were eligible to join the Indian Navy, but of late women candidates are also eligible for short-service commission in the law, logistics, education and Air Traffic Control (ATC) branches of the Indian Navy. For remaining branches/types of entries only male candidates are eligible.

The job offered by the Indian Navy is very different from the routine jobs provided by most of the Government offices/departments. The close regimental life provides excellent opportunities for socialising within an environment, with a close feeling of *esprit-de-corps*. In addition to ample opportunities of visiting several places in India and abroad, the job provides various privileges like excellent furnished accommodation at concessional rates, good education for the children, proper and free medical facilities, free food, leave travel concession, etc.

Career as an Officer

A variety of opportunities are available to the candidates to join the Navy in any of its five branches viz Executive Branch, Education Branch, Engineering Branch, Engineering (Naval Architects) and Electrical Branch. Other than Engineering (Naval Architects), all other branches also offer the short-service commission in addition to the permanent commission. The short service commission in the Executive and Education Branches is also offered to the female candidates, while permanent commission in these two Branches as well as all types of entry to the other Branches is restricted to male candidates only.

National Defence Academy (NDA) Examination is the first and one of the oldest means of recruiting the cadets to the Indian Navy. Other than the Education Branch, all the other branches have recruitment through the NDA Examination to the NDA or Naval Academy, Goa. This

entry is restricted to the male candidates who are between 16.5 to 19 years of age. The educational qualification is 10 + 2 examination with Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics. Other than the Executive Branch, all other branches are known as technical branches where, in the 10 + 2 examination, the candidates must have minimum 50 per cent marks in English and 70 per cent marks in aggregate of Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics. The candidates are called for SSB interviews separately on the basis of their academic merit. The NDA examination is conducted twice every year by the Union Public Service Commission and due publicity is given in almost all national and important regional newspapers, besides a detailed advertisement in the Employment News. The Examination is conducted in April/May and September/October every year. The examination is of objective type having multiple choice answers on General Knowledge, General English and simple questions on Physics and Mathematics. The successful candidates are required to appear before the Services Selection Board (SSB) for interviews. The successful candidates in the SSB interview, after qualifying the medical examination, are required to undergo three-year training in the NDA and one-year training at the Naval Academy before getting commissioned. The technical entry candidates (for Engineering, Naval Architects and Electrical Branches) undergo their training at the Naval Academy as well as on the ship for 3.5 years before becoming midshipmen for another one year.

There is another category of officers known as university entry candidates. This entry is applicable to the candidates in the Engineering, Naval Architects and Electrical Branches only. The university entry is for the candidates in pre-final and final years of the concerned degree. For Engineering Branch, candidates in

the pre-final and final years of Marine/ Mechanical/Aeronautical/Metallurgical Engineering or equivalent degree are eligible. The selection is made at this stage by SSB interview and the candidates are required to report at the concerned academy after completing the engineering degree. For Naval Architects, the candidates should be studying in the Naval Architecture/Mechanical/Aeronautical/Civil/Metallurgical Engineering. Similarly, for Electrical Branch the requirement is Electrical/Electronic/Telecommunication Engineering.

Another entry to the Indian Navy is known as Direct Entry. Direct entry means that the candidates join the concerned Branch of the Indian Navy after completing the required degree, after they qualify the SSB interview and the requisite medical examination. Direct Entry (permanent commission) commission is available for several cadres in all the Branches. In the Executive Branch, Direct entry is available for Naval Armament Inspection Cadre and Law Cadre. The age limit for these entries is 19.5 to 25 years and 22 to 27 years respectively. For Naval Armament Inspection Cadre an engineering degree in Electronic/Electrical/Mechanical or a post-graduate degree in Electronics and Physics is required. For Law Cadre direct entry candidates, a degree in law with minimum of 55 per cent marks is the essential educational qualification. For Education Branch the only mode of recruitment is direct entry with 21 to 25 years of age. The required educational qualifications are engineering degree in Mechanical/Electrical/Computer Science/Technology or second class post-graduate degree in Physics, Mathematics, Computer Science, Economics, History or Political Science. This entry could be for the permanent commission or the short service commission. Direct entry is also available for Engineering Branch (Marine Engineering) and Electrical

Branch where the candidates can join as permanent commission officer or short service commission officer. The educational qualification is an engineering degree in the subjects mentioned above for university entry, for the concerned branch. For Engineering (Naval Architects), however, direct entry is available only for the permanent commission and the requisite qualification is a degree in the concerned subjects (as in case of university entry).

In addition to the above entries for getting commission as officers, short service commission is also available as direct entry in Law Cadre, Logistics Cadre and Air Traffic Control of the Executive Branch. While for Law Cadre minimum qualification is a degree in Law with minimum 55 per cent marks, the same for Logistic Cadre is second class graduation in any subject with a diploma in Material/Financial Management. The academic qualification for short service commission in ATC is second class BSc with Physics and Mathematics. Age limit for Law Cadre is 22 to 27 years, while for ATC and Logistics Cadre it is 19.5 to 25 years.

As an Artificer Apprentice

Artificer is an important functionary in the Navy. In addition to the technical duty of operation and maintaining one of the most complex systems and sophisticated equipment fitted in the ships, submarines and aircraft of the Navy, an Artificer's responsibility also includes management of the most complex machines in the world—the men. Candidates between 15 to 18 years of age, with matriculation in the first division (more than 60 per cent), with Mathematics and Physics, are selected as artificers after a preliminary screening, medical examination, written examination and an interview. Selected candidates are given four-year training and on successful completion of training the candidates are treated to have qualified a diploma in Electrical/Mechanical/Aeronautical Engineering. This diploma is approved by the Government of India. During the training, which is imparted free of cost, the candidates are provided

with free food, accommodation, uniform, medical facilities etc, in addition to a monthly stipend of Rs. 800/- per month (approx.).

The screening and medical test is held by the concerned Recruiting officer and the candidates declared successful are then called for a written test in English, Mathematics and Science. The question papers are bilingual—in Hindi as well as English—and the candidates have the option of answering the questions in either language. A limited number of candidates, high in the merit, depending on the number of vacancies, are called for a personal interview. The successful candidates are then finally examined medically before an offer for training is given to them. More details about the examination can be obtained from the Director Manpower Planning and Recruitment, Naval Headquarters, New Delhi—110 011.

As a Sailor (Matriculate Entry)

Candidates with more than 55 per cent marks in matriculation with 17 to 20 years of age, can try to get recruited as a sailor in the Indian Navy. Such candidates can be inducted into the Communication, Electrical, Medical, Engineering, Seaman, Writer, Store Assistants or Naval Aviation Branches. Candidates with less than 55 per cent marks in matriculation examination can also be considered if they obtain minimum of 55 per cent marks in a higher board examination. Recruitment to the above Branches of Indian Navy is made at over 70 recruiting centres spread all over the country.

In addition to the matriculate entries, recruitment is made as sailor to certain Branches out of non-matriculate candidates. These include the categories of musicians and seaman (as acting Petty Officers exclusively for outstanding sportsmen). Age limit for these categories is 17 to 20 years and 17 to 22 years, respectively. The information regarding dates of recruitment at a particular recruitment centre can be had from the Directorate of Manpower Planning and Recruitment. (Address already given).

How to Prepare?

Getting selected at a desired level and in the desired Branch of Indian Navy is not an easy job. Most of the candidates who desire to join the Navy as commissioned Officers have either to take the NDA examination or examination under 10 + 2 Technical Cadet Entry Scheme. Due to the excellent career prospects and adventurous nature of job, there is quite a keen competition at every level and the candidates have to prepare themselves thoroughly for getting through. While adequate preparation is required in the common subjects like General English and General Knowledge, the candidates must also be thoroughly equipped to take the SSB interview successfully.

Basic requirement, therefore, is a good base in the General Knowledge, current affairs and General English. Our academic system, no doubt, prepares every serious student well in these aspects, but to be successful in a keenly contested competition, there is a need to make some special preparations to have an edge over the other candidates. Regular reading of the *Competition Master* not only brushes up the General Knowledge and English language, but also assists a candidate in gaining selected and important pieces of knowledge from the examination point of view. In depth analysis of the topics of national and international importance in features and articles of CM make available to the candidates best possible update on the current affairs and G.K.

For recruitment to most of the posts, interview is an integral part—be it SSB interview or conventional personal interview. It is a matter of common belief that the extent of the knowledge of candidate usually determines his/her self-confidence in any interview. And more confident a candidate, better is likely to be his/her performance in the interview. Being a knowledge capsule CM enhances the level of knowledge of a candidate rapidly and assists in better understanding of the complex issues of importance. Above all, hard work and will to succeed are the two most important pre-requisites for any candidate to succeed.

Descriptive Questions

Self-praise is no recommendation

Q. 'Self-praise is no recommendation.' Express your views on the above proverb. Substantiate your views by giving instances, examples from your reading, experience and knowledge.

Ans. Blowing one's own trumpet may cause a ripple in the calm waters of social life but to make a mark and leave a lasting impression on the moving sands of time, one has to show merit and rise to the occasion. History is replete with the names of those whose creative genius and innovative ingenuity knew no excuses nor any props other than their own convictions and concrete actions. If today we remember them with gratitude, it is because of their contributions in enriching life in all possible hues. They were men not given to boasting but specimens of excellence in thought and action. Their selfless services for the common good of the common people is the strongest point of reference and recommendation.

For the discreet ears and eyes, deeds speak louder than words. Those who try to flout this golden principle of life and hope to earn praise from fair-weather friends and flatterers become objects of ridicule in the long run. An act of courage tells more about a personality than a thousand words thrown around in self-praise.

Self-praise is like a bubble, hollow from inside and nebulous from outside. It may feed the variety of those who wish to live in their own make-believe world, but for men of destiny, it is the most detestable device and design of human character. Those who shape and sharpen the contours of life need not indulge in the futile exercise of self-glorification. Accolades run after those who shun

them. The great minds of all times, think ahead of their period and act much higher than the common folk. Singers sing songs in their praises and historian shower the choicest adjectives with their names. Today when we talk of great minds of the past with veneration, it is because of their far-sight and forth-right perceptions which have enabled us to fly in the air and conquer time and space in no time.

The nobel laureates are those men and women of this era who never craved for name and fame. They did not engage professional poets or singers to promote their interests among unknown quarters. Their work and worth was palpable enough to make them stand out unique among millions and millions of ordinary mortals. Whether we think of discoverers or inventors, artists or writers, warriors or pacifists, scientists or academicians, scholars or saints, the very mention of 'self-praise' was an anathema for them. Unlike the lords, nawabs and their like of the past whose entire lives were spent in enhancing their image through the efforts of hired 'image builders', with no positive results.

Identity cards and electoral reforms

Q. Issuing identity cards is a major step towards electoral reforms. Give two arguments in favour and two arguments against the given statement.

Arguments in favour of the statement

1. There is no gainsaying the unpleasant fact that over the years, Indian electoral system has developed many distortions. One of such aberrations is the proxy voting in a number of States with no fear of either the Election Commission or the election laws enacted from time to time. It is only when the malady of bogus

voting started eroding people's confidence that the need to issue photo identity cards to all eligible voters was felt, both by the political parties and conscientious public opinion. One of the recommendations of Godwami Committee got first priority in the hands of CEC, notwithstanding the opposition by some States on account of the enormous expenditure involved in the exercise. It is being hopefully felt that the issuing of photo identity cards would put the nail in the coffin of rigging, mass stamping of ballot papers, forcible snatching of ballot boxes and the like.

2. Those who advocate the issuing of identity cards are the right thinking people who would like to insulate the Indian electoral system from the stigma of 'might is right'. There is every likelihood that once the voters are issued photo identity cards, voting by proxy or coercion would lose much of its ugly manifestation and voters, especially those belonging to the weaker and vulnerable sections, would be able to exercise their voting rights according to their free will and choice.

Arguments against the statement

1. Undoubtedly there are no two opinions on the justification of issuing identity cards to voters but to conclude that only such a step would rid the electoral system of its glaring distortions is to miss the point. Just as a single swallow does not usher in summer, similarly a single reform however solid and sincere it may be cannot cleanse the system that is suffering from so many ills like the use or misuse of caste or religion, cash crime and corruption. Those who vociferously voice the issuing of identity cards as a panacea for all the evils that have crept into the electoral system are not only deluding themselves but also the people at large.

2. Over the years, the Indian

electoral system has absorbed in its stream the poison of 'criminalisation politics'. The hold of caste, religion, muscle power, etc has become so strong in some parts of the country that mere issuing of identity cards would not alter the sordid situation. The nasty forces, in collusion with powerful politicians, law enforcing authorities and the managers of media, have to be crushed before we can hope to achieve any meaningful improvement in the Indian electoral system.

Curbing terrorism

Q. Suggest three effective measures of curbing terrorism. Explain how the measures being suggested by you would be helpful.

Ans. Like corruption, terrorism too is a world phenomenon. Both signify sinister symptoms of an ailing socio-economic scenario, where the perpetrators are out to tear apart the fabric of a homogeneous polity. In recent years terrorism in collusion with illicit traffic in arms and drugs, has assumed dreadful dimensions with international overtones and world-wide vibrations. National security or intelligence agencies in close collaboration with their counterparts across the board have been engaged in countering the nefarious designs of both the terrorists as well as the drug barons, with some rewarding results. In India, terrorists have been operating mostly in border States with the active assistance and abetment from across the borders. In order to contain their spreading fangs and curb their destructive powers, the following measures—preventive, punitive and positive—can certainly put a damper on terrorism in the not too distant future.

The worst affected States by terrorism should modernise their police and intelligence forces and procure need-based high-tech equipment including communications system to deal effectively with any eventuality. The exit points of all vulnerable and important cities should be linked with communication channels and if need be, they should be blocked. By strengthening the intelligence agen-

cies, the movement of terrorists from one State to the other can be monitored. In this way they can be forced either to come out in the open from their hide-outs, or face starvation or immobilization in their safe havens. Besides, the other effective step can be the sealing of borders so that no outside help reaches the terrorists.

Hard core terrorists, whose loyalties are neither with the cause or with the people at large, should be made to suffer for their treacherous acts. Those holding the entire society to ransom and indulging in all sorts of crimes like mindless killings, kidnappings, and the like, should be forced to pay price in commensurate with their deadly deeds. No mercy should be shown for such terrorists as have been responsible for wanton killings of innocent people. Punitive measures like these would surely deter others from choosing the gory path of terrorism.

Last but not least is the positive measure of showing concern and compassion for those who were misled or forced to join the ranks of terrorists. Those who surrender and wish to join the mainstream of life, should be properly screened and then rehabilitated. The causes of terrorism, if found existing in the prevailing socio-economic set-up, should be analysed and remedial measures taken to meet the menace of terrorism headlong.

Human beings without hair

Q. "Suppose human beings did not have hair." Explain three possible consequences of such a situation.

Ans. Human body, since its inception and conception, has undergone innumerable changes on the physical, emotional and intellectual planes. If the earliest human beings were all covered with hair, the present ones are fine specimens of all organs at their proper places and in complete harmony with each other as far as their functions and reactions are concerned. If by some colossal curse or as a result of some catastrophe, natural or man-made,

human beings lost their hair, the following consequences are bound to haunt one and all.

First of all, beauty, which is already a nine days' wonder, would disappear altogether from human personality, especially from the female sex, when the entire mass of humanity becomes hairless or bald. In future, the 'beauty contests' would be, not among those who nurse and nurture their hair and tune them to their tastes and current styles, but among the 'bald beauties', the very thought of which is repugnant and repulsive.

Secondly, bald heads roaming here and there, and shining like a clean slate everywhere, may cause a lot of confusion as to whom among them are males or females. It may be feasible some day to feed all the hungry of the world by pooling resources into a common fund, but to grow hair on everybody's head may prove an impossible task. Even to make wigs for all the 'balds' may result in futility. Without natural hair, human beings would be deprived of the god-given 'cover or protection' during extreme heat or cold conditions. Sun-strokes in hot countries and bold-cold in cold countries may become a routine occurrence.

Thirdly, all such industries, big, small or medium, as are engaged in the manufacture of hair-oils, or tonics, hair-dyes, hair pins, combs, and the like would close down their shops. Saloons, beauty parlours, and all those associated with the business of grooming hair, turning and twisting them to the customer's choice or like, would become idle and jobless. In this way, millions of workers would lose their means of livelihood, leading the social unrest and what not. The coming generations 'without hair' on their heads, would only read or know about the qualities, and styles of hair, from books or pictures of the past. Their desire to have hair like their ancestors would end in smoke. Alas! What this world would look like when human beings did not have hair, is a tragedy that sends chill down the spine of all.

Argumentative Questions on Social and Economic Problems

Growing Populism

Q. State Assembly elections during recent times saw the increasing use of economic populism to woo voters. Give arguments For and Against this growing tendency.

Ans. Irrespective of which political party ultimately secured power in each of the recent State Assembly elections, post election trends suggested the surrender of economic sense to political gamesmanship. The beginning came in the form of promises made by Telegu Desam in Andhra Pradesh to supply rice at Rs 2 per kg. In this case, figures revealed that depending on the issue price, the subsidy burden on the State exchequer could be anything between Rs 1584 crore to Rs 1916 crore per annum. Similar practice was adopted by Mr Deve Gowda's party in Karnataka and later also, by the Congress in Gujarat and Orissa, the Janata Dal in Orissa and the BJP in Maharashtra, Gujarat and in Bihar. Reckless promises were made by both Congress and non-Congress leaders to woo the electorate on the assumption that populist promises would yield better electoral rewards. Has promising the moon become second nature to politicians? Is it economically sensible to make such promises without first trying to judge the costs of such schemes to State and national exchequer? Aren't the planners then justified if they go through nightmares on account of such hollow promises? In a situation, where efforts are needed to maintain strict fiscal discipline, does it make sense to impose such heavy burdens on the economy?

Arguments For the View

1. The ultimate objective of all

reforms is removal of poverty. Thus one has to take a broader view of such "populist" measures. The distribution of the costs of reforms is as important, if not more than, the management of macroeconomic parameters like foreign exchange reserves. Reforms need to be more sensitive to the poor if they are to succeed in a democratic polity.

2. With the way reforms have been carried out, agricultural reforms have almost been delayed. Most of the time, critical factors are managed as if they are important only in their capacity as macroeconomic indicators and not in relation to the poor. For example, there is no point in saying that Inflation is below the double digit mark, when the poor get priced out of public distribution.

3. Cheap food doesn't necessarily mean fiscal imbalance. There are no steps taken to curb expenditures in other areas of government—defence, for example. Proper allocation of food subsidy would automatically ease out the conflict between cheap food and fiscal discipline.

Arguments Against the View

1. Such schemes cause a heavy burden on the State exchequer. This results in neglect of other basic amenities to be provided to the people by the State governments. Education, public health and welfare could suffer. Resource shortage should be tackled through more innovative options (including private financing).

2. It is a reflection of fiscal imbalance and indiscipline. Fiscal irresponsibility in the States erodes social and physical infrastructure and growth is impeded. When the entire country is striving hard to maintain fiscal balance and cut unnecessary expenditures, State governments ought to show greater responsibility and a willingness to put an end to fiscal sins.

3. Such schemes are a sign of the growing political interference with the functioning of the economy. The incremental harm that unattended maintenance of capital assets and fund starved health and educational services render is less spectacular than the immediate impact of visible subsidy. Thus politicians opt for the latter.

Public projects and Litigation

Q. As a remedy for the delays caused in public projects due to writs filed by different vested interests, who at times have a very weak case, the Supreme Court recently passed a ruling that any person losing his case in the courts will be held responsible for stalling public projects and would have to pay damages and escalation in project cost. Comment.

Ans. The Supreme Court had recently ruled that any person found responsible for stalling work on a project for public purpose, through court injunctions, would be liable to pay damages and escalation in the project cost, to the authority con-

cerned, if he loses the case.

The apex court added that "thus procedure would act as a check on abuse of the process of the court and adequately compensate the damages or injury suffered by the defendant by act of court at the behest of the plaintiff".

The verdict was a fall-out of an appeal by a group of tenants of a double storeyed building at Kotwal Chowk in Pune, which the local municipality had acquired in 1966 for widening the road and clearing traffic congestion.

The decision of the Apex Court is welcome as it would help in saving the public money wasted due to delays in completing projects. Frivolous litigation has been a cause of delay in implementation of many projects of importance to the country. The escalation in costs, due to delays, becomes a huge burden on the government exchequer. Those projects that are meant for public good should be compensated by the plaintiff if he loses. Interests of the society should not be compromised. Moreover, stay orders, when given without discretion, can result in scandalising and politicising of the courts.

But, the other side of the case is equally strong. Is it justified to ask a person to pay the escalated costs just because justice takes a long time in this country? Stay orders are to be given only if (a) there is a *prima facie* case which is likely to succeed; (b) the balance of convenience lies in the favour of the plaintiff; and (c) the plaintiff claims that he would suffer irreparable loss if the stay order is not granted. The fault lies with the present legal system which revolves around improper application of laws and results in a number of stay orders being granted indiscriminately. Also it is unjustified to ask a common man to pay the escalated costs for a delay that is caused due to the working of the judicial system. In effect, it amounts to shifting the burden of the court to the citizen.

Multinationals—Boon or Menace?

Q What role do multinational corporations play in the economy of nations? Give reasons for and Against the view that they are indispensable for world progress.

Ans. *Multinational corporations are again in the news. The term can be defined variously. A somewhat narrow definition is: a parent company that controls a large cluster of corporations of various nationalities. At the other end of the spectrum is the broad definition which covers all the enterprises controlling the assets of factories, mines, sales offices and allied establishments in two or more countries. The latter is the definition the United Nations had adopted in its 1973 study entitled "Multinational Corporation in World Development". The information research centre set up in September 1975 at the instance of the Commission on Transnational Corporation was asked to involve a definition. The reality is that in the economic sphere these multinational corporations have exploited the under-developed and developing countries by making the best possible use, from their point of view, of the raw materials in these backward regions and using it to manufacture products through which they ensure heavy profits for themselves. Many sections of people in this country have been demanding strict control over these corporations because of the continuous exploitation of national resources and the setback to national industries, and, even more so, the subversive activities of some of these multinationals.*

Arguments in Favour of Multinationals

1. The internal resources of the under-developed or developing countries are seldom adequate for their speedy economic development. Unless foreign capital and foreign technology come to the rescue of these countries, they would remain backward for decades, or at best progress at a very slow speed. The multinationals expedite the process of economic development and thus play a useful role.

2. The multinationals bring the latest technology and know-how to relatively backward countries; such technology would otherwise not be forthcoming except at a colossal cost which the host countries cannot afford.

3. In the process of setting up factories in developing countries, these giant internationals help not only to train local technicians in the latest technological and manufacturing processes but also help in the employment of thousands of persons of these countries. They are, therefore, instrumental in partly tackling the ever-increasing problem of unemployment. The direct and indirect economic gains to the host countries are by no means small.

4. The consumer also stands to gain because he gets a number of articles of daily use at a relatively low cost. The quality is also assured because these international corporations have their reputation to safeguard. They do not indulge in commercial mal-practices and, therefore, help in establishing high business standards. They also take the lead in commercial publicity and marketing techniques.

5. Once the important role of foreign capital is recognised and the utility of foreign technology conceded, there is no point in restricting the entry and operation of multinationals. Unless these corporations are allowed facilities in respect of licences, securing of raw materials, some regulation of the distribution channels and also some concessions in repatriating profits to their principals abroad, they will not have the requisite incentives for their economic operations. The choice, therefore, lies between granting some incentives and economic concessions to these corporations and remaining without their services altogether.

Arguments Against Multinationals

1. These giant multinationals are known to have exploited indigenous resources and the local people to such an extent that their activities became scandalous. Once

they get safely entrenched in a backward country, they repatriate substantial profits and thus act as a drain on the resources of that country. Their assets and their margins of profit have become so high that no national business concern can compete with them. Their shareholdings continue to be held, by and large, by foreigners. To that extent, the economic loss to the host country is quite substantial.

2. As long as these multinationals operate, the indigenous industries in those industrial spheres cannot flourish. The competition between the two is totally unfair and unequal. In 1970s, even all the national soap manufacturers combining together and carrying on a joint publicity campaign to expose the tactics of the multinationals, could not succeed in breaking the near-monopoly of some foreign concerns manufacturing this article of common use. This exposed the serious dangers to the economy of the host country.

3. The giant corporations steadily open out and go on establishing branch after branch in a particular region, capturing the market in several allied products also. Thus they erode not only national endeavour but also national resources. The subsidiaries which they establish, often with the co-operation of Indian industrialists, are just a facade. The foreigners continue to be the real owners, corner the major portion of the profits and pull all the strings.

4. The subversive and other political activities of these multinationals have also been causing a great deal of concern in the countries of their operation. It is even suspected that the CIA has been working through some of these multinationals. All this shows that these corporations are a bigger danger to the sovereignty and freedom of many vulnerable countries than the arsenals and the nuclear stockpiles of the Big Powers. Their reach is global and ever increasing. Their methods of operation are subtle and insidious.

There have been instances when they have tried to overthrow or "destabilise" political regimes they happen to dislike. Economics and politics go hand in hand in the foreign policies of the U.S.A. in particular. Obviously, multinationals have to be watched with care if the country of their operation is to ensure its economic and political independence.

Prohibition

Q. Recently the government of Andhra Pradesh announced its decision to introduce prohibition of liquor in the State. Even production is banned. Discuss the feasibility of this social reform.

Ans. *Prohibition has been tried in most of the States and also in foreign countries. But most of these States had to completely or partially abandon their prohibition policy because it was found impracticable in view of the fast-spreading habit of drinking liquor. Moreover, the excise duties on liquor are a major source of revenue to the States and the various governments found they could not sacrifice it for the sake of a principle. Even in the case of Andhra Pradesh more than 60% of the State revenue depended on liquor sales.*

Arguments for Prohibition

1. The use of liquor has been found very harmful to the human body. It creates a totally false sense of well-being. It is a narcotic that damages vital organs like liver and brain. Mahatma Gandhi repeatedly said: "Alcohol ruins one physically, morally, intellectually and economically."

2. The theory that liquor brings in considerable revenue to the State which can be spent fruitfully on projects to promote public welfare is false and misleading. Every rupee that a bottle of liquor brings to the State exchequer costs the nation more than Rs 4. Consumption of liquor increases crime and ruins the health of the people. The State has to spend huge amount of money to check crime and to provide health services to the affected people. Thus the State

ends up spending much more than it actually earns from liquor sales.

3. Alcohol ruins the poor far more rapidly and effectively than the rich and is therefore doubly obnoxious. The money saved by not consuming liquor can certainly be used for the betterment of self and other members of the family.

4. It is wrong to suppose that the suppression of one evil necessarily leads to the emergence of another. Great social advances have taken place in many countries without such out-breaks of evils to replace the use of liquor.

Arguments Against Prohibition

1. Prohibition has been found to be totally impracticable wherever it has been tried. For one thing it violates one's personal sphere and liberty. The misdeeds of a few persons who drink excessively and prove a social nuisance is no reason to interfere with the personal habits of the citizens.

2. Prohibition was tried in USA and had to be abandoned because of large scale violations of the law and the general disregard of the restrictions on the use of liquor. Attempts to restrict the use of liquor resulted in the popularity of other drugs and developed widespread corruption in the administrative machinery.

3. Prohibition has also been seen to help increase production of illicit liquor which is more harmful than the legally produced liquor. There is also a financial disadvantage to the State. On the one hand there is a loss of revenue, on the other hand more money is to be spent to enforce prohibition.

4. Habits like drinking cannot be dealt by law. What is necessary is social education and the building up of public opinion. The force of public opinion and of mass education is far more effective than mere legislation. Prohibition only encourages illicit production and results in loss of revenue. It does not do any good to the common man who, in fact, suffers more due to prohibition.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

The questions given below were set by the BSRB, Calcutta in an examination held recently.

Q. 1-9. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/phrases are printed in bold to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.

Since the most ancient times India has been not only periodically invaded by greedy hordes, but also visited by tradesmen and travellers, scholars and sight-seers. Some of them have written books. The books of these writers become all the more important because there were not too many of them, and they have served as rich sources for the historian. It is especially in this context that observations provided by the great Chinese writer Hiuen Tsang become very relevant.

Already in the 7th century, Buddhism was a powerful cultural force among the educated classes of China. It was common for Chinese pilgrims to come to India, the native land of the Buddha, to pay their respects to the founder of their religion. Perhaps the most famous of them all was this gentle observer who had studied and travelled extensively in China before entering the Indian subcontinent. Being both scholar and sophisticated, he was not given to easy praise. Within India itself he traversed deserts and climbed mountains, stayed in villages and lived in capitals, practiced in monasteries and studied in universities, and spent time in some royal courts as well.

He went to Mathura and Ayodhya, to Prayag and Pataliputra, to Gaya and Kamarupa. He studied Sanskrit and Pali to delve deeper into Buddhist philosophy and Hindu traditions. Most important of all, he

wrote down in detail his many experiences and impressions

1. Why the writings of Hiuen Tsang are considered as relevant?

- (1) He had spent some time in some royal courts
- (2) He visited India as a trader and sight-seer
- (3) He had travelled to many Asian countries
- ☒ (4) He was a gentle observer
- (5) None of these

2. What probably prompted Hiuen Tsang to travel to India?

- ☒ (1) To study influence of Buddhism on Hindu religion
- (2) To spread his religion in India
- ☒ (3) To undertake pilgrimage and enhance knowledge
- (4) To study the powerful cultural force in India
- (5) To pay his respect to the royal courts in India

3. Hiuen Tsang did all of the following during his travel in India except

- (1) travelled in deserts
- (2) lived in villages
- (3) followed the schedule in monasteries
- ☒ (4) taught in the universities
- (5) visited capitals of various kingdoms

4. Which of the following has been considered as the real contribution of Hiuen Tsang?

- ☒ (1) He meticulously recorded his experiences and feelings
- (2) He visited and spent time in many places in India
- (3) He pointed out the impact of Hinduism on Buddhism
- (4) He influenced elites in China to visit India
- (5) He faithfully wrote about the invaders who had at-

tacked India in the past

5. As per the passage, which of the following cities was NOT visited by Hiuen Tsang?

- (1) Mathura
- ☒ (2) Varanasi
- (3) Gaya
- (4) Pataliputra
- (5) Ayodhya

6. Why did Hiuen Tsang study Sanskrit and Pali?

- (1) To write his memoirs in these languages
- (2) To teach these languages in China
- (3) To translate literature from Chinese into these languages
- (4) To communicate with local people
- ☒ (5) None of these

7. The writing of Hiuen Tsang appears to be objective because:

- ☒ (1) he was learned and cultured
- (2) he had visited China and could compare it with India
- (3) he had great respect for India
- ☒ (4) he was basically a historian
- (5) of influence of Buddhist philosophy

8. China was under the influence of which of the following during Hiuen Tsang's time?

- (a) Educated and elite classes
- (b) Chinese pilgrims
- ☒ (1) Both 'a' and 'b'
- (2) Neither 'a' nor 'b'
- (3) Only 'a'
- (4) only 'b'
- ☒ (5) Not given in the passage

9. Why the writing of ancient writers is considered as very important?

- (1) We get an account about the purpose of the invaders
- (2) It gives essence of Buddhist philosophy and Hindu tradition
- ✓(3) They are among the few sources of historical importance
- (4) They are written by famous people
- (5) They had studied and travelled extensively

Q. 10-12. Choose the word which is most nearly the SAME in meaning as the word or group of words given in CAPITALS as used in the passage.

10. TRAVERSE

- (1) mangle
- (2) frustrate
- (3) taken
- (4) cross
- (5) resist

11. PAY

- (1) offer
- (2) settle
- (3) remit
- (4) return
- (5) reward

12. PROVIDED

- (1) equipped
- ✓(2) attached
- ✓(3) furnished
- (4) bestowed
- (5) produced

Q. 13-15. Choose the word which is most OPPOSITE in meaning of the word given in CAPITALS as used in the passage.

13. COMMON

- (1) unnecessary
- (2) distinct
- (3) separate
- ✓(4) different
- (5) rare

14. RICH

- (1) weak
- (2) fruitless
- (3) usual
- (4) scanty
- (5) impoverished

15. SERVED

- (1) guarded
- ✓(2) hindered

- (3) ordered
- (4) demanded
- (5) ignored

Q. 16-25. Pick out the most effective word from the given words to fill in the blank to make the sentence meaningfully complete.

16 Please, do not _____ me now, I am very busy. I will look into it tomorrow

- (1) demand
- ✓(2) disturb
- (3) expect
- ✗(4) worry
- (5) explain

17. A new shop _____ started in this building, since last week.

- (1) is
- (2) would be
- (3) have been
- (4) has been
- (5) will be

18 The passengers were very happy _____ the friendly and warm treatment given to them.

- (1) by
- (2) to
- (3) within
- ✓(4) about
- (5) from

19 I will be leaving for Delhi tonight and _____ to return by this weekend

- ✓(1) going
- (2) making
- (3) planned
- (4) waiting
- ✓(5) likely

20 The cardboard box was _____ under the pressure of the heavy trunk and therefore could not be used.

- (1) placed
- (2) disturbed
- (3) crushed
- (4) dwindled
- (5) taken

21. We have discussed enough on this topic, now we better _____ this topic and take up new one.

- (1) open
- (2) talk
- (3) bring
- (4) close
- (5) destroy

22. _____ my best efforts I failed

to convince Sanjay about my proposal.

- (1) For
- (2) Despite
- (3) Since
- (4) At
- (5) With

23 We should take _____ measures to prevent recurrence of such incidents.

- (1) effective
- (2) properly
- (3) casual
- (4) substitute
- (5) cumulative

24. Savita _____ decided to set _____ some time every day for prayers

- (1) up
- (2) on
- (3) in
- (4) for
- (5) aside

25 This year the prestigious prize was _____ by two reputed social scientists for their contribution in social sciences.

- (1) divided
- (2) distributed
- ✓(3) shared
- (4) honoured
- (5) conferred

Q. 26-35. Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is '5'. (Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any.)

26 We saw a man (1) from the mist (2) but we could not (3) see who he was (4). No error (5).

27. The saint at that time believes (1) that it was his mission (2) to spread (3) the message of God to all (4). No error (5).

28. He addressed people (1) and tried his best (2) to convince them that (3) his decisions were correct (4). No error (5).

29. If you are good (1) to people, you will be (2) treated well (3) by themselves (4). No error (5).

30. Whenever you talk (1) take care that (2) others are not hurt (3) by your words (4). No error (5).

31 In your mind (1) develop an image of (2) what you would like to (3) become in future (4) No error (5)

32 We take up (1) this issue in the (2) next meeting of (3) our housing Society (4) No error (5)

33 I have searched (1) all relevant books (2) into the library (3) before writing this note (4) No error (5)

34 Don't offer me (1) any explanation now (2) I am not going to (3) accept it today (4) No error (5)

35 The book is written (1) in a simple and (2) lucid manner with a (3) number of well-drawn illustrations (4) No error (5)

Q. 36-40. Rearrange the following six sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) in the proper sequence so as to form a meaningful paragraph, then answer the questions given below them.

(A) Still, Amol fondly recalls his village school and friends

(B) The village school was small but clean

(C) The S V B School is very famous in our city

(D) Before that he was educated in a village school

(E) This year Amol had joined our school

(F) But, our school is very big with a beautiful garden

36 Which sentence should come FIRST in the paragraph

- (1) C (2) D (3) E
(4) F (5) A

37 Which sentence should come SECOND in the paragraph

- (1) A (2) B (3) C
(4) D (5) E

38 Which sentence should come THIRD in the paragraph

- (1) B (2) C (3) D
(4) E (5) F

39 Which sentence should come FOURTH in the paragraph

- (1) A (2) B (3) C
(4) D (5) E

40 Which sentence should

come LAST in the paragraph

- (1) D (2) F (3) F
(4) A (5) B

Q. 41-45. In each question below FOUR words (1), (2), (3) and (4) are given, one of which MAY BE WRONGLY SPELT. Find out that word, the spelling of which is WRONG. The number of that word is the answer. If all the four words are spelt correctly, the answer is (5) i.e. "All correct".

- 41 (1) rational
(2) survival
(3) demolish
(4) release
(5) All correct

- 42 (1) reproach
(2) actualize
(3) gathering
(4) clothing
(5) All correct

- 43 (1) garbage
(2) courageous
(3) criminal
(4) regular
(5) All correct

- 44 (1) competition
(2) cautiously
(3) mathematics
(4) miscellaneous
(5) All correct

- 45 (1) enthusiastic
(2) surrender
(3) impression
(4) harmonize
(5) All correct

Q. 46-50. In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate words.

Scientific psychology recognises a (46) truth that no two individuals are (47) in this world (48) equality is a fostered norm of civil society, the truth is that men (49) unequals in (50) hues or degrees

- 46 (1) clear
(2) direct
(3) simple

- (4) broken
(5) real

- 47 (1) alike
(2) liked
(3) unequal
(4) close
(5) correct

- 48 (1) As
(2) Even though
(3) Neither
(4) Since
(5) When

- 49 (1) is
(2) were
(3) was
(4) are
(5) will

- 50 (1) no
(2) almost
(3) total
(4) high
(5) varying

ANSWERS

1 (1)	2 (3)	3 (4)
4 (1)	5 (2)	6 (5)
7 (1)	8 (5)	9 (3)
10 (4)	11 (1)	12 (3)
13 (4)	14 (2)	15 (2)
16 (2)	17 (4)	18 (4)
19 (5)	20 (3)	21 (4)
22 (2)	23 (1)	24 (5)
25 (3)		

26 (2) 'in the must'

27 (1) 'that time believed'

28 (5) no error

29 (4) 'by them'

30 (5) no error

31 (2) 'develops an image'

32 (3) 'we shall take up'

33 (3) 'in the library'

34 (5) no error

35 (4) 'well-drawn illustrations'

36 (1) 37 (5) 38 (3)

39 (2) 40 (4) 41 (5)

42 (5)

43 (2) courageous

44 (4) miscellaneous

45 (1) enthusiastic

46 (3) 47 (1) 48 (4)

49 (4) 50 (5)

Notes on Current Affairs

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BUDGET

Union Budget, 1995-96

FINANCE Minister, Dr Manmohan Singh, presented a virtually taxless budget for 1995-96, to the Parliament on February 15, 1995. Taking into account the compulsions of a general election year eve Budget, the Finance Minister, in his fifth consecutive budget, continued the reforms in tax structure, but shied away from undertaking the same in the financial sector, as also in the foreign exchange management system. There was also no incentive for the corporate sector by way of reduction of income-tax or surcharge.

The series of excise duty reductions and import duty cuts led to a net loss of Rs 1,582 crore. But, Dr Singh, buoyant as a result of high revenue collections in 1994-95, expressed the hope that due to tax changes proposed in the present Budget, the gains from the reforms would ensure that there would be no revenue loss. Accordingly, he projected the fiscal deficit in the next financial year at 5.5 per cent of GDP, as against 6.7 per cent in the current fiscal year.

As regards the Budget estimates for 1995-96, the total expenditure is estimated at Rs 1,72,151 crore. The total budgetary support from the Central government's Budget to the Central and State Plans is being placed at Rs 48,500 crore in 1995-96, which represents an increase of Rs 1,918 crore over the 1994-95 estimates.

The total outlay of the Central Plan has been increased to Rs 78,849 crore from Rs 70,141 in 1994-95.

The opposition parties described the 1995-96 budget as confused, populist and inflationary. Further, he viewed it more as a political exercise rather than economic.

Leader of the opposition in the Lok Sabha, Mr Atal Behari Vajpayee of BJP, said it was a "voter budget. It is a clever budget framed in response to political requirements".

Former BJP president, Dr Murli Manohar Joshi, said: "It is a confused budget under the influence of Congress infighting. On the one hand it cuts import duties in keeping with liberalisation and on the other it suddenly shows a concern for scheduled castes and tribes and the weaker sections, which are the questions raised by expelled Congress leader Arjun Singh. Nothing has been done to reduce foreign debt and the government has shown no concern for the social sector. Food prices have gone up

because of mismanagement of the government."

Mr Somnath Chatterjee (CPM) said the budget was neither development-oriented nor aimed at maintaining self-reliance. "The whole country has been opened to foreign investment in which case Indian self-reliance would be lost", he said.

(For complete details see Cover Story on page 849 and Economic Survey Highlights on Page 915)

Railway Budget, 1995-96

RAILWAY Minister, Mr C.K. Jaffer Sharief, presented a populist budget on March 14, 1995. He sought to raise Rs 750 crore through hikes in upper class passenger fares and freight charges, while sparing the second class passengers. Rs 125 crore are proposed to be accrued from increase in passenger fare and Rs 650 crore by the 10 per cent hike in freight charges.

The proposals at a glance are:

- * No increase in fares for any distance of the following: (a) Second class ordinary; (b) Second class mail and express; (c) Sleeper class (all trains); and (d) First class (ordinary).

- * Hike of 10 per cent in fares of the following: (a) Air conditioned first class; (b) Air conditioned 2-tier sleeper class; (c) Air conditioned chair car; and (d) First class in mail and express trains.

- * Fare of Air conditioned 3-tier will continue to be charged at 25 per cent higher than the fare of air conditioned chair car at present.

- * Minimum fare reduced to Rs 20 from Rs 32 in the case of first class (ordinary).

- * Surcharge of 5 per cent subject to a minimum of Rs 50 per passenger in new cabin type accommodation in AC 2-tier sleeper class.

- * New fare structure for Rajdhani, August Kranti and Shatabdi express trains.

- * Computerised reservation charges increased.

- * Catering corporations to be set up.

- * Four new Shatabdi trains to be introduced between Howrah-Bokaro, Howrah-Rourkela, Madras-Coimbatore and Hubli-Bangalore. Besides this 15 new trains to be introduced.

The outlay for the year 1995-96 has been fixed at Rs 7500 crore which is Rs 985 crore more than last year; but the budgetary support has been maintained of current year's level of Rs 1150 crore.

The Railways would pay a dividend of Rs 1371

crore after adjustment of accumulated operating losses of Rs 145 crore of strategic lines on NF railway.

ELECTIONS

Elections in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Orissa, Bihar and Arunachal Pradesh

An anti-establishment wave took a toll of three incumbent governments in the west and east coast of India as the Congress was voted out of office in Gujarat and Maharashtra, while the Janata Dal was ousted in Orissa. In Bihar Laloo Prasad Yadav's Janata Dal retained its hold on the State while in Arunachal Pradesh Congress, led by Chief Minister Gegong Apang, attained two-thirds majority.

BJP managed to get a two-thirds majority in Gujarat. This was for the first time that BJP captured power in Gujarat. Mr Keshubhai Patel was sworn-in as the Chief Minister of the State.

In Maharashtra, the BJP-Shiv Sena combined formed the government. Mr Manohar Joshi of Shiv Sena has been sworn-in as the Chief Minister of the State. It was after more than four decades that Congress lost power in Maharashtra.

In Orissa, Congress attained absolute majority. Congress formed the government under the leadership of Mr J.B. Patnaik after a gap of five years.

In Bihar, Janata Dal and its allies managed an impressive victory to give Chief Minister Laloo Prasad Yadav a second consecutive term. Congress trailed at third place behind BJP.

In Arunachal Pradesh, the Congress secured a two-third majority in the sixty-member Assembly. The party has been in the saddle, under the leadership of Mr Gegong Apang, since 1980. The Congress bettered its 1990 poll performance.

(For details see Special Feature on page 845)

INDIA-SRI LANKA RELATIONS

Visit of President Kumaratunga

THE President of Sri Lanka, Mrs Chandrika Kumaratunga, visited India on a four-day State visit from March 25, 1995.

President Kumaratunga expressed her country's desire to re-establish the friendly and mutually beneficial ties with India as witnessed in the fifties and the sixties and strengthen the regional grouping of SAARC to face the challenges of the 21st century.

She said, since there was a commitment on both sides to reinforce bilateral relations, especially in the economic and commercial fields, any problems or irritants that might crop up could easily be resolved without an adverse fall-out.

President Kumaratunga had a wide ranging discus-

sions with Prime Minister Mr P.V. Narasimha Rao, on one-to-one basis for more than an hour, before being joined by their respective delegations.

During the discussions Mrs Kumaratunga focussed on the economic reforms in both the countries and desired greater Indian investment in Sri Lanka in the critical sphere of infrastructure, particularly the development of ports.

About SAARC, she called for concerted efforts to strengthen SAPTA which, she felt, would go a long way in bolstering the much needed economic activities in the South Asian region.

At a dinner meeting, hosted by the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), President Kumaratunga proposed a free-trade and investment agreement between India and Sri Lanka, to boost the economic cooperation between the two countries.

Such an agreement, covering a range of items could initially come into force at a bilateral level, with adequate safeguards to protect the interests of both the countries, she said.

She also spoke of the efforts made by her four-month-old government to fight corruption and regain confidence of private enterprise, both from within and outside the country.

About her government's efforts to resolve the protracted ethnic crisis in Sri Lanka, Mrs Kumaratunga said she firmly believed in restoring peace and calm in the troubled North-Eastern province of her country through the mechanism of negotiations. She said that the talks with LTTE were "advancing positively" towards a durable and lasting solution.

Mrs Kumaratunga had chosen to travel to India on her first ever bilateral visit to any country after taking over as President of Sri Lanka. India has viewed this as an indication of the importance the new dispensation in Colombo attaches to bilateral ties with New Delhi.

EU-INDIA RELATIONS

India invited for high-level political talk

INDIA was invited by the European Union for a high-level political dialogue, in first week of April, 1995, during the meeting of European Commission's "troika", comprising the current president from France, the immediate past president from Germany and the in-coming president from Spain. The "troika" is EU's highest decision making body. External Affairs Minister, Mr Pranab Mukherjee, represented India.

The EU desire to engage India in a process of upgraded political dialogue has its genesis in the new India-EU cooperation agreement on partnership and development, signed in Brussels in December, 1993. The motivation of EU also comes from its perception that "India has a unique position in Asia in the global context" warranting an upgradation of the political talks.

India's demand for the permanent membership of the UN Security Council was also discussed. FU indicated, however, that "we have to go about it slowly."

INDIA-USA RELATIONS

Goodwill visit by Mrs Hillary Clinton

THE First Lady of the United States of America, Mrs Hillary Rodham Clinton arrived on March 27 on a four-day "goodwill visit."

During her meeting with Prime Minister P V Narasimha Rao she held discussions on the economic liberalisation process and the need to involve women in it.

The main focus was on social development. They discussed the status of women in each other's country, ways and means of empowering them, the need to expand women's access to education, health care and other developmental sectors.

Mr Rao briefed Mrs Clinton on the steps taken by the Indian government since 1950s for political empowerment of women, including the latest changes in the Panchayati Raj system which gives a special place to women in the political set-up in the country.

Mrs Clinton announced that India would be the first country to benefit from the 10-year \$ 100 million USAID girls and women's education initiative that she announced at the Copenhagen social summit.

In her speech on women and children's issue at the Rajiv Gandhi Foundation, Mrs Clinton suggested that government must continue to expand the general condition for democracy and market economies that can unleash the creative energies of the millions of people, who can take advantage of the opportunities available to them.

Every government, she said, should invest more resources for the education and health care of children, especially girls, and thus should take precedence over competing budgetary demands.

INDIA-CHINA RELATIONS

Two more border points to be opened

ON March 4, 1995, India and China reached an agreement to open two more points along the border at Nathu La in the Sikkim sector and another in the middle sector, for meetings between their military personnel. This has been done as part of additional confidence-building measures to maintain peace and tranquility.

India-China Expert Group has expressed satisfaction that the situation along the Line of Actual Control (LAC) was peaceful and that the confidence-building measures were working well. The Group has been assigned the task of assisting the Joint Working Group (JWG) at the foreign secretaries level in ensuring permanent peace and tranquility along the LAC.

INDIA-RUSSIA RELATIONS

Zhirinovsky visits India

THE maverick, right-wing Russian parliamentarian, Mr Vladimir Zhirinovsky visited India on March 6, 1995. He was accompanied by a 13 member delegation, including members of Russian *Duma* belonging to his Liberal Democratic Party. He was on a three day visit to India at the invitation of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR).

Speaking informally to a couple of journalists, Mr Zhirinovsky said that he was with India on the Kashmir issue and was opposed to any artificial partition of the country. "Before I die I would like to see the same India as it was when I was born (in 1946) and when there was no Pakistan, Bhutan or Bangladesh," he said.

A great votary of an aggressive Russian foreign policy and active Russian role in world affairs, Mr Zhirinovsky said if there is no stability in Afghanistan it will destabilise the entire region, including Pakistan, Iran and Tajikistan on one side, and Iran and Pakistan on the other.

He also suggested a strategic alliance between India and Russia and another between China and Pakistan could help maintain power balance in the region.

He regretted that the Indo Russian relationship had suffered in the post Cold War period, which was a mistake.

During his visit the Russian leader met a parliamentary delegation led by Opposition leader, Mr Atal Behari Vajpayee and Lok Sabha Speaker, Mr Shivraj Patil.

Significantly, the President and the Prime Minister did not meet him, perhaps because of some of his views, which could be a liability in the international arena.

JAMMU & KASHMIR

Panel formed to gear up poll process in J & K

ALL preliminary groundwork for holding elections in Jammu and Kashmir has been completed and the Centre is awaiting the political process to take-off. Prime Minister Mr P V Narasimha Rao is understood to have constituted a seven member ministerial committee on Kashmir affairs to accelerate the political process and work out a concrete plan of action for holding elections.

The newly created department for Jammu and Kashmir affairs in the PMO is working in tandem with the Home Ministry and closely monitoring the preparations for the elections.

J & K has been under President's rule for the last five years. The term of extended President's rule expires on July 18, 1995.

The Centre has reiterated its commitment to install a popularly elected government to avoid further extension of President's rule, which involves a complicated procedure of a constitutional amendment.

Militant leader says elections a wrong step

THE Kashmiri militant leader, Mr Shabir Shah, has charged that holding political process or elections in the State in the present atmosphere would be a "wrong step". "Elections or selections are no solution. The only solution lies in allowing the people to exercise their right to self-determination", he said

Mr Shah asserted that "people in Kashmir had picked up guns only to draw the attention of the international community to their continued plight. Guns are only means of a struggle not solution to the problem"

Shabir Shah was on his first visit to New Delhi after his release from jail in 1994. He has spent around 20 years in and out of jail. In New Delhi he met the representatives of European Union and asked the EU to play a mediatory role in solving the Kashmir problem. He said that the Kashmir issue was political and called for a political settlement.

Bhutto agreed to LoC as Indo-Pakistan boundary

IN an essay published in *The Times of India*, Mr P.N. Dhar, who served Mrs Indira Gandhi as a Secretary in Prime Minister's office in the 1970s, has claimed that former Pakistan Prime Minister, Mr Z.A. Bhutto, had agreed to the "Line of Control", dividing Kashmir, being "gradually endowed with the characteristics of an international border".

"The Shimla agreement provided not only a mechanism for the solution of the Kashmir problem, but is also envisaged the solution itself", says Mr Dhar.

While some US newspapers had reported such a "secret agreement" between Mr Bhutto and Mrs Gandhi, it was authenticated by neither side.

Mr Dhar recalls that "it was agreed (between Mr Bhutto and Mrs Gandhi) that the understanding would not be a written one. It was decided, however, that the agreement would be worded in a manner that would facilitate the implementation of the understanding"

In particular, Mr Dhar draws attention to sub-Clause 4 (ii) of the agreement which says: "In Jammu and Kashmir, the Line of Control resulting from the ceasefire of December 17, 1971 shall be respected by both sides without prejudice to the recognised position of either side. Neither side shall seek to alter it unilaterally, irrespective of mutual differences and legal interpretations. Both sides further undertake to refrain from the threat or the use of force in violation of this line."

Says Mr Dhar: "The phrase" without prejudice to the recognised position of either side "was a concession to Bhutto to save him from his domestic critics. But to prevent the abuse of this concession and to lay the foundation for a future settlement of the Kashmir issue, the second and third sentences had to be incorporated and the sub-Clause is, therefore, to be read as a whole."

It was thought that with the gradual use of the LoC as

a *de facto* frontier, public opinion on both sides would get reconciled to its permanence. Meanwhile, the opening of trade and commerce and cooperation between India and Pakistan would result in easing tensions between the two countries.

ECONOMY & PLANNING

High inflation cause for rupee erosion

AS per the data of the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) high inflationary pressures have led to the erosion of the rupee to 41.66 paise in urban India.

Ajmer has registered the highest price rise of 171 per cent leading to the steepest fall in the value of the rupee at 36.90 paise among the 59 urban centres for which CSO has released data up to December 1994.

As against the national average price rise of 140 per cent, Sambalpur in Orissa registered the lowest rise of 115 per cent. Here, the purchasing power of the rupee was the highest at 46.51 paise relative to the consumer rupee of 1994-95.

Among the four metropolises, Madras recorded the steepest fall in the value of rupee, owing to highest price rise during the period, with the rupee commanding a value of only 37.7 paise.

Bombay also recorded an erosion of the rupee above the national average but Delhi and Calcutta were below the national average.

Bombay recorded a price rise of 143 per cent leading to fall in the real worth of the rupee to 41.15 paise.

Of the 59 urban centres, 31 cities recorded a rise higher than the national average, while 26 saw the purchasing power of the rupee higher than the average.

Decontrol of oil sector favoured

THE Sunder Rajan Committee appointed by the Ministry of Petroleum has recommended the total deregulation of all the oil industry sectors by removing the Administered Price Mechanism (APM).

The report, "Hydrocarbon perspective: 2010", which was prepared by a group of public sector managers, has stated that the main thrust of the government's structural reforms, introduced in 1991, now lay in eliminating remaining barriers to industrial production, investment and import of technology as quickly as possible.

The report stated that when the government ensured availability of vital petroleum products all over the country at controlled prices, there might be a reluctance to do away with the controls at one stroke. Till the new refineries were commissioned and started retailing products, the market would be dominated by the PSU oil companies. Even if the petroleum sector was decontrolled, the government could continue to exercise its strategic controls over the petroleum industry.

With the experience thus gained, the government would be in a better position to deal with the deregulated

situation when the private sector refineries came into operation. As the indigenous crude production was likely to go up in the next few years, the import bill may be reduced, the report said.

The focus was now more on ensuring fair business practices, safeguarding consumer interests and minimising adverse effects of industrialisation on the environment.

The report has estimated that an investment of Rs 300,000 crore would be required till the year 2010 to manage the phenomenal growth in demand for petroleum products.

The report has stated that total deregulation of the marketing sector along with the removal of price controls on pricing of petroleum products were essential steps to reap the full benefits of the policy initiatives of the government.

As the economy is opening up to international competition, it was essential that petroleum products, which are major inputs to the industry and transport, were available at international prices. When the domestic prices were not in line with international prices, the result was price distortions and loss in competitiveness.

India not going Mexican way : FM

ON March 22, 1995, the Finance Minister, Dr Manmohan Singh, ruled out the possibility of a "Mexican-like economic crisis in India". The Finance Minister said that he had studied the Mexican situation carefully but there was no question of India going the Mexican way as Indian economy was maintaining a good growth rate.

He said that it was quite fashionable to compare the Indian situation with the Mexican crisis. But, the prophets of doom had been proved wrong and it had been demonstrated to the world that India could implement a structural reforms-cum-adjustment programme without pitfalls.

Dr Manmohan Singh said that the government had succeeded in bringing down the inflation rate from 17 per cent in 1991 to about 7 per cent by mid-1993. Recently, the inflation rate had been recorded at about 10.5 per cent. Dr Singh said that the host of budgetary and other measures would result in the reduction of inflation. He has also assured that the prices of raw materials would be kept under check.

BUSINESS AND TRADE

Ordinance on Patents Act lapses

THE ordinance issued on December 31, 1994, to amend the Indian Patents Act of 1970, lapsed on March 26, 1995, following the failure of the government to muster enough support for the Bill in Rajya Sabha. The Bill had earlier been passed by the Lok Sabha.

More than 250 MPs had demanded a serious debate on the issue of Patents. The Rao government virtually

ignored the demand thus creating an impression that it preferred to give in to the multinational lobby, without putting up a strong bargain.

The Indian government was obliged under Article 70 of the World Trade Organisation agreement to ensure on or before the date of entry in WTO, i.e. January 1, 1995, the Indian Patents Act of 1970 stood amended.

The amendments were sought on two fundamental substantive aspects. First, a mechanism will have to be in place to receive applications for product patents in respect of pharmaceutical and agricultural chemical products, and to examine them for eventual grant of such patent protection as soon as the product patent is incorporated into the Act.

Second, and more important, exclusive marketing rights will have to be granted for a period of five years for pharmaceutical and agricultural chemical products in favour of the foreign patent holders, who have applied for and obtained product patents, and marketing approval for such products in other member countries of WTO.

The ordinance was issued to meet this obligation.

The amendments proposed by the Opposition is aimed at excluding certain areas from the patents regime, such as, life forms, naturally occurring substances, genes, components and parts of living organisms. It also wants the bill to exclude any invention relating to diagnostic, therapeutic and surgical methods for treatment of humans and animals.

The government is hoping that it will eventually be able to wean away the smaller parties and acquire the necessary majority in Rajya Sabha

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

DOT plans diversification

IN a major restructuring the Department of Telecommunications (DOT) is being split into three separate entities with the proposed creation of a new market-oriented "India Telecom", to make the public sector function under a competitive environment.

While India Telecom would be responsible for development, operation and maintenance of telecom services and for providing inter-connections to private operators of basic and value added services, the Telecom Commission would, henceforth, be responsible for policy formulations, resource mobilisation, etc. The allocation of radio frequencies, licencing of private operators and administering the Indian Telegraph Act would also be the responsibility of the commission.

An independent Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) would be set up to oversee licencing, tariff, etc to ensure a level playing ground to the private enterprises entering the telecommunication sector.

The restructuring of the DOT is being undertaken in the line of the recommendations of a high-powered committee headed by Mr D.K. Gupta. Restructuring had also

become necessary in view of the emerging economic imperatives, competitive market and rising consumer consciousness.

LABOUR

National body on child labour set up

AS part of measures to "eliminate child labour in hazardous industries by the turn of the century", the government has set up a National Authority on Child Labour. A provision of Rs 850 crore has been made for the authority.

As a first step, the National Authority would identify all hazardous industries where children were employed and concentrate efforts to take them away from the same. A total of 15,000 schools are also being set up in different parts of the country to rehabilitate child labour. The government is also considering providing compensation to families whose wards were withdrawn from hazardous jobs.

EDUCATION

Centre will expand open education

FINANCE Minister, Dr Manmohan Singh, announced while presenting the Union Budget for 1995-96 that Centre proposes to extend open learning facilities in a phased manner, at the secondary level, all over the country, as part of its efforts to achieve the goal of education for all. According to the budget papers, the allocation in the education department has been raised to Rs 1,825 crore from Rs 1,549.46 crore last year.

The bulk of the money will be spent by the education department on total elementary education and higher education. Prime Minister Rao has already announced that the outlay for education would be raised to six per cent of the GNP, from the present level of 3.7 per cent, by the year 2000.

The outlay for elementary education has also been increased by 24.5 per cent to Rs 651 crore. Under "Operation Blackboard" primary schools with enrolment of more than 100 children are being provided a third teacher. The allocation of "Operation Blackboard" has also been increased by 30 per cent.

Rating system for varsities urged

PROF G. Reddy, Chairman of Indian Council for Social Science Research (ICSSR) has favoured the introduction of a comprehensive of "credit rating" mechanism for all educational institutions and universities of higher learning, in accordance with the concept now gaining currency worldwide.

He said that the mechanism would not only help the respective institutions get priority from funding institutions but also enhance their popularity among the students and parents.

A step towards rating system the University Grants

Commission (UGC) had recently constituted a "Council for National Assessment and Accreditation (CNSAA) at Bangalore, on the lines of the 1986 Education Policy document, for "auditing" the quality of education offered in different institutions.

The audit system, which is voluntary in USA and compulsory in Britain, envisages the study of quality of education offered to students, besides library, laboratory and other facilities, before according "credit rating" to them.

WATER MANAGEMENT

Study warns of water crisis

A scientific study has warned that a major water crisis looms over the nation with industrial demand for water expected to double in next five years and substantial increase predicted for irrigation purposes.

"It is time to shed our indifferent attitude towards the use of water and wake upon some stark realities of the growing water crisis", say the study.

The total demand for water in various sectors in 1990 was 552 cubic km (CKM). By the year 2000 it is expected to increase to 750 CKM. On the other hand the water resources potential is assessed at around 1869 CKM but only 690 CKM available as surface water can be tapped.

As development of new water sources is time-consuming and expensive, the emphasis should shift from supply management to demand management, the study suggested.

The study points out that there is vast scope to improve water use. At present only 40 per cent of irrigated water is put to proper use. The water consumption in urban homes and industries can easily be reduced. There is significant wastage due to leaking pipes and unattended repairs.

There is also an urgent need to increase the storage capacity of water. According to the study, the total storage created in India taps only about half the potential. In comparison, USA has constructed five times India's storage capacity even though its available resources are same.

STOCK MARKET

Patel Committee recommends new forward trading system

THE three-member G.S. Patel Committee has recommended a facility for carry-forward business on stock exchanges, with adequate safeguards to make the system transparent. However, it has not proposed a return to the indigenous *Badla* system that was banned from March 1994.

The Committee has unanimously concluded that a carry-forward system in one form or another is necessary to bring back liquidity to the market and arrest the

downward trend in prices.

It says: "The stock exchanges are devoid of risk management instruments and also a window for speculative activities which help in making markets more active, broad and liquid and in improving the climate in the primary markets."

The committee has also said that a strong monitoring system should be in place before the new carry-forward facility is introduced, for which it has fixed responsibility on executive directors.

The G.S. Patel Committee has drawn exhaustively from the proposals of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Sebi) which was proposed in March, 1994.

The similarities:

- Both schemes are against excessive speculation on the stock exchanges,
- Both permit carry forward transactions,
- Both are in favour of a twin track trading system,
- The contracts to be terminated at the end of 90 days.

The differences:

■ Sebi's proposal required that net sales and purchases at the end of the settlement to result in delivery and payment against the full price. The Patel Committee has recommended that members should indicate the shares they propose to deliver in respect of sales and shares they propose to take delivery of in respect of purchases scrip wise.

■ Sebi's proposal did not permit the carry-forward transactions to be part of the next settlement or subsequent settlements. The Patel Committee's recommendations provide for squaring off any transaction earmarked for jobbing or carry-forward transaction at any time within an overall period of 90 days

■ Sebi's proposal required payment of initial margin of 30 per cent and additional margin of 15 per cent for each subsequent settlement.

Sebi's proposal requires carry-forward position to be in the range of 20 to 25 per cent of the total outstanding position in the market at the end of the settlement. The Patel committee has recommended no such limit.

KERALA

Karunakaran submits resignation

ON March 16, 1995, Chief Minister of Kerala, Mr K. Karunakaran, submitted his resignation to the Governor, partially bringing to an end the leadership crisis that had gripped his government. The rebel ministers in the Congress and others in the ruling UDF had threatened to resign if he did not quit.

Mr Karunakaran, however, made it amply clear that he would continue his fight by saying that he would continue as the leader of the Congress Legislature Party.

On March 22, 1995, the senior Congress-I leader and former Union Minister, Mr A.K. Antony was elected as the Chief Minister of Kerala. Mr Antony returned to Kerala Chief Minister's office after a gap of 16 years. Mr Antony was unanimously chosen as the Congress Legislature Party (CLP) Chief and Chief Minister. However, confusion prevailed as Mr Karunakaran refused to vacate the post of Chief of CLP. Mr Karunakaran later added that the new Chief Minister insisted on being the CLP leader also, there would be "no problem about his vacating the post". The signs of a tussle in coming days and months are there for everyone to see.

Mr A.K. Antony belongs to a small and vanishing species of politicians who seek power, not for power's sake or to amass wealth, but to uphold principles and values in public life

However, his critics wonder if the complex task of governing a communally riven and faction ridden Kerala could be entrusted a man who tends to resign too soon on matters of principals. But Mr Antony's followers look in a different way. "The need of the hour is to have a clean man at the helm, who would salvage the image of the Congress and the UDF in the fourteen months to go for the State Assembly elections", said Mr O. Chandy, a close associate.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SUMMITS

First world summit on social development

THE first world summit on social development, held in Copenhagen, ended on March 13, 1995. A 10-point declaration and a 65-page programme of action against poverty, unemployment and social injustices was approved. The week-long conference brought hope but left unanswered questions on how to fund the programme in an era of shrinking State aid budgets.

The non-binding declaration was agreed in the two-day weekend session attended by an unprecedented 118 Heads of State and government, out of 184 countries represented.

The approved programme addresses specific issues, such as debt relief for African countries and honouring International Labour Organisation (ILO) rules on child and forced labour, but its significance, delegates said, was larger—putting social considerations on the world agenda in the same way the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro brought environmental concerns to the fore in 1992.

Some nations, however, were bitter about the summit, feeling it reinforced a western power structure, embodied in the International Monetary Fund and World Bank, that restricted rather than raised up developing nations.

However, the Copenhagen declaration was criticised by many Third World delegates and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) for failing to provide new financial resources or to make firm commitments to tackle the problem of developing countries' debt, now estimated at near-

y \$2,000 billion.

India called upon the rich nations to commit themselves to self-discipline and exercise restraint in their consumption levels, cautioning that poverty and distress anywhere in the world had the potential to threaten international security.

"Equity and unity within and among nations are, therefore, a moral as well as practical imperative. No where will the inter-dependence of nations be put to great test in the years to come than in the area of poverty eradication and social integrations", said Prime Minister, Mr P.V. Narasimha Rao, while addressing world leaders at the Summit.

The rich countries and the rich islands in poor nations will have to exercise restraint in their material life-styles as the first step of cultural and spiritual solidarity in the global effort at poverty eradication, he added.

(Also see Special Feature on Page 843)

TECHNOLOGY

G-7 approves Information superhighway

THE world's most industrialised nations have pledged to work together for a technological revolution, despite trans-Atlantic differences over limits on the information superhighway.

The information superhighway envisages a globe in which all computers, telephones and communication satellite systems are inter-linked and information on any subject will be available on tap to any point in the global network.

At present the only country that is preparing itself for the system, in addition to the USA, is Singapore

The information superhighway system is dominated by the US and there are fears among other G-7 countries—Japan, Germany, France, Britain, Italy and Canada—that the US is likely to corner 70 per cent of the \$1 trillion market by the decade end.

Besides, the French fear the resulting cultural domination by the US. The French fear that such enormous access for Americans into the French information and entertainment systems will lead to the cultural domination over France.

The President of the European Commission referred to the need to study the social and cultural implications of the information superhighway. Fears are being expressed by the Japanese and Canadians too.

At the Brussels meeting in last week of February the final communique issued said that plans to set up a new electronically-linked information society would encompass all nations, not just the technologically-rich western countries. Countries in transition and developing countries must be provided with the chance to fully participate in this process.

But while the US delegation urged a high-speed push towards a new information age, European officials urged

caution. They said application of new technologies, including global computer networks and tele-communication systems could put jobs and national traditions at risk. European Union's top social affairs official said, "The potential of the future information society is clear, but we must not be starry-eyed about it."

PAKISTAN

Two US mission staff shot dead in Karachi

ON March 8, 1995, two gunmen burst out of a taxi and sprayed bullets at a van carrying three US government employees, killing two and wounding the third

The incident took place at a time when Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto was planning an official visit to Washington

No one claimed responsibility. Among several possible theories included revenge for February 1995 arrest and extradition to USA of Ramzi Yousef, accused of master-minding the 1993 bombing of the World Trade Centre in New York.

According to another theory, the drug-barons could be behind the attack. They had been angry that Pakistan had extradited suspected drug traffickers to the USA and is planning to send several more

The unfortunate killing of the two Americans, however, brought into focus the strong anti-American public sentiment in Pakistan that has persisted despite close political relations.

In Pakistan there is a vast difference between how the feudal and ruling elite and the general public react towards USA. The cleavage is often exploited and promoted by the numerous religious parties which view the US as anti-Islam. The US-Israeli alliance is also exploited by these parties quite effectively.

This was not the first time that Americans had been targeted in Pakistan. In November 1979 a mob attacked the US embassy in Islamabad in the aftermath of seizure of the holiest of Muslim holy shrines, the Kaaba at Mecca in Saudi Arabia, by some Muslim fanatics. Two Americans, two Pakistani employees of the US embassy and some protestors were killed

Ten killed in mosque bombing in Karachi

MEANWHILE Karachi continued to be under spate of violence. At least ten people, including children, were killed in a bomb and machine-gun attack on a crowded Shiite Muslim mosque on March 10, 1995. The killings were believed to be the latest eruption of sectarian violence between Sunni and Shiite Muslims.

Karachi has been hit by bloody sectarian and political violence that killed more than 1000 people since 1994. The fighting, which has involved militant religious groups as well as feuding political groups, has been worsening since Prime Minister Bhutto pulled the Army off the street in November, 1994. Her government has been helpless to end the violence.

According to an expert the rampant violence in the province of Sind can be attributed to the increased access to modern weapons which have been diverted from the "Afghan pipeline"

Former Prime Minister of Pakistan, Mr Nawaz Sharif warned on March 23, 1995, that Pakistan could face another dismemberment if the government failed to make sincere efforts to resolve the Karachi crisis.

Pakistan envoy blames West for terrorism: Pakistani ambassador to the US, Ms Maleeha Lodhi, has virtually blamed the West for the rise of terrorism in her country

"The situation confronting Pakistan is the direct consequence of the Afghan struggle against Soviet occupation", she said in her letters to Congressmen who had moved a resolution in the US House of Representatives seeking to declare Pakistan a "terrorist State"

She said "with bipartisan congressional support, the US armed, trained and funded the Mujahideen across the porous Pakistan-Afghan border in their *jihad* against Communism. Among these were extremists who are now accused of spreading terrorism"

While the West turned its back on the situation when the Soviets retreated, she pointed out, Pakistan was left on its own to deal with the debris of the Afghan war

Ms Lodhi said the killing of two US diplomatic personnel in Karachi last month demonstrated that "the US cannot afford to disengage"

She said Pakistan, within its limited means, had extended maximum cooperation to fight international terrorism "But Pakistan remains the greatest victim of all. Surely, therefore, it cannot be argued that we are promoting terrorism against ourselves", she added

US-RUSSIA RELATIONS

Honeymoon with US over: Russia

FOREIGN Minister of Russia, Mr Andrei Kozyrev, declared on March 24, "The US-Russia honeymoon has come to an end." Both the countries have failed to move closer over Iran, Chechnya and NATO

The statement by Mr Kozyrev was made after his meeting with US Secretary of State, Mr Warren Christopher. The meeting had been held to plan the forthcoming trip of President Bill Clinton to Moscow.

On March 29, USA put off signing of an agreement with Russia, on peaceful use of atomic energy, as signal of strong US concern over Russia's nuclear assistance to Iran.

Russia's one billion-dollar contract with Iran calls for Russia to complete a reactor in the Gulf port of Bushahr within four years, and possibly to build up to three other reactors at the site.

Russia also was reported to have contracted to maintain and expand university nuclear research facilities and train Iranian technicians.

Republican leaders in the US Congress have threatened to cut aid to Russia if it goes ahead with the deal, but so far Moscow has rejected US insistence that the contract could help Iran develop a nuclear weapons capability.

The Russian Atomic Energy Ministry, which made the deal with Iran, has defended the contract on grounds that it does not violate the Nuclear non-Proliferation Treaty and by pointing to the US agreement to provide North Korea with light water reactors.

The US official said that unlike the North Korean deal, which sees to halt Pyongyang's suspected nuclear weapons programme, the Russian assistance will be creating a nuclear capability on their southern border where one does not exist.

Meanwhile, USA has also rejected the Russian appeal for an expanded Russian role at the economic summit of the Group of Seven (G-7) industrial nations in June, 1995.

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMY

Three per cent growth predicted

AN international team of experts has projected that the growth of the world economy will accelerate to about three per cent in 1995, up from 2.7 per cent in 1994, despite the collapse of the Mexican peso and widespread financial market turbulence

The experts had met in New York under the auspices of "Project Link", an international economic research network comprising teams from 50 countries.

The experts have also predicted that the economies of most of the developing countries would continue to grow twice as fast as industrialised economies.

Regarding industrialised countries it is predicted that inflation is likely to remain subdued but under the current policies the unemployment in Europe would remain unacceptably high.

The experts estimated that world trade volume would come down from 8.5 per cent to 7.3 per cent in 1995, but would again grow marginally to 7.4 in 1996.

The prices of non-oil commodities, which grew by 9.4 per cent in 1994, are expected to increase by three per cent in 1995 and come down by 0.2 per cent in 1996.

The oil prices, which came down by three per cent in 1994, are expected to increase by 7.2 per cent in 1995 and 6.6 per cent in 1996.

TURKEY

Offensive against Kurdish bases

IN the last week of March 1995, Turkey launched a massive offensive against the Kurdish guerrilla bases in northern Iraq. Bombing raids were made against the guerrilla bases and army troops, backed by armour and artillery, entered Iraq in pursuit of separatist Kurdistan Workers Party fighters.

European countries expressed serious concern over the offensive. Even the United Nations expressed its concern and urged Turkey to exercise restraint and take all measures to ensure safety of civilian population. Secretary-General, Dr Boutros Boutros-Ghali warned that the continuing offensive may adversely affect UN relief operations in the area.

New York Times severely criticised the operation as well as US administration's policy towards it. Noting that this was one of Turkey's largest foreign military operation since the days of Ottoman Europe, the NYT said that it seems that the only purpose is to destroy a violent separatist group by wiping out its Iraqi base camps.

Turkey said that it must protect itself from PKK attacks launched from Iraq, where feuding Kurdish factions have failed to fill a power vacuum left behind after Iraq's Gulf war defeat.

Turkey, however, has promised that the offensive will be limited but has yet to define its limits or how long it might last.

SOUTH AFRICA

Winnie Mandela fired from government

FOLLOWING weeks of embarrassing controversy and calls for ouster of estranged wife of President Nelson Mandela, she was fired by the President on March 26, 1995. She was stripped of her job as deputy minister of arts, culture, science and technology.

Firing his wife marked the most dramatic act Mr Mandela had performed since coming to office almost a year ago, in South Africa's first all-race elections. Winnie had defiantly criticised the government's approach to social reform, made an unauthorised trip abroad, split the ANC ranks and most seriously, was accused by police of bribe-taking and influence peddling.

Winnie is one of the ANC's most popular leaders, finishing fifth in voting for the national executive in December, 1994. She is also a member of the parliament.

Her firing is likely to ostracise her from the mainstream party leadership, including longtime allies such as deputy president Thabo Mbeki, who have defended her in the past.

Even her husband, despite their separation in 1992, has always made allowances for the hardships and harassment by police she endured while he spent 27 years in prison.

GULF

US opposes lifting sanctions on Iraq

DESPITE an all-out diplomatic offensive to secure an end to UN sanctions, Iraq failed to have the sanctions lifted. Satellite pictures of a rebuilt chemical weapons plant and lavish palaces helped the US clinch support to maintain UN sanctions against Iraq.

Russia and France, Iraq's leading trading partners before the Gulf War, favour easing sanctions that bar Iraq

from exporting oil, as soon as it fully cooperates with UN weapons monitors. The US says Baghdad must also respect human rights, return prisoners from its 1990 invasion of Kuwait and show that it can be trusted.

Meanwhile two Americans, who had strayed into Iraq from Kuwait, have been sentenced to eight years in prison for illegal entry into Iraq. The US state department promptly denounced the action, saying there is no justification whatsoever for these sentences.

Defence workers, William Barloon and David Daliberti were arrested on March 13, 1995 after they lost their way while trying to visit friends along the badly-marked demilitarised zone between Kuwait and Iraq.

USA

Clinton, Adams shake hands again

SINN Fein leader, Gerry Adams and President Bill Clinton shook hands at the White House, on March 17, 1995, the second time in a week, during a St Patrick's Day gala.

Mr Clinton called on all sides in Northern Ireland conflict to "put aside all extremists for the common good of peace".

Mr Adam's appearance at the White House reception crowned a 10-day fund-raising tour by the leader of the political wing of Irish Republican Army (IRA). The Clinton administration had granted him a visa and permission to engage in money-raising activities.

The decision infuriated Britain, which believes the Washington should not treat Adams as a mainstream politician until the IRA lays down its arms.

The day, honouring Ireland's patron St Patrick, is a day of parades and speeches and toasts by politicians, who celebrate their real and imagined ties with Ireland.

SAARC

Five nations sign marine pact

ON March 24, 1995, five South Asian nations, including India and Pakistan, adopted an action plan to protect the marine environment in the region. They also agreed to set up a South Asian Seas Trust Fund. The other three countries to sign the pact were Sri Lanka, Maldives and Bangladesh.

The plan covers integrated coastal zone management, regional contingency plan for tackling marine pollution, human resource development and problems of land-based sources of marine pollution. It will assess the causes of marine pollution and promote methods and practices for its control.

The plan is a follow-up of the adoption of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea which came into force on November 16, 1994. The South Asian Cooperative Environment Programme (SACEP), Colombo, will coordinate the programme with help from national governments and the United Nations Environment Programme.

The South Asian Seas Region consists of the northern

Indian Ocean and the adjoining Bay of Bengal and Arabian sea

The region has a long and highly indented coastline, and is set with numerous islands, which support fragile ecosystems. Moreover, major urban and industrial clusters are developing in sites areas that are located in or close to ecologically fragile coastal areas.

AZERBAIJAN

Rebellion crushed

ON March 18, 1995 the Azerbaijanis smashed a two-day rebellion by mutinous police after a fierce battle in northern Baku.

Rovshan Dzhabadov, the rebel leader of Opon Special Police Force, was fatally wounded in the fighting. Azerbaijan President, Mr. Geidar Aliev, said that there was no way to avoid bloodshed. The rebel units had apparently rejected an amnesty offer.

The fighting sent several Western businessmen leaving the former Soviet republic thus casting a cloud over investment prospects.

JAPAN

Police chief's shooting evokes outrage

THE attack on Japan's popular police chief Mr. Takaji Kunimatsu on March 30, 1995 evoked feelings of public outrage across the country.

While the government called the attempt a 'national disgrace', the press termed it as an attack on the society.

Post-war police in Japan is socially a highly loved force. It is respected for its efficiency and integrity. Public prosecutors in Japan are always held in esteem higher than both the politicians and businessmen.

Japanese police operate out of their *Koban's* or police boxes close to the communities. They often patrol on bicycles and are on the scene of a crime within five minutes of a call.

NUCLEAR ARMS RACE

US not to use N-weapons against NPT signatories

ON April 6, 1995, President Bill Clinton of USA pledged not to use nuclear weapons against countries that have no nuclear armaments and agree not to acquire them in future.

The US has also reaffirmed its commitment to help States without nuclear weapons in the event they are threatened or attacked by nuclear-armed countries.

The dual pledges are in response to "the legitimate need" of non-nuclear countries for assurances that "forgoing the nuclear option does not jeopardise their security".

The move is designed to promote indefinite extension of the 1968 Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty at an international conference scheduled for Mid-April 1995.

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Current General Knowledge

ABBREVIATIONS

ECS: Electronic Clearing Service.

NEDB: North-Eastern Development Bank.

AWARDS

Netaji award for social work

MOTHER Teresa has been presented the first Netaji award for social work. Other recipients of the awards include, R.N. Basu, Vice-Chancellor of Calcutta University, for science and education; Justice K.M. Yusuf for communal harmony and national integration; Sanat Biswas, former Sheriff of Calcutta, for science and technology; Nasir A. Wahid, chairman of East West Airlines, for industrial development; and R.K. Bhatnagar, former press secretary to President of India, for press publicity.

R.D. Birla award, 1994

THE prestigious Rameshwardas Birla Memorial Endowment annual national award for outstanding research in medical and related fields, to an Indian working in India, has been given to Dr (Mrs) Indira Nath. Dr Nath is at present professor and head of department of Biotechnology at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.

She has earned the award for her pioneering and original contribution in the field of infectious diseases in general and leprosy in particular. The award comprises of Rs 1.50 lakh, a citation and a memento.

B.D. Goenka award, 1994

THE Prannoy Roy-Vinod Dua television team and Mr Jehan Daruwalla, editor of Bombay Samachar, have been selected for the 1994 B.D. Goenka award for excellence in journalism.

The Roy-Dua team was cited for the quality of their election and budget coverage and the continuing demonstration of an ability to capture the mood of the nation and present news and analysis live.

Mr Daruwalla was recognized for the unbroken leadership he has shown in holding the attention of all sections of Gujarati readers, with balanced analysis of men and events.

C.K. Naidu centenary award

LALA Amarnath is the first recipient of the C.K. Naidu centenary award for outstanding contribution to the Indian cricket.

An all-time greats of Indian cricket, Lala Amarnath was the scorer of India's first Test century in the inaugural Test against England at the Bombay Gymkhana, in 1933-34.

The award consisted of a cheque of Rs two lakh.

67th Oscar awards

Best film: Forrest Gump

Best director: Robert Zemeckis, *Forrest Gump*.

Best actor: Tom Hanks, *Forrest Gump*.

Best actress: Jessica Lange, *Blue Sky*.

Best supporting actor: Martin Landau, *Ed Wood*.

Best supporting actress: Dianna Wiest, *Bullets Over Broadway*.

Best foreign language film: *Burnt by the Sun* (Russia).

Jean Hersholt Humanitarian award: Quincy Jones.

Irving Thalberg Memorial award: Clint Eastwood.

Honorary award for lifetime achievement: Michelangelo Antonini.

PERSONS

Ruggiero, Renato

ITALIAN diplomat and business executive, he has been appointed the first long term Director-General of the World Trade Organisation (WTO).

Ruggiero, 64, a former Italian Trade Minister and candidate of the European Union for the WTO job, pledged that he would work for global free trade and ensure fair treatment to developing countries.

PROJECTS

Talcher Plant on India's power map

THE Talcher Super Thermal Power Project (STPP), the first of its kind in Orissa, found a place on the power map of India, with the successful synchronisation of its first 500 mw unit with the State Electricity Board's power grid.

The project is being built by NTPC with French assistance. The

World Bank is funding the project to the tune of \$ 375 million. The total cost of the project will be Rs 2,561 crore.

The second 500 MW unit is expected to go on stream by 1995 end. When fully commissioned, the project would not only alleviate the chronic power shortage in Orissa, but also meet the requirement of three other eastern region States. While Orissa's share of power from STPP would be around 35 per cent to 40 per cent of the generation, the rest would be shared by West Bengal, Bihar and Sikkim.

Although the Talcher STPP is the 10th unit of NTPC, it is the most prestigious and modern power plant, with unique design and technological features—some of which have been introduced for the first time in India.

Plan for Brahmaputra approved

THE Brahmaputra Board has approved two master plans for the Brahmaputra and the Barak sub-basin in Assam, which will accrue multipurpose benefits for the people of the North-East region.

The Brahmaputra Board, created under an Act of Parliament in December 1981, undertakes survey and investigation for preparation of Master Plan sub-basin-wise for control of floods, bank erosion and drainage improvements in the Brahmaputra valley as well as in the Barak valley of Assam.

The Board has investigated four major multipurpose projects, namely Dehand Dam, Subansiri dam, Tipaimukh Dam and Pagladiya Dam. The proposed hydropower generation from these dams is of the order of 20,000 MW, 4,800 MW, 1,500 MW and 5 MW, respectively. The irrigations benefit likely to be accrued in terms of command area from these projects is 200,000 hectares, 250,000 hectares, 988,000 hectares and 54,100 hectares,

respectively.

RESEARCH

Pasting up broken bones in 12 hrs!

BONE fractures can be healed in just 12 hours, with single shot of a wonder paste developed by US doctors. Patients can now skip tedious, weeks-long encasing of their broken parts in plaster.

This orthopaedic breakthrough has been made by a team of scientists led by Breat Constantz of the California based Norian Corporation

Limited human trials demonstrated that this process can help stabilise acute wrist fractures. It has several possible future uses, including treatment of facial disfigurement and bone breaks caused by 'osteoporosis', a disease which destroys bone marrow

The injectable paste, prepared from three-four relatively cheap chemicals, has excellent bone repairing capability and trials showed that the pasted bone is durable, weight-bearing and as strong as the natural one. The paste helps hold fractured bones in place until they heal gradually, replacing the implant with living bone tissues

Bone is a composite material made up of organic and inorganic components. Bone mineral, which accounts for 60 to 70 per cent of the total dry bone weight, is made mainly of calcium phosphate. Besides it contains a carbonated material called 'dahlite' which plays an important role in providing tensile strength to the bone.

The American scientists' process is very simple. When the paste, prepared by mixing calcium phosphate and calcium carbonate with sodium phosphate solution, is injected, the biomaterial dahlite is formed and within minutes it crystallises to paste together the broken

bone parts.

SPACE RESEARCH

Russian capsule carrying the first American docks with Mir

A Russian capsule, carrying the first American to fly to the Mir space station, docked with the large orbiting outpost on March 16, 1995, drawing cheers from flight controllers of both countries.

NASA astronaut Norman Thagard and his two Russian crew members Vladimir Dezhurov and Gennady Strekalov entered the Mir space station once all checks were completed.

Mr Thagard is the 44th person to visit Mir and the 13th foreigner. He is also the first American to be launched on a Russian rocket.

The American and his two Russian cosmonauts were received by Vladimir Polyakov, who had been on the station for more than a year and holds the world's space endurance record.

NASA plans to send four more astronauts to the Mir over next three years, under a US-Russian space cooperation agreement. They will be flying up on the space shuttle Atlantis, not a Soyuz.

Cosmonaut back after 439 days in space

FOLLOWING a record 439-day sojourn in space, veteran Russian cosmonaut, Mr Valery Polyakov, a 52-year-old physician, returned to earth on March 22, 1995.

Mr Polyakov returned with record-holding woman cosmonaut, Yelena Kondakova who spent 170 days in space.

The "Mir" space station is now manned by two Russian cosmonauts and one American astronaut as part of a three-month long expedition which is scheduled to conclude with the docking of the US space shuttle in June 1995.

School children talk to orbiting astronauts

TWENTY four students of Little Lilly's English School, Bangalore created history on March 6, 1995 by becoming the first set of students in India to be able to talk to astronauts orbiting the earth.

The school children had qualified to participate in the Shuttle Amateur Radio Experiment (SAREX). The exercise was part of NASA's programme of making astronauts available for SAREX operations to involve a large number of people in technology and the US space programme.

The conversation and the question answer session was held via a telebridge at one of NASA's space centre in the US.

SAREX is a multi-faceted mid disk space shuttle payload. It is sponsored by the Amateur Radio Relay League (ARRL), the Radio Amateur Satellite Corporation (AMSAT) and NASA. SAREX activities are solely devised for school children.

PSLV gets green signal for three test flights

THREE government has approved three more test flights of the Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV), besides 'advanced action' for three more. The sanctioned cost of the project is Rs 225.59 crore. Two test flights of PSLV have already been conducted with varying degrees of success.

The approval has been given keeping in view of the need for continuity of production and cost advantage in batch production. The PSLV project envisages development of a launch vehicle to place an Indian Remote Sensing Satellite (IRS) of 1,000 kg class in a 900 km polar sun-synchronous orbit.

The third test flight of the launch vehicle (PSLV-D3) is slated for later

this year. It may be recalled the first developmental flight, PSLV-D1, on September 20, 1993, was only a partial success with some technologies being validated but the mission of injecting IRS II into polar sun synchronous orbit being a failure. The second test flight, PSLV-D2, in October 1994, was, however, a total success.

Another important project of the department of space, the Geosynchronous Launch Vehicle (GSLV) project has also received a boost in this year's Budget. The total project cost has been revised to Rs 935.30 crore and the first test launch is scheduled for 1997.

The scope of the project is to develop and qualify a GSLV for placing 1,500/2,500 kg class of Insat series spacecrafts in geosynchronous transfer orbit. This project became controversial when the US put pressure on Russia to scrap the cryogenic engine deal with India.

Since the scrapping of the deal, the allocation has been increased for indigenous development of a cryogenic engine, to mitigate pressure on India's space programme.

For 1995-96, the Central government sanctioned Rs 85 crore for research on the Cryogenic Upper Stage Project. The estimated cost of the project is Rs 335.89 crore. The objective is to develop and validate a restartable Cryogenic Upper Stage, using 125 tonnes of liquid oxygen and liquid hydrogen.

MISCELLANY

Diets fail because metabolism slows

ACCORDING to a study, dieters often fail to keep off their hard-earned weight because their bodies become more efficient and burn calories sparingly. The work confirms the long-held suspicion that the body's own metabolism conspires against a successful diet.

After being on a crash diet the body learns to burn fewer calories. This results into all extra calories being stored as fat once normal intake of food is restored. A person tends to gain weight after a crash diet routine even though he or she eats and exercises sensibly.

This does not necessarily mean that keeping off weight is impossible. Only, that it is extremely hard, requiring perhaps a life-long vigilance to eat modestly and exercise regularly.

Know about AIDS through phone-in

A phone-in service will provide instant answers to queries about Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS). The service has been launched in Tamil Nadu, to give an impetus to the ongoing awareness campaign on the dreaded disease.

Brain child of an NGO, Dr Usha Raghavan, who is also advisor to the State AIDS Cell, the service is expected to encourage more and more people to get over their inhibitions and know about AIDS and preventive measures.

Under the project, a telephone will be connected with a computer software which will have recorded answers to all the known queries about the disease. If the question relates to one of the recorded answers the caller will get the clarification instantly. If the question is totally different from the ones fed in the software the caller will be given a code to call back again in a day or two to get the answer. The maximum limit for reply to such specific questions can be from 12 hours to 36 hours, depending on the availability of AIDS experts.

Doctors in the State AIDS Cell are hopeful that the phone-in service will get popular very fast for two reasons. First, it will be available round the clock and second, the questioner will not be required to disclose his or her identity.

SPORTS

ARCHERY

Commonwealth Championship

THE inaugural Commonwealth Archery Championship was held at New Delhi from March 5, 1995. The men's team final was won by Indian team. In the women's event the team title was won by Hong Kong.

The men's individual event was won by Jackson Fear of Australia while the women's individual title was won by Michelle Tremelling, also of Australia.

Federation Cup

LIMBA Ram came through the test of fire to claim the individual men's title. The women's individual gold was claimed by Marina Lissobskaia of Kazakhstan.

The men's team final was won by Australia while the women's team title was won by Kazakhstan.

BOXING

41st National Championship

RAILWAYS toppled champions Services to annex the team title. The Championship was held in Jaipur. Z.V. Jollyson of Steel Plants Sports Board was declared the best boxer of the Championship.

CHESS

Anand emerges challenger to Kasparov

VISWANATHAN Anand of India has emerged as the challenger to Garry Kasparov in the Professional Chess Association's World Championship, to be held in September 1995 in Cologne, Germany.

Anand defeated Gata Kamsky 6.5-4.5 to reach the final.

CRICKET

West Indies-Australia one-day series

PHIL Simmons and Carl Hooper each hit half centuries to pace the West Indies to a record-breaking

five-wicket victory over Australia in the fifth and final one-day cricket international. West Indies thus took the series 4-1.

New Zealand-Sri Lanka Test series

First Test: Off-spinner Muthiah Muralidaran completed a career best performance of 5 for 64 to guide Sri Lanka to a historic 241-run victory over New Zealand. It was Sri Lanka's first victory on foreign soil since it gained full international status in 1982.

BSI Masters Cup Tournament

GORDON Greenidge slammed his second ton to guide the West Indies to an easy seven-wicket win over India, to annex the first BSI Masters Cup title worth \$ 50,000 (Rs 25 lakh). The tournament was held in Bombay. Only players above 35 years of age were eligible to play. The other participating countries were England, South Africa and Sri Lanka.

Challenger Trophy

HALF centuries by Sachin Tendulkar and Vinod Kambli helped India Seniors defeat India A to win the Challenger Trophy.

FOOTBALL

Nehru Cup International Championship

WITH seconds to go, Iraq scored the solitary goal of the match to defeat Russia and win the Nehru Cup.

GOLF

Indian Open, '95

CANADIAN Jim Rutledge played scintillating golf on the final day to win the classic Indian Open, played at New Delhi.

HOCKEY

Beighton Cup

INDIAN Railways drubbed favourites and national hockey champions, Indian Airlines, 4-1, to lift the Beighton Cup.

20th All-India Indira Gandhi Gold Cup

CRPF, Delhi lifted the trophy by defeating ASC, Jalandhar 2-1.

SHOOTING

National trap championship

ACE shooter Mansher Singh of Delhi regained the individual title. Delhi took the team's title by defeating Punjab. ✓

38th National Skeet Championship

AJIT Singh of Delhi took the men's title while the women's title was won by S Nanda of Karnataka.

SQUASH

Indian Open, '95

TOP seed and national champion Arjan Singh of Services defeated third seed Mehrwan Daruwala of Bombay, to win the title.

TENNIS

Champions Cup

PETE Sampras of USA defeated Andre Agassi, to retain the title.

Lipton championship

ANDRE Agassi defeated Pete Sampras 3-6, 6-2, 7-6, to win the title and avenge the defeat in the Champions Cup tournament.

VOLLEYBALL

Federation Cup

PUNJAB Police regained the Federation Cup with an authoritative 15-7, 15-4, 15-11 victory.

WEIGHTLIFTING

Senior National Championship

RAILWAYS retained the men's team title while the women's team title was retained by Karnataka.

P.T. Kerasn of Services was adjudged the best lifter among men. Neelam Lakshmi of Andhra Pradesh was declared the best lifter among women.

Appointments Etc

APPOINTED; ELECTED ETC

A.K. Antony: He has been elected as the new Chief Minister of Kerala.

Manohar Joshi: Leader of the Shiv Sena-BJP legislature group, he has been elected as Chief Minister of Maharashtra.

Gegong Apang: He has been re-elected as the Chief Minister of Arunachal Pradesh. He belongs to Congress-I.

J.B. Patnaik: Orissa Pradesh Congress Committee President, he has been elected as Chief Minister of Orissa.

Laloo Prasad Yadav: Leader of Janata Dal, he has been re-elected as the Chief Minister of Bihar.

Keshubhai Patel: He has been elected as the Chief Minister of Gujarat. He belongs to BJP.

James D Wolfenshon: He has been appointed as the 9th President of the World Bank. He belongs to USA. Incidentally the World Bank presidency is traditionally held by an American.

Renato Ruggiero: Italian diplomat and business executive, he has been appointed as the first long-term Director-General of the World Trade

Organisation (WTO). He will take-up the post on May 1, 1995

R Muthukrishnan. He has taken over as Chairman of the Bar Council of India

Shivshankar Menon He has been appointed as India's next Ambassador to Israel

RESIGNED

K Karunakaran Chief Minister of Kerala.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

Mrs Chandrika Kumaratunga President of Sri Lanka.

Mrs Hillary Rodham Clinton Wife of President of USA, Mr Bill Clinton

Manuel Marin First Vice-President of the European Commission.

DIED

Shakti Chattopadhyay A doyen of Bengali literature He was 61

Harindra Dave Renowned Gujarati poet, writer and Editor-in-Chief of *Janambhoomi* and *Pravasi* dailies. He was 65

Harideo Joshi: Former Chief Minister of Rajasthan and former Governor of Assam and Meghalaya. He was 74.

blasts at Uri in North Kashmir.

28—President's rule is imposed in Bihar to avoid a constitutional impasse arising from the frequent rescheduling of the Assembly Polls in the State.

30—Import of 32 consumer goods is made free in the amended Exim Policy

APRIL

1—Governor Chenna Reddy of Tamil Nadu sanctions the prosecution of Chief Minister J Jayalalitha under the Prevention of Corruption Act The sanction came in response to a petition submitted by Janata Party leader, Mr Subramaniam Swamy, in November 1993

4—At least 11 children die after being administered measles, polio vaccinations at a health centre near Debegram in Nadia district of West Bengal

6—Pakistan's Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto says she is willing to sign the NPT provided India agreed to do so

MILESTONES

Dr S. Shivaji: A scientist at Hyderabad based Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology, he has deciphered, for the first time, the genetic code of an enzyme from an Antarctica fish. This could contribute significantly towards understanding the structure of the enzyme.

Mike Tyson: Former heavy-weight boxing champion, he was freed on March 23, 1995, from prison, three years after his conviction for rape. 28-year-old Tyson had become, in 1986, the youngest man ever to win the world heavyweight crown.

Mrs Mithalak Yadav: a housewife who saved lives of 50 Muslim members of a wedding party during a communal strife in Aligarh. She was recently honoured by the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh with a Padma Bhushan award

EVENTS

MARCH

8—Three gunmen kill two US diplomats in Karachi, Pakistan.

10—Ten people are killed and 25 hurt in a mosque bombing in Karachi in Pakistan.

12—Congress is routed in Gujarat and Maharashtra Assembly elections. Janata Dal loses in Orissa.

—85 persons are killed at Sen-thamangalam on Madras-Bangalore national highway as a chemical tanker hits a bus.

14—Railway Budget for 1995-96 is presented in the Parliament by the Railway Minister, Mr C.K.

Jaffer Sharief

15—Union Budget, 1995-96 is presented in the Parliament by the Finance Minister, Dr Manmohan Singh.

16—Chief Minister of Kerala, Mr K. Karunakaran resigns following intense pressure of major ruling Front partners and Congress dissidents.

—Congress wins absolute majority in Arunachal Pradesh.

20—Thousands are hit by nerve gas in Tokyo subway.

—An army brigadier, eight others are killed in two land mine

Quantitative Aptitude

Income-tax and Central Excise Inspectors' exam. held in 1994.

- $1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2}}}$ is equal to:
(a) $\frac{5}{8}$ (b) $\frac{8}{5}$ (c) $\frac{5}{3}$ (d) $\frac{3}{5}$
- The simplification of $\frac{0.8 \times 0.8 \times 0.8 - 0.5 \times 0.5 \times 0.5}{0.8 \times 0.8 + 0.8 \times 0.5 + 0.5 \times 0.5}$ gives:
(a) 0.8 (b) 0.4 (c) 0.3 (d) 0.13
- The simplification of $[\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}(\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{2}(\frac{7}{8} - \frac{3}{4}))]$ yields:
(a) $\frac{27}{16}$ (b) $\frac{27}{32}$ (c) $\frac{27}{64}$ (d) $\frac{107}{112}$
- If the numbers $\frac{3}{5}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{3}{4}$ are given, then we can say that:
(a) $\frac{3}{4} > \frac{3}{5} > \frac{2}{3}$ (b) $\frac{2}{3} > \frac{3}{5} > \frac{3}{4}$
(c) $\frac{3}{4} > \frac{2}{3} > \frac{3}{5}$ (d) $\frac{3}{5} > \frac{2}{3} > \frac{3}{4}$
- $(4)^{0.5} \times (0.5)^4$ is equal to:
(a) 1 (b) 4 (c) $\frac{1}{8}$ (d) $\frac{1}{32}$
- If 2m% of 2m is 1, then m equals:
(a) $\frac{1}{4}$ (b) 4 (c) 5 (d) 25
- An article when sold at a gain of 5% yields Rs 15 more than when sold at a loss of 5%. What is the cost price of the article?
(a) Rs 200 (b) Rs 150 (c) Rs 80 (d) Rs 64
- A number divided by 68 gives the quotient 269 and the remainder zero. If the same number is divided by 57, the remainder is:
(a) 3 (b) 2 (c) 1 (d) 0
- The smallest number, by which 24 should be multiplied to make it a perfect square, is:
(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 6
- A man sells a horse for Rs. 8000 and loses something. If he had sold it for Rs 9800, his gain would have been twice the amount of loss in the former case. The cost price of the horse is:
(a) Rs 7200 (b) Rs 8500 (c) Rs 8600 (d) Rs 8900
- Estimated value of $\frac{484.2785 \times 0.0494 \times 1.864}{0.0869 \times 91.481 \times 98.69}$ is:
(a) .006 (b) .06 (c) 0.6 (d) 6
- A water tank contains 5% salt by weight. X litres of fresh water is added to 40 litres of tank water so that the solution contains 2% salt. The value of X is:
(a) 40 (b) 50 (c) 55 (d) 60
- Find the least number which when divided by 16, 18, 20 and 25 leaves 4 as remainder in each case but when divided by 7 leaves no remainder:
(a) 18006 (b) 18004 (c) 18002 (d) 17004
- Two partners Ram and Karim together lent Rs. 3364 at 5% at compound interest, compounded annually. The amount Ram gets at the end of 3 years is the same as Karim gets at the end of 5 years. The share of Karim in the principal is:
(a) Rs. 1400 (b) Rs. 1600 (c) Rs. 1764 (d) Rs. 1836
- A person borrowed Rs. 2500 from two money-lenders. For one loan he paid 8% per annum and for the other 6% per annum simple interest. If he paid Rs 180 as total interest for one year, how much did he borrow at 8% per annum?
(a) Rs. 1000 (b) Rs. 1200 (c) Rs. 1300 (d) Rs 1500
- A certain number of men do a piece of work in 40 days. If there had been 45 men more, the work could have been finished in 25 days. The original number of men employed at the work were.
(a) 75 (b) 60 (c) 45 (d) 30
- A bag contains coins of one rupee, 50 paise, 25 paise denominations whose numbers are in the ratio of 3 : 4 : 5. If the total amount in the bag is Rs 500, the total number of coins of 50 paise denomination are:
(a) 240 (b) 320 (c) 400 (d) 500
- The difference between a discount of 40% on Rs 500 and two successive discounts of 36% and 4% on the same amount is:
(a) zero (b) Rs 1.93 (c) Rs 2 (d) Rs 7.20
- A boatman can row to a place 48 km distant and back in 14 hours. If he can row 4 km with the stream in the same time as 3 km against it, the speed of the stream (in km/hour) is:
(a) 1 (b) 2.2 (c) 3 (d) 7

20. Mohan and Sohan working separately can dig a trench in 10 days and 12 days respectively. If they work for 1 day alternatively, Mohan beginning, in how many days will the trench be dug?

- (a) 22 days (b) $16\frac{1}{6}$ days
(c) $11\frac{2}{3}$ days (d) $10\frac{5}{6}$ days

21. A batsman has a certain average of runs for 11 innings. In the 12th innings he makes a score of 90 runs, thereby increasing his average by 5. His average after the 12th innings is:

- (a) 30 (b) 35 (c) 40 (d) 45

22. Rs 1000 are to be divided among A, B and C such that A gets twice as B and B gets thrice as C. The share of C (in rupees) is:

- (a) 50 (b) 100 (c) 125 (d) 200

23. The original price of a washing machine is Rs 6000. If the price is discounted by 20% and then raised by 10% for service contract, then the price charged by the shopkeeper is:

- (a) Rs 5400 (b) Rs 5280 (c) Rs 5100 (d) Rs 4200

24. A boat moves downstream at the rate of 1 km in 7.5 minutes and upstream at the rate of 5 km an hour. The speed of the boat (in km/hour) in the still water is:

- (a) 6 (b) 6.5 (c) 7 (d) 7.5

25. How many 5 cm cubes can be cut from a cube whose edge is 20 cm?

- (a) 4 (b) 32 (c) 64 (d) 100

26. PQR is a triangle with sides 5 cm, 12 cm and 13 cm. A circle is inscribed in the triangle. The area of the circle in sq cm is:

- (a) 4 (b) $\frac{6\pi}{13}$ (c) π (d) 4π

27. If the radii of two concentric circles are 15 cm and 13 cm respectively, then the area of the circular ring (i.e. between two circles) in cm^2 is:

- (a) 176 (b) $12\frac{4}{7}$ (c) 88 (d) $6\frac{2}{7}$

28. The internal measurements of a box with lid are 115 cm, 75 cm and 35 cm and the wood of which it is made is 2.5 cm thick. Find the volume of the wood.

- (a) 80,000 c. cm (b) 82,125 c. cm
(c) 84,000 c. cm (d) 85,000 c. cm

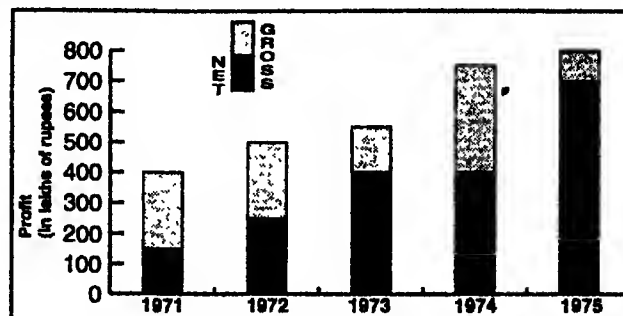
29. A copper sphere of diameter 18 cm is melted and drawn into a wire of diameter 4 mm. The length (in metre) of the wire is:

- (a) 143 (b) 243 (c) 343 (d) 743

30. A square and a rectangle each has a perimeter of 48 m. The difference between the areas of two figures is 4m^2 . The dimensions (in m) of the rectangle are:

- (a) 20, 4 (b) 18, 6
(c) 14, 10 (d) 16, 8

Directions: The questions 31 to 33 are based on the following graph which represents gross profit and net profit of a firm during 1971-1975. Read the graph and answer the questions.



31. Average of the percentages of net profit over gross profit is:

- (a) 60.0 (b) 60.1 (c) 60.2 (d) 61.0

32. If net profit = gross profit - tax, the year, in which tax was least, was:

- (a) 1975 (b) 1974 (c) 1973 (d) 1971

33. Average growth of net profit (in lakhs of rupees) over the period is:

- (a) 135.0 (b) 136.5 (c) 137.5 (d) 140.2

The questions given below were set by the BSRB, Calcutta in an examination held recently.

34. $5856 - ? = 8107 - 4956$

- (a) 2805 (b) 2435 (c) 2795
(d) 2345 (e) None

35. $\frac{4}{5}$ of $3125 + 250 = ?$ of 8250

- (a) $\frac{1}{2}$ (b) $\frac{1}{4}$ (c) $\frac{1}{3}$
(d) $\frac{1}{5}$ (e) None

36. $3.86 \times 4.14 + 3.0002 = ?$

- (a) 18.9808 (b) 27.5612 (c) 18.9824
(d) 18.9806 (e) None

37. $5\frac{1}{4} + 3\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{3} = ?$

- (a) $2\frac{5}{6}$ (b) $1\frac{5}{6}$ (c) $2\frac{1}{3}$
(d) $3\frac{1}{2}$ (e) None

38. $40 + 0.80 + 0.25 = ?$

- (a) 12.5 (b) 200 (c) 20
(d) 250 (e) None

39. 35% of $160 + 40\%$ of $80 = ?\%$ of 352

- (a) 20 (b) 40 (c) $33\frac{1}{3}$
(d) 25 (e) None

- 40 $7693 + 4018 + 3597 = ?$
 (a) 15398 (b) 15578 (c) 15208
 (d) 15668 (e) None
41. $? + 160 = 720 + 30$
 (a) 3840 (b) 6400 (c) 4160
 (d) 5440 (e) None
42. $14.6 \times 128 + 7.2 \times 24 = ?$
 (a) 70080 (b) 20416 (c) 439168
 (d) 465792 (e) None
- 43 $8735 - 4129 - 343 = ?$
 (a) 3903 (b) 4273 (c) 4263
 (d) 4949 (e) None
- 44 $\frac{18 \times 12 + 8 \times 16}{14 \times 9 + 3 \times 17} = ?$
 (a) 4 (b) 2 (c) $\frac{1}{2}$
 (d) 3 (e) None
- 45 $8652 + 206 + 103 = ?$
 (a) 28 (b) 143 (c) 61
 (d) 145 (e) None
- 46 $18\sqrt{7} + \frac{1}{4}$ of 56 = ?% of 530
 (a) 40 (b) 60 (c) 30
 (d) 45 (e) None
- 47 $738539 - 42869 + 1086 = ?$
 (a) 408449 (b) 418476 (c) 417909
 (d) 428449 (e) None
- 48 $5\frac{1}{2} + 3\frac{2}{3} + 9\frac{1}{5} = ?$
 (a) $18\frac{2}{5}$ (b) $17\frac{11}{30}$ (c) $18\frac{11}{30}$
 (d) $17\frac{3}{5}$ (e) None
- 49 $8\frac{1}{2} + 7\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{3}{5} = ?$
 (a) $27\frac{1}{2}$ (b) $34\frac{1}{2}$ (c) $57\frac{3}{5}$
 (d) $36\frac{1}{2}$ (e) None
50. $7563.8 - 2015.74 - 1421358 = ?$
 (a) 4216702 (b) 4126.576
 (c) 4126.702 (d) 4036702
 (e) None

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

$$1.(b) \quad 1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2}}} = 1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{\frac{3}{2}}} = 1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{2}{3}} = 1 + \frac{1}{\frac{5}{3}} = 1 + \frac{3}{5} = \frac{8}{5}$$

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2. (c) $\frac{a^3 - b^3}{a^2 + ab + b^2} = a - b$ Here $a = 0.8$, $b = 0.5$
 $\therefore a - b = 0.8 - 0.5 = 0.3$
3. (b) 4. (c)
5. (c) $(4)^{0.5} \times (.5)^4 = 4^{1/2} \times (\frac{1}{2})^4 = 2 \times \frac{1}{16} = \frac{1}{8}$
6. (c)
7. (b) Let C.P. = Rs 100
 If gain = 5% then S.P. = $100 + 5 = \text{Rs } 105$
 Loss = 5% then S.P. = $100 - 5 = \text{Rs } 95$
 Difference = $105 - 95 = \text{Rs } 10$
 If difference is Rs 10 then C.P. = Rs 100
 If difference is Rs 15 then C.P. = $\frac{100}{10} \times 15 = \text{Rs } 150$
8. (c) 9. (d)
10. (c) Let the C.P. of the horse be Rs x
 A.T.S. $9800 - x = 2(x - 8000) \therefore x = \text{Rs } 8600$
11. (b)
12. (d) As the total quantity of salt remains the same
 $\therefore 5\% \text{ of } 40 \text{ l} = 2\% \text{ of } (40 + X) \therefore X = 60$
13. (b) L.C.M. of 16, 18, 20, 25 = 3600
 $3600 \times 1 + 4 = 3604$ which is not divisible by 7
 $3600 \times 2 + 4 = 7204$ which is not divisible by 7
 $3600 \times 3 + 4 = 10804$ which is not divisible by 7
 $3600 \times 4 + 4 = 14404$ which is not divisible by 7
 $3600 \times 5 + 4 = 18004$ which is divisible by 7
 \therefore Required number = 18004
14. (b) Let the share of Karim be Rs x
 A.T.S. $x(1 + \frac{5}{100})^5 = (3364 - x)(1 + \frac{5}{100})^3$
 $\therefore x = \text{Rs } 1600$
15. (d) Let the amount borrowed at 8% be Rs x
 A.T.S. $x \times \frac{8}{100} \times 1 + (2500 - x) \times \frac{6}{100} \times 1 = 180$
 $\therefore x = \text{Rs } 1500$
16. (a) Let the original no. of men be x
 x men do a piece of work in 40 days
 \therefore 1 man will do the same job in $40x$ days
 A.T.S. $40x = (45 + x)25 \therefore x = 75$
17. (b)
18. (d) Total discount in 1st case = 40% of Rs 500 = Rs 200
 Price after two successive discounts
 $= 500 \times \frac{(100 - 36)}{100} \times \frac{(100 - 4)}{100} = \text{Rs } \frac{1536}{5}$
 Total discount in 2nd case = $500 - \frac{1536}{5} = \text{Rs } 192.80$
 Difference = $200 - 192.80 = \text{Rs } 7.20$
19. (a) Let the speed of stream be x km/hr and
 Speed of boat in still water be y km/hr
 Speed of boat downstream = $(x + y)$ km/hr
 Speed upstream = $(y - x)$ km/hr
 A.T.S. $\frac{4}{x + y} = \frac{3}{y - x}$ and $\frac{48}{x + y} + \frac{48}{y - x} = 14$

On solving these, we get $x = 1$ km/hr

20. (d) (Mohan & Sohan)'s 2 days' work = $\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{12} = \frac{11}{60}$

Their 10 days' work = $\frac{11}{60} \times \frac{10}{2} = \frac{11}{12}$

Remaining work = $1 - \frac{11}{12} = \frac{1}{12}$

As Mohan begins the work, he will do $\frac{1}{12}$ th of work in $\frac{10}{12} = \frac{5}{6}$ days

\therefore Total time = $10 + \frac{5}{6} = 10\frac{5}{6}$ days

27. Let the certain average be x

A.T.S. $\frac{11x + 90}{12} = x + 5 \therefore x = 30$

\therefore Average after 12th inning = $30 + 5 = 35$

22. (b)

23. (b) Price charged by the shopkeeper

$= 6000 \times \frac{(100 - 20)}{100} \times \frac{(100 + 10)}{100} = \text{Rs } 5280$

24. (b) Let the speed of boat in still water be x km/hr and speed of stream be y km/hr

A.T.S. $x + y = \frac{1}{\frac{7.5}{60}}$ km/hr $x - y = 5$ km/hr

$x + y = 8$ km/hr $2x = 13 \Rightarrow x = 6.5$ km/hr

25. (c) No. of cubes = $\frac{(20)^3}{5^3} = 64$

26. (d) $a = 5$ cm $b = 12$ cm $c = 13$ cm $S = \frac{a + b + c}{2}$

r (radius of inscribed circle) = $\frac{\text{area of } \Delta}{S}$

$r = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 12}{\frac{5 + 12 + 13}{2}} = 2$ cm Δ is rtd Δ

\therefore Area of circle = $\pi (2)^2 = 4\pi$ sq. cm

27. (a)

28. (b) Vol. of wood = Outer vol. - Inner vol.

$= 120 \times 80 \times 40 - 115 \times 75 \times 35$
 $= 82125$ cu cm

29. (b) Vol of wire = Vol of sphere

$\pi r^2 l = \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 \therefore \pi (\frac{2}{1000})^2 \times l = \frac{4}{3} \pi (\frac{9}{100})^3$

$\therefore l = 243$ m

30. (c) 31. (c) 32. (a) 33. (a) 34. (e)

35. (c) 36. (d) 37. (a) 38. (b) 39. (d)

40. (e) 41. (a) 42. (b) 43. (c) 44. (e)

45. (d) 46. (e) 47. (e) 48. (c) 49. (e)

50. (a)

GENERAL AWARENESS

1. Approach of the Planning Commission to the 8th Five-Year Plan aims at a growth rate of:

- (a) 5.6% (b) 6.5%
(c) 7.2% (d) 4.5%

2. According to Dalton's Atomic Theory, the smallest particle which can exist independently is:

- (a) a molecule (b) a cation
(c) an anion (d) an atom

3. Anaerobics are:

- (a) bacteria which can complete their life cycle without oxygen
(b) bacteria which can complete their life cycle without water
(c) colonies of unicellular bacteria
(d) colonies of multicellular bacteria

4. How many chromosomes are there in a body cell of human being?

- (a) 26 (b) 36
(c) 46 (d) 56

5. The leader who left politics, retired to Pondicherry and set up an 'ashram' there was:

- (a) Bipin Chandra Pal
(b) Aurobindo Ghosh
(c) Lokmanya Tilak
(d) Bhikaji Cama

6. What form of Satyagraha did Dandi March signify?

- (a) Non-cooperation
(b) Civil Disobedience
(c) Individual Satyagraha
(d) None of these

7. The well known Indian revolutionary who died in jail while on hunger strike was:

- (a) Jatin Das (b) Raj Guru
(c) Sukh Dev (d) Bhagat Singh

8. The 1994 Magsaysay Award was presented to Smt Kiran Bedi for her notable contribution in the field of:

- (a) Government Service
(b) Social Service
(c) International Understanding
(d) Community Building

9. The Chairman of the Indian Atomic Energy Agency is:

- (a) Dr R. Chidambaram
(b) Dr A. Gopala Krishnan
(c) Dr Abdul Kalam
(d) B.R. Probhakar

10. The Third Decennial UN International Conference on Population and Development was held in September, 1994 at:

- (a) Bucharest (b) Mexico City
(c) Rio de Janeiro (d) Cairo

11. What was the main cause of the 1857 revolution in India?

- (a) introduction of greased cartridges containing fat of cows and pigs
(b) killing of an Indian soldier by British
(c) abolishment of titles and pensions of Indian rulers
(d) mistreatment of British soldiers with Indian women

12. Which one of the following is correctly matched?

- (a) Muslim League—Jawaharlal Nehru
(b) Swaraj Party—Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(c) Ramakrishna Mission—Swami Dayanand Saraswati
(d) Brahmo Samaj—Gopal Krishna Gokhale
(e) None of these

13. Mahayana and Hinayana are the two divisions of:

- (a) Jainism (b) Buddhism
(c) Hinduism (d) Christianity

14. Who introduced the Permanent Settlement in Bengal?

- (a) Lord Cornwallis
(b) Lord Curzon
(c) Lord Dalhousie
(d) Lord Wellington

15. Who among the following collected and paid land revenue to the government under the system of Permanent Settlement during the British rule?

- (a) ryots
(b) zamindars
(c) karnams
(d) village headmen

16. After which of the following battles the Muslim rule was established in India?

- (a) Battle of Tarain
(b) Battle of Kalinga
(c) Battle of Kanwah
(d) Battle of Talikota

17. In which year was the Tashkent Pact signed between India and Pakistan?

- (a) 1964 (b) 1965
(c) 1966 (d) 1967

18. Which of the following is not included in the Tri-ratnas of Mahavir, the founder of Jainism?

- (a) right belief (b) right cognition
(c) right conduct (d) right living

19. The Indus valley civilization existed around:
☒ (a) 3000 B.C. (b) 2500 B.C.
☒ (c) 1700 B.C. (d) 500 B.C.
20. Who was the Prime Minister of Britain when India got independence?
☒ (a) Winston Churchill
☒ (b) Clement Attlee
☐ (c) Harold Wilson
☐ (d) Anthony Eden
21. Who started the Home Rule movement?
☒ (a) Lokmanya Tilak
☐ (b) Mahatma Gandhi
☐ (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
☐ (d) Annie Besant
22. Rabindranath Tagore renounced the knighthood in 1919 as a protest against.
☒ (a) mob violence that took place
☒ (b) Jallianwala Bagh massacre
☐ (c) racial violence between Hindus and Muslims
☐ (d) British refusing to grant independence to India
23. The last Mughal emperor, Bahadur Shah Zafar was exiled by British to:
☒ (a) Andaman (b) Lakshadweep
☒ (c) Burma (d) England
24. Who were the first Muslim invaders of India?
☐ (a) Turks
☐ (b) Mongols
☒ (c) Arabs
☐ (d) Mughals
25. In the battle of Haldighati Akbar defeated
☐ (a) Rana Sanga
☐ (b) Jai Singh
☒ (c) Rana Pratap
☐ (d) Uday Singh
26. Goa was first colonised by:
☐ (a) British (b) French
☐ (c) Dutch ☒ (d) Portuguese
27. A resolution asking for complete independence of India was passed in the session of the Indian National Congress held at:
☐ (a) Calcutta (b) Bombay
☐ (c) Surat ☒ (d) Lahore
☐ (e) None of these
28. Battle of Plassey was fought in:
☒ (a) 1557 (b) 1657
☒ (c) 1757 (d) 1858
☐ (e) None of these
29. When was Delhi made the capital of British rule in India?
☐ (a) 1877 (b) 1889
☐ (c) 1901 ☒ (d) 1911
30. Who introduced English education in India?
☒ (a) Warren Hastings
☒ (b) Lord Dalhousie
☒ (c) Lord William Bentinck
☐ (d) Lord Curzon
31. The policy of "Subsidiary alliance" was adopted by:
☐ (a) Lord William Bentinck
☐ (b) Lord Cornwallis
☐ (c) Lord Dalhousie
☒ (d) Lord Wellesley
32. Who started the Quit India movement?
☐ (a) C.R. Das
☐ (b) Dadabhai Naoroji
☐ (c) Jawahar Lal Nehru
☒ (d) M.K. Gandhi
33. Who was the first President of the Indian National Congress?
☐ (a) A.O. Hume
☐ (b) Dada Bhai Naoroji
☐ (c) W.C. Bonnerji
☒ (d) J.C. Bose
34. Name the person who demarcated the India-Pakistan boundary?
☐ (a) Lord Mountbatten
☒ (b) Radcliffe
☐ (c) Winston Churchill
☐ (d) Lord Wavell
35. Who was the first Governor General of free India?
☒ (a) Louis Mountbatten
☐ (b) Dr Rajendra Prasad
☒ (c) C. Rajagopalachari
☐ (d) W. Bentinck
36. Gandhi-Irwin pact was declared in:
☐ (a) 1934 (b) 1929
☒ (c) 1930 (d) 1942
37. Columbus discovered America in the year:
☐ (a) 1492 (b) 1498
☐ (c) 1496 (d) 1514
38. Constitution of India came into force from:
☐ (a) 15th August 1947
☐ (b) 26th January 1948
☒ (c) 15th August 1949
☒ (d) 26th January 1950
39. Tulsidas lived during the reign of:
☐ (a) Shah Jehan (b) Jehangir
☐ (c) Aurangzeb (d) Humayun
40. America got its independence in the year:
☐ (a) 1785 ☒ (b) 1776
☐ (c) 1770 (d) 1876
41. The Ajanta caves, situated in Maharashtra, were built during the:
☒ (a) Gupta period
☐ (b) Maurya period
☐ (c) Kushan period
☐ (d) Mughal period
42. To which category do the forests of Western Ghats belong?
☐ (a) Tropical evergreen rain forests
☐ (b) Deciduous forests

- (c) Mountain forests
(d) Scrub forests
43. Tea is grown in soil which is X. Tea contains a lot of Y.

In the above statement X and Y respectively signify:

- (a) Alkaline and Caffeine
(b) Acidic and Caffeine
(c) Alkaline and Nicotine
(d) Acidic and Nicotine
44. The atmosphere consists of several layers. What is the lowest layer of the atmosphere called?
- (a) Exosphere
(b) Stratosphere
(c) Troposphere
(d) Ionosphere
45. Black Hole is:
- (a) a big hole in the centre of Sun.
(b) a galaxy of stars
(c) a space of intense gravitational force caused by collapse of a star
(d) the eleventh planet in our solar system which was discovered by pioneer space craft
46. Steppes are:
- (a) winds blowing in and around Mediterranean Sea
(b) temperate grassland regions in Eurasia
(c) tribals of Madhya Pradesh
(d) huge temples of Egypt
47. Trade winds are:
- (a) winds that blow from the sub-tropical belts towards polar regions
(b) winds that blow from the sub-tropical belts towards equator
(c) winds that blow from polar regions towards sub-tropical belts
(d) hot dry winds blowing from Sahara to the Mediterranean Sea
48. In which continent is Atacama Desert situated?
- (a) North America
(b) South America
(c) Asia
(d) Africa
49. A bowl-shaped depression created as a result of glacial erosion high on a mountain side is called:
- (a) tarn
(b) hum
(c) hanging trough
(d) cirque
50. The latitude of a place, on a night of clear sky, can be determined by determining:
- (a) the angular distance of the Pole Star above the horizon
(b) the altitude of Venus
(c) the angle between earth, Venus and Pole Star
(d) cannot be determined in night
51. Weathering is a natural process of:
- (a) breaking up, decay and disintegration of

rocks

- (b) change in weather condition
(c) change in seasons
(d) decomposition of dead materials
52. Which of the following planets is farthest from sun?
- (a) Mercury (b) Jupiter
(c) Uranus (d) Venus
53. What percentage of the total geographical area of India is covered by forests?
- (a) 70% (b) 60.88%
(c) 34.88% (d) 22.88%
54. Ajanta caves are situated in:
- (a) Maharashtra
(b) Andhra Pradesh
(c) Uttar Pradesh
(d) Tamil Nadu
55. As we go up in the atmosphere:
- (a) temperature decreases and pressure increases
(b) both temperature and pressure decrease
(c) both temperature and pressure increase
(d) temperature increases and pressure decreases
56. Which State is covered mostly with black soil?
- (a) Madhya Pradesh
(b) Maharashtra
(c) Bihar
(d) Punjab
57. The main cause of occurrence of earthquakes is:
- (a) movement in earth strata
(b) volcanic eruptions
(c) nuclear explosions
(d) storms
58. Which one of the following is the correct sequence of planets in order of increasing distance from the sun?
- (a) Venus, Mars, Uranus, Mercury
(b) Mercury, Earth, Venus, Mars
(c) Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars
(d) Jupiter, Mercury, Venus, Earth
(e) None of these
59. Relative humidity of the atmosphere is measured by:
- (a) Barometer
(b) Hygrometer
(c) Fathometer
(d) Spectograph
60. The distance between two stars is measured by the unit of:
- (a) metre (b) light year
(c) mile (d) yard
61. Florida strait connects:
- (a) Gulf of Mexico with Atlantic Ocean
(b) Pacific Ocean with Atlantic Ocean
(c) Caribbean Sea with Gulf of Mexico
(d) Gulf of Mexico with Pacific Ocean
62. Bauxite is an ore of:
- (a) zinc (b) aluminium

- (c) iron (d) manganese
63. Black soil is best suited for:
☒ (a) cotton (b) wheat
☒ (c) jute (d) rice
64. Which of the following States leads in the production of wheat?
☒ (a) Punjab (b) Haryana
☒ (c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Madhya Pradesh
65. Which of the following countries experiences frequent earthquakes?
☒ (a) Japan (b) Singapore
☒ (c) Mexico (d) Iraq
66. What season is there in Australia during Christmas?
 (a) winter (b) summer
 (c) spring (d) autumn
67. Which of the following is referred to as the Fourth Estate?
☒ (a) Press (b) Doordarshan
☒ (c) Judiciary (d) Parliament
68. Kandla is a
☒ (a) sea port (b) aeroplane
☒ (c) glacier (d) car
69. Which one of the following hill stations is situated in Himachal Pradesh?
 (a) Kasauli (b) Mussoorie
 (c) Ooty (d) Pahalgam
70. Bhodan movement was started by:
☒ (a) Acharya Vinoba Bhave
☒ (b) Jaya Prakash Narayan
☒ (c) M.K. Gandhi
☒ (d) Gautama Buddha
71. Who invented the script for the blind?
☒ (a) Louis Braille (b) Gutenberg
☒ (c) Sholes (d) Caxton
72. On which river is Hirakud Dam built?
 (a) Sutlej (b) Damodar
 (c) Ganga ☒ (d) Mahanadi
73. On which of the following rivers is Washington (USA) situated?
 (a) Danube ☒ (b) Potomac
 (c) Nile (d) Hudson
74. Thumba is in:
☒ (a) Kerala
 (b) Karnataka
 (c) Andhra Pradesh
 (d) Goa
75. Apartheid means:
☒ (a) favouring one race at the cost of another
 (b) a general pardon
 (c) the act of attacking
 (d) direct exchange of commodities
76. The Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar awards are given for excellence in:
☒ (a) farming
☒ (b) science and technology

- (c) economy
 (d) literature
77. Where is the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research situated?
 (a) Bombay (b) Pune
 (c) Nasik (d) Bangalore
78. In which year will U.K. give possession of Hong Kong to China?
☒ (a) 1990 (b) 1995
☒ (c) 1997 (d) 2000
79. Which Indian State has the largest population?
 (a) Kerala
 (b) Madhya Pradesh
☒ (c) Maharashtra
☒ (d) Uttar Pradesh
80. 'Kalinga Prize' is awarded for:
 (a) promoting international peace
☒ (b) improving public understanding of science
☒ (c) promoting literature
☒ (d) investigative journalism
81. Which one of the following is correctly matched
 (a) "Swarajya is my birthright"—Mahatma Gandhi
☒ (b) "Dilli Chalo"—Subhash Chander Bose
☒ (c) "You give me blood and I will give you freedom"—Winston Churchill
 (d) Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan—Jawahar Lal Nehru
82. Which of the following is the highest rank in Air Force?
 (a) Wing Commander
 (b) Flying Officer
 (c) Squadron Leader
☒ (d) Air Commodore
83. 'Operation Flood' refers to:
☒ (a) use of preventive measures for flood devastation
☒ (b) dairy development for increased milk production
 (c) a study of floods in India
 (d) military operation in Siachen Glacier area of J & K
84. In a Parliamentary form of government the executive is responsible to the:
 (a) people
 (b) President
☒ (c) legislature
 (d) judiciary
85. The Public Accounts Committee submits its report to the:
 (a) Prime Minister
 (b) Finance Minister
☒ (c) President
☒ (d) Parliament
86. Education was transferred to the Concurrent List from the State List by the:
☒ (a) 40th Amendment Act
☒ (b) 42nd Amendment Act

- (c) 43rd Amendment Act
(d) 39th Amendment Act
87. What is the nature of Indian Constitution?
(a) Non-federal
(b) Unitary
(c) Quasi-federal
(d) Federal
88. The 7th Schedule of the Indian Constitution contains:
(a) allocations of seats for each State and Union Territory in Parliament
(b) Union List, State List and Concurrent List
(c) Forms of Oaths and Affirmations
(d) Official languages of India
89. Which five-year-plan terminated one year before its scheduled period?
(a) second
(b) third
(c) fourth
(d) fifth
90. During photosynthesis, plants need:
(a) Oxygen
(b) Nitrogen
(c) Water
(d) Carbon dioxide
91. The element which has more than one form is called:
(a) electron
(b) allotropes
(c) isotope
(d) proton
92. 'Heavy water' is used in:
(a) making soft drinks
(b) atomic reactors
(c) car battery
(d) hospitals for drinking
93. A stick partly immersed in water appears bent because of:
(a) reflection
(b) polarisation
(c) refraction
(d) scattering
94. The velocity of the sound in vacuum is:
(a) greater than in air
(b) less than in air
(c) same as in air
(d) None of these
95. Ball bearings are used in cycles, scooters, mobikes etc to:
(a) reduce friction between wheel and axle
(b) increase friction between wheel and axle
(c) to reduce friction between ground and vehicle
(d) to reduce area of contact between the two surfaces in contact
96. Pasteurisation of milk means:
(a) heating of milk to about 100°C

- (b) heating of milk to about 62°C
(c) cooling of milk to about 4°C
(d) cooling of milk to about 0°C
97. Who discovered Neutron?
(a) Rutherford
(b) Einstein
(c) Chadwick
(d) Otto Hahn
98. Horse-power is a unit of.
(a) power
(b) electric current
(c) three-horses
(d) electricity
99. Lexicography is the study of.
(a) insects
(b) compiling of dictionary
(c) plant life
(d) pottery
100. Which of the following disease is caused due to shortage of red blood cells?
(a) Meningitis
(b) Leukaemia
(c) Arthritis
(d) Anaemia

ANSWERS

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (d) | 3. (a) | 4. (c) |
| 5. (b) | 6. (b) | 7. (a) | 8. (a) |
| 9. (a) | 10. (d) | 11. (a) | 12. (e) |
| 13. (b) | 14. (a) | 15. (b) | 16. (a) |
| 17. (c) | 18. (d) | 19. (a) | 20. (b) |
| 21. (a) | 22. (b) | 23. (c) | 24. (c) |
| 25. (c) | 26. (d) | 27. (d) | 28. (c) |
| 29. (d) | 30. (c) | 31. (d) | 32. (d) |
| 33. (c) | 34. (b) | 35. (a) | 36. (c) |
| 37. (a) | 38. (d) | 39. (b) | 40. (b) |
| 41. (a) | 42. (a) | 43. (a) | 44. (c) |
| 45. (c) | 46. (b) | 47. (b) | 48. (b) |
| 49. (d) | 50. (a) | 51. (a) | 52. (c) |
| 53. (d) | 54. (a) | 55. (b) | 56. (b) |
| 57. (a) | 58. (c) | 59. (b) | 60. (b) |
| 61. (a) | 62. (b) | 63. (a) | 64. (c) |
| 65. (a) | 66. (b) | 67. (a) | 68. (a) |
| 69. (a) | 70. (a) | 71. (a) | 72. (d) |
| 73. (b) | 74. (a) | 75. (a) | 76. (b) |
| 77. (a) | 78. (c) | 79. (d) | 80. (b) |
| 81. (b) | 82. (d) | 83. (b) | 84. (c) |
| 85. (c) | 86. (b) | 87. (c) | 88. (b) |
| 89. (d) | 90. (d) | 91. (b) | 92. (b) |
| 93. (c) | 94. (b) | 95. (a) | 96. (b) |
| 97. (c) | 98. (a) | 99. (b) | 100. (d) |

Improve Your Word Power

1. **array:** (a) bend (b) place (c) boast (d) submit.
2. **blitz (v):** (a) condone (b) attack (c) attract (d) compensate.
3. **conurbation:** (a) large area (b) grave-yard (c) battle field (d) castle.
4. **defunct:** (a) timid (b) dreadful (c) ineffective (d) fashionable.
5. **effigy:** (a) mask (b) interval (c) climax (d) dummy.
6. **faze:** (a) pacify (b) simplify (c) encourage (d) deter
7. **grime:** (a) dirt (b) choice (c) selection (d) identity
8. **hiatus:** (a) depth (v) seriousness (c) gap (d) success.
9. **invoke:** (a) compel (b) summon (c) discard (d) destroy.
10. **jangle:** (a) corrupt (b) ring (c) betray (d) brag.
11. **kip (v):** (a) permit (b) omit (c) sleep (d) walk.
12. **limbo:** (a) suspicion (b) expulsion (c) suspension (d) uncertainty.
13. **mystique:** (a) secret (b) revelation (c) explosion (d) exploitation
14. **num-skull/numb-skull:** (a) vulgar person (b) manipulator (c) stupid person (d) clever person.
15. **obstreperous:** (a) sweet (b) noisy (c) ugly (d) powerful.
16. **plank:** (a) scandal (b) saint (c) message (d) policy.
17. **quandary:** (a) perplexity (b) understanding (c) agreement (d) discussion.
18. **ruckus:** (a) exhibition (b) experiment (c) uproar (d) reward.
19. **toter:** (a) explore (b) shake (c) condemn (d) reform.
20. **unearth:** (a) discover (b) deliver (c) invent (d) notify

ANSWERS

1. **array:** (b) place (in battle order).
—The farmers of Australia, suffering from drought, are *arrayed* against wild rabbits, who are likely to eat their live-stock.
2. **blitz (v):** (b) attack, damage.
—Many towns and civilian installations in Iraq were badly *blitzed* during the Gulf War.
3. **conurbation:** (c) large area (urban).
—Future earthquakes are likely to be more destructive as more than half of world's population will be living in vast *conurbations*.
4. **defunct:** (c) dead, ineffective.
—After a thorough examination by an expert's com-

mittee, some of the social organisations were found *defunct*.

5. **effigy:** (d) dummy, model, carved figure.

—The police burst tear gas shells when the agitators tried to burn the *effigy* of their opponent.

6. **faze:** (d) deter, ruffle, bother.

—Some people don't get *fazed* even when they are subjected to all types of disturbances.

7. **grime:** (a) dirt, rubbish.

—The all-pervasive slime (mud) and *grime* around the slums and shanties is an eye-sore.

8. **hiatus:** (c) gap, interruption, void.

—We often fail to achieve the ideal because of the *hiatus* between what we profess and what we practise.

9. **invoke:** (b) summon, call, use.

—The government has *invoked* the Official Secrets Act in having the book banned.

10. **jangle:** (b) ring, clash, rattle.

—Her huge gold earrings *jangle* wildly as she raises her fists at the injustices of the poor

11. **kip (v):** (c) sleep.

—During the war, soldiers have no choice but to *kip*, either in an open field or in a trench.

12. **limbo:** (d) uncertainty.

—The project must remain in a state of *limbo* until the experts give their opinion.

13. **mystique:** (a) secret, hidden.

—I am in search of a simple text-book that helps to dispel some of the *mystique* surrounding computers.

14. **num-skull/numb-skull:** (c) stupid person.

—No amount of make-up or false appearance can conceal the real personality of a *num-skull* for long.

15. **obstreperous:** (b) noisy, unruly.

—He becomes *obstreperous* when he has had a few drinks.

16. **plank:** (d) policy, programme, promise.

—Reservation is currently the main political *plank* of all parties in India.

17. **quandary:** (a) perplexity, bewilderment.

—For most consumers, the continuous rise in prices is nothing less than a *quandary*.

18. **ruckus:** (c) uproar, noisy disturbance.

—An inadvertent remark by the Chief guest caused a *ruckus* among the audience.

19. **toter:** (b) shake, stagger, tremble.

—Under the impact of loud explosion, both men and nearby buildings seemed *tottering* for a while.

20. **unearth:** (a) discover.

—Research scholars are always keen to *unearth* some new facts about Shakespeare and his times.

TEST OF REASONING—I

Q. 1-6. In each question given below, a related pair of words is followed by five pairs of words. Select the pair that expresses the relationship that is most similar to that of the pair given in question:

1. flow-sheet : manufacture :: ? : ?
 (a) formula : product
 (b) cameraman : film
 (c) scenario : writer
 (d) script : actor
 (e) blue-print : architect
2. intelligentsia : elitist :: ? : ?
 (a) rabble : plebeian
 (b) I.Q. : intelligent
 (c) outer shell : sea shell
 (d) gentry : public
 (e) communalism : common masses
3. energy : dissipate :: ? : ?
 (a) charge : battery
 (b) food : temperature
 (c) money : squander
 (d) power : generator
 (e) atom : explosion
4. lugubrious : sorrowful :: ? : ?
 (a) sorry : gloomy
 (b) lustrous : luscious
 (c) credible : incredible
 (d) euphoric : cheerful
 (e) frenzied : excited
5. trilogy : novel :: ? : ?
 (a) serial : episode
 (b) gun : cartridge
 (c) fabric : weaving
 (d) milk : cream
 (e) rice : husk
6. intimidate : wheedle
 (a) extol : disparage
 (b) outwardly : truly
 (c) defile : pollute
 (d) co-ordinate : friendship
 (e) resolute : fluctuate

Q. 7-11. Find out the correct pair of letters from the alternatives given to denote the same relationship as established in each of letters given in questions:

7. CG : BE :: ? : ?
 (a) HL (b) LM (c) GH
 (d) JK (e) None of these

8. FED : IHG :: ? : ?
 (a) ACB : GFE (b) IJK : LMO
 (c) DEF : IGH (d) TSR : WVU
 (e) None of these
9. V : X :: H : ?
 (a) Y (b) T (c) I
 (d) Z (e) None of these
10. PS : DG :: ? : ?
 (a) CE : TR (b) KM : OQ
 (c) EH : TW (d) FH : JI
 (e) None of these
11. BC : GH :: ? : ?
 (a) RT : XW (b) ST : UV
 (c) OP : QR (d) ST : XY
 (e) None of these

Q. 12-17. Figures given in each question follow a set pattern. Determine the pattern and find out the correct answer from the alternatives given below each question:

12. 12; 8; 14; 6; 16; ...
 (a) 18 (b) 32 (c) 5
 (d) 4 (e) None of these
13. 1; 8; 27; ...
 (a) 37 (b) 47 (c) 57
 (d) 64 (e) None of these
14. 4; 9; 20; 43; 90; ...
 (a) 180 (b) 182 (c) 179
 (d) 185 (e) None of these
15. 12; 32; 72; 152; ...; 632;
 (a) 515 (b) 613 (c) 815
 (d) 312 (e) None of these
16. 5; 8; 12; 17; 23; ...; 38;
 (a) 26 (b) 28 (c) 30
 (d) 29 (e) None of these
17. 15; 20; 30; ...; 65;
 (a) 35 (b) 40 (c) 45
 (d) 50 (e) None of these

Q. 18-24. Answer these questions on the basis of statements given below:

1. Seeta, Rajendra and Surendra are children of Mr and Mrs Agrawal.
2. Renu, Raja and Sunil are children of Mr and Mrs Malhotra.
3. Sunil and Seeta are married and Ashok and Sanjay are their children.
4. Geeta is married to Surendra and their three

children are Ritu, Sonu and Raju.

5. Geeta and Rakesh are children of Mr and Mrs Gupta.

18. How is Rajendra related to Raju?

- (a) brother (b) uncle
(c) cousin (d) brother-in-law
(e) None of these

19. Rajendra is Ashok's...

- (a) maternal uncle (b) uncle
(c) brother-in-law (d) father-in-law
(e) None of these

20. Rakesh is Surendra's...

- (a) brother (b) cousin
(c) brother-in-law (d) maternal uncle
(e) None of these

21. What is the surname of Sanjay?

- (a) Malhotra (b) Gupta
(c) Agrawal (d) Surendra
(e) None of these

22. How is Rakesh related to Rita?

- (a) brother (b) brother-in-law
(c) uncle (d) maternal uncle
(e) None of these

23. Renu is Sanjay's...

- (a) aunty (b) niece
(c) cousin (d) sister
(e) None of these

24. Raju's surname is....

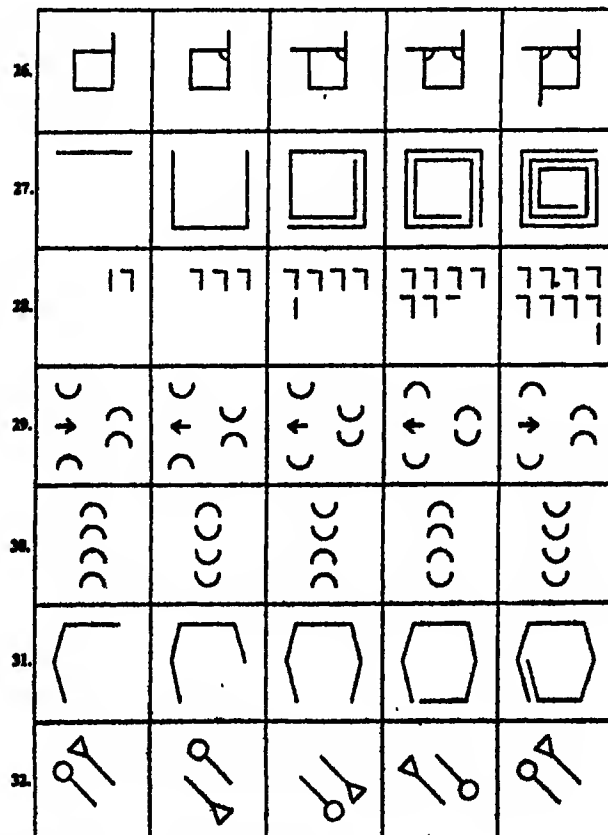
- (a) Gupta
(b) Malhotra
(c) Agrawal
(d) Surendra
(e) None of these

25. If 30th January of 1993 was on Saturday, the 30th December of that year would be on:

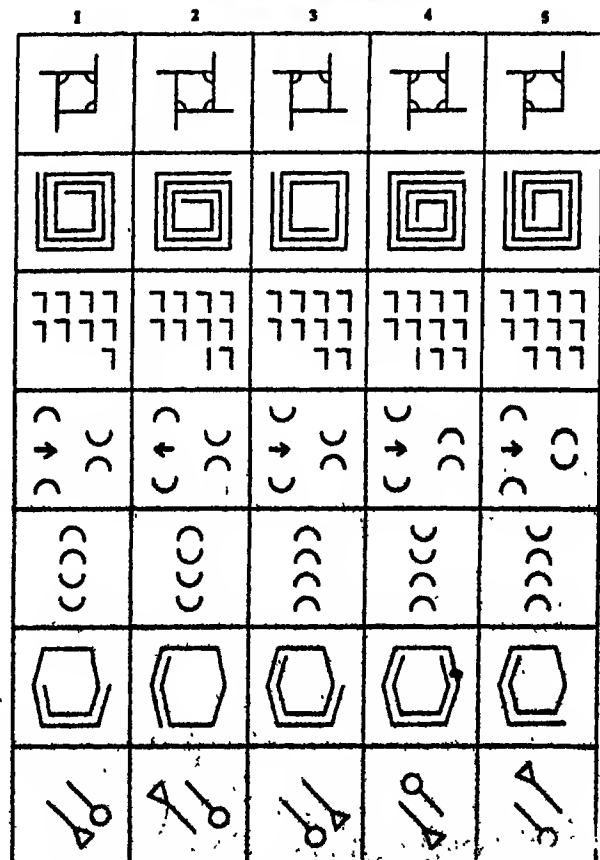
- (a) Monday (b) Thursday
(c) Tuesday (d) Friday
(e) None of these

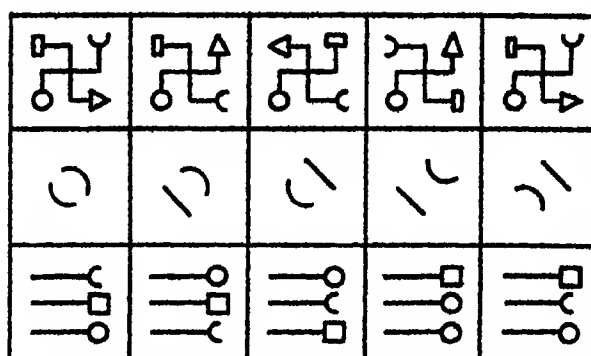
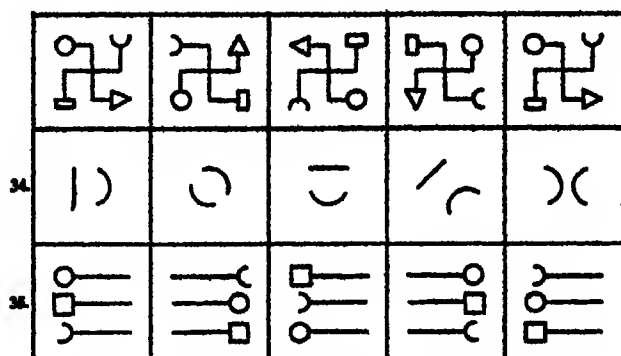
Given below are two sets of figures, the problem figures and the answers figures marked 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. You have to find out which of the answer figures would be next one in succession of the problem figures:

PROBLEM FIGURES

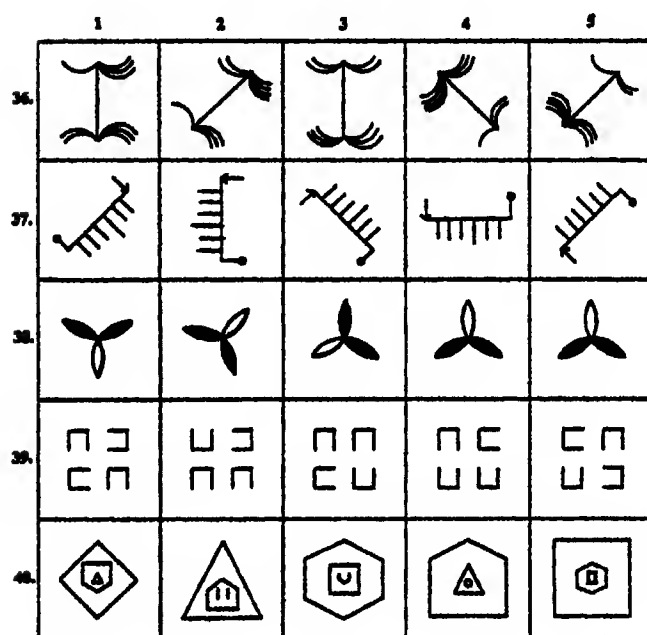


ANSWER FIGURES





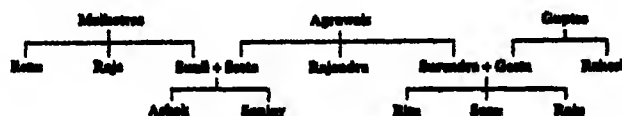
Classification



ANSWER AND EXPLANATIONS

- (c) Both are provided with a base for the maker to use his imagination and create something.
- (a) The relationship is that of class and quality.
- (c) Both the items are related with the way they are wasted.
- (e) Both mean the same with a slight shade of difference.
- (a) The relationship is that of a limited number that form a part of the whole.
- (c) Both the words work towards a common cause.
- (a) There is a gap of 3 letters in the pair.
- (d) The sets have consecutive letters in reverse order.
- (e) The letter should be 'J' as there is gap of one letter.
- (c) The letters have gap of two letters.
- (d) Letters sets have gap of three letters in between.

- (d) There are two series 12, 14, 16.. and 8, 6, 4...
- (d) The series is $1^3, 2^3, 3^3, 4^3...$
- (d) The series is $(4 \times 2) + 1 = 9; (9 \times 2) + 2 = 20; (20 \times 2) + 3 = 43...$ i.e. $\times 2 + 1, 2, 3, ...$
- (d) Each next number is double + 8 of its preceding number.
- (c) The numbers have gaps of 3, 4, 5, 6... respectively.
- (c) The numbers have gaps of 5, 10, 15, 20... respectively.
- to 24.



- (b)
- (a)
- (c)
- (a)
- (d)
- (a)
- (c)
- (b)
5. An extra line and a mark in the new corner is added by turns.
5. Figure rotates anti-clockwise and two and three lines are added respectively
5. Figures are added according to a set pattern $(1\frac{1}{2}, 1\frac{1}{2}, 2, 2, ...)$
3. Two curves of the same side (above/below arrow) would change or one curve and direction of the arrow would change.
5. Curves change by turns.
2. The additional lines follow a definite pattern.
4. Figures at the head change each time and one of the bars at a time is put in opposite direction.
4. Figures rotate clockwise and one at the upper right corner changes.
5. Curves change after two rotations by turns.
5. The head of bars change and the lower one goes to the top.
3. Curves at both ends are in the same direction.
1. Lines near arrow-head are 2 in others they are 3.
1. Leaves near each other should be dark.
4. Two figures should be identical.
5. The outer and inner figures are the same.

TEST OF REASONING—II

Find the odd-man out:

1. (a) voluminous (b) ample
(c) massive (d) compact (e) bulky
2. (a) cascade (b) gust (c) fountain
(d) stream (e) geyser
3. (a) Neptune (b) Mars (c) Apollo
(d) Mercury (e) Ariel
4. (a) forecast (b) prospects (c) protocol
(d) plan (e) project
5. (a) migrate (b) march (c) roam
(d) settle (e) traverse
6. (a) collection (b) compilation (c) assemblage
(d) cluster (e) assortment
7. (a) Myanmar (b) Laos (c) Bhutan
(d) Vietnam (e) Zambia
8. (a) butchery (b) massacre (c) slaughter
(d) assassination (e) incarnation

Write the first five letters of the alphabets in reverse order then add the next five letters in reverse order, go on adding sets of five letters in reverse order for four times till six letters remain. Add these six letters in reverse order too. Now answer the following questions.

(Alphabets A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z)

9. 'K' is between ?
(a) J & Q (b) S & M (c) J & N
(d) L & T (e) None of these
10. 17th letter from the beginning is
(a) S (b) Q (c) R
(d) N (e) None of these
11. Which letter is exactly in the middle of 15th letter from the beginning and sixteenth letter from the end?
(a) N (b) L (c) M
(d) T (e) None of these
12. The letter before 'Z' would be
(a) Q (b) Y (c) P
(d) R (e) None of these

Questions 13 to 15 are based on the word PARTITION.

13. If it is possible to form a meaningful word from 2nd, 3rd, 5th, 6th and 9th letters of the word, which would be its 3rd letter?
(a) A (b) R (c) I
(d) T (e) N
14. If all the nine letters of the word were to be arranged alphabetically, which would be seventh letter from

the beginning?

- (a) N (b) O (c) P
(d) T (e) None of these

15. How many letters in the word have not been repeated?

- (a) 3 (b) 4 (c) 5
(d) 6 (e) None of these

Which set of signs +, -, × and ÷ from the options would be needed for the equation if the signs were to be filled in the gaps respectively

16. $7 - 7 - 7 - 7 - 7 = 49$

- (a) +, -, ×, × (b) ×, +, +, - (c) +, +, ×, -
(d) -, ×, +, + (e) +, ×, -, +

17. $5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 = 21$

- (a) -, +, +, × (b) +, ×, -, + (c) +, +, -, ×
(d) +, +, ×, - (e) ×, +, +, -

18. $3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 = 2$

- (a) +, +, ×, - (b) +, ×, +, - (c) +, -, +, ×
(d) ×, -, +, + (e) +, +, ×, -

Letters in questions 19 to 23 have the same codes. Find out right code for letters enclosed in box.

19. P A R T Y
(a) n (b) c (c) k (d) w (e) h
20. T O W E R
(a) w (b) g (c) l (d) k (e) d
21. W A S T E
(a) l (b) k (c) g (d) b (e) h
22. Y E A S T
(a) k (b) h (c) b (d) n (e) l
23. S M A R T
(a) w (b) h (c) x (d) k (e) b

According to a certain code:

hic pic lic sic means "My friend is ill"

tic bic jc pic means "Mohan is very rich"

nuc sic tic kic means "My rich uncle died."

jic dic nic hic means "Uncle was very ill"

24. What is the code for 'uncle'?

- (a) tic (b) nic (c) dic
(d) kic (e) None of these

25. The code words 'lic tic' would mean:

- (a) my uncle (b) ill uncle (c) friend's uncle
(d) rich friend (e) None of these

26. 'Mohan was ill' would be coded as:

- (a) dic jik bic (b) hic dic bic (c) pic bik hic
(d) nic bik jik (e) None of these

A person is given a chart and is asked to mark a certain area with white lines. He starts from point 'P' and goes 10 metres towards south, then he turns left and goes 25 metres, then he turns right and marks the line for five metres, he again turns right and covers 17 metres. Then he turns right again and covers a distance of 15 metres and puts a small pole there. From there he heads straight towards 'P'.

27. How far is the pole from P and in which direction?

- (a) 8 mts east (b) 5 mts south (c) 8 mts west
(d) 5 mts west (e) None of these

28. What would be the total area of the land thus marked with the straight lines? (in sq mts)

- (a) 192 (b) 250 (c) 186
(d) 165 (e) None of these

A is taller than F but shorter than E who is shorter than B. C is not as tall as F and D is taller than B.

29. Who is the shortest?

- (a) B (b) F (c) C
(d) E (e) None of these

30. If A, B, C, D, E and F stood in a line according to their heights and we started counting from the tallest as one, the fourth person would be:

- (a) A (b) C (c) D
(d) F (e) None of these

31. How many numbers from 1 to 30 can be divided by 2 and 3 both?

- (a) 4 (b) 6 (c) 7
(d) 8 (e) None of these

Five persons A, B, C, D and E are wearing shirts of green, red, black, blue and white-colours and caps of these colours as well but the colour of shirt and cap need not be the same. Read the following information and answer the questions that follow:

B and C are not wearing anything green or red.

A and D are not wearing black shirt or cap.

E and A have not put on red cap or shirt.

Person with blue shirt has a black cap.

A has not put on blue cap.

Person with green shirt has put on a blue cap while the person with green cap has put on a white shirt.

C has not put on blue shirt nor E a green cap.

32. Who has put on the cap and the shirt of the same colour?

- (a) A (b) B (c) C
(d) D (e) E

33. B is wearing ... cap.

- (a) white (b) black (c) red
(d) green (e) blue

34. A is wearing ...

- (a) white shirt and blue cap
(b) blue shirt and red cap
(c) white shirt and green cap

(d) red shirt and green cap

(e) green shirt and red cap

35. Who is wearing black shirt and blue cap?

- (a) A (b) C (c) E
(d) D (e) No one

SYLLOGISMS

In each question below are given two statements followed by four conclusions numbered I, II, III and IV. You have to take the two given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the two given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

Statements:

36. 1. All bats are hockey-sticks.
2. Some hockey-sticks are chess-men.

Conclusions:

- I. Some chess-men are bats.
II. Some hockey-sticks are not bats.
III. No chess-men is a bat.
IV. All chess-men are bats.

- (a) Only I and II follow.
(b) Only I and III follow.
(c) Either I or III follows.
(d) Only I, III and IV follow.
(e) None follows.

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements:

37. 1. Some goats are sheep.
2. No sheep is a cat.

Conclusions:

- I. Some sheep are not goats.
II. Some goats are not cats.
III. Some goats are cats.
IV. No sheep is a goat.

- (a) Only I follows.
(b) Only II follows.
(c) Only III follow.
(d) None follows.
(e) Only III and IV follow.

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements:

38. 1. All books are magazines.
2. All magazines are newspapers.

Conclusions:

- I. All books are newspapers.
II. All newspapers are books.
III. Some newspapers are not books.
IV. Some magazines are neither books nor

newspapers.

- (a) Only II and III follow
- (b) Only I, III and IV follow.
- (c) Either I or III follows
- (d) None follows.
- (e) Only I follows.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements:

- 39. 1. Some forts are huts.
- 2. All huts are shops.

Conclusions:

- I. Some shops are huts.
- II. Some shops are forts.
- III. Some forts are not shops.
- IV. No shop is a fort.

- (a) Only I, II and III follow.
- (b) Only II, III and IV follow.
- (c) Only II and III follow.
- (d) Only I and IV follow.
- (e) None follows.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements:

- 40. 1. Some children are doctors.
- 2. Some doctors are patients.

Conclusions:

- I. Some children are patients.
- II. Some patients are not doctors.
- III. Some doctors are not children.
- IV. No child is a patient.

- (a) Only II and III follow.
- (b) Either I or IV follows.
- (c) None follows.
- (d) All follow.
- (e) Only I and III follow.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements:

- 41. 1. No girl is a teacher.
- 2. Some teachers are doctors.

Conclusions:

- I. No girl is a doctor.
- II. Some doctors are not teachers.
- III. Some girls are doctors.
- IV. Some teachers are not doctors.

- (a) Only I and II follows.
- (b) Only II follows.
- (c) Only III follows.
- (d) Only I and IV follows.
- (e) None follows.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements.

- 42. 1. Every lawyer is a Magistrate.
- 2. All Magistrates are tall.

Conclusions.

- I. All lawyers are tall.
- II. All tall people are lawyers.
- III. No one other than Magistrates is tall.
- IV. All Magistrates are lawyers.

- (a) Only I follows.
- (b) Only III follows.
- (c) Only III and IV follow.
- (d) Only I, III and IV follow.
- (e) None follows.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

In each question below is given a statement followed by three assumptions numbered I, II and III. An assumption is something supposed or taken for granted. You have to consider the statement and the assumptions and decide which of the assumptions is implicit in the statement. Then decide which of the answers is correct.

Statement:

43. "Mr Mehta is accused of tampering with secret documents but if he denies the charges by swearing on Geeta, we shall withdraw the charges", officers of a branch office tell the General Manager.

Assumptions:

- I. It is in the hands of the officers to withdraw charges.
- II. Mr Mehta is believed to be a very religious person.
- III. The General Manager will agree to the proposal.

- (a) Only I is implicit.
- (b) Only II is implicit
- (c) Only I and II are implicit.
- (d) All are implicit.
- (e) None is implicit.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement:

44. "We would go ahead with the polling process in the State X only when we are fully satisfied with the law and order situation of the State", says the Chief Election Commissioner.

Assumptions:

- I. The Chief Election Commissioner is not satisfied with the present situation.
- II. It is in the hands of the Chief Election Commissioner to decide the dates for polling.
- III. No political party would mind the delay in elections.

- (a) Only I follows.
 - (b) Both I and II follow.
 - (c) Only II and III follow.
 - (d) None follows.
 - (e) All I, II and III follow
- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement.

45. All literacy campaigns are focussing special attention on educating women.

Assumptions.

- I. Men have already been educated.
 - II. If women are educated, the coming generations automatically get enlightened.
 - III. Literacy rate among women is lower than among men.
- (a) Only I follows.
 - (b) Only I and III follow.
 - (c) Only III follows.
 - (d) Only II and III follows.
 - (e) Only II follows.
- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement.

46. "Mobile dispensaries would be deployed in those areas of Uttarakhand where there are no hospitals", a report.

Assumptions

- I. There are some hospitals in Uttarakhand
 - II. It is not possible to have hospitals in all areas of Uttarakhand
 - III. The climate of the place is very healthy hence most of the people in Uttarakhand remain healthy.
- (a) Only I and II are implicit.
 - (b) All the three are implicit.
 - (c) None is implicit.
 - (d) Either I or III is implicit.
 - (e) Only III is implicit.
- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement:

47. Most of the private schools interview parents before allowing admission to a child in their school.

Assumptions:

- I. The school authorities want to know whether the parents are financially sound.
 - II. Schools run some courses for parents as well.
 - III. Only smart parents have smart children.
- (a) Only I follows.
 - (b) Only II follows.
 - (c) Only III follows.

- (d) Either II or III follows.
 - (e) None is implicit.
- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement.

48. "The power shortage in India is expected to become grim and touch peaking shortage point within a year", according to a survey.

Assumptions:

- I. The Central and the State governments must be initiating several projects to meet out the crisis.
 - II. Consumption of power has been constantly increasing at an alarming rate.
 - III. After a year, there would be no shortage of power
- (a) Only I is implicit.
 - (b) Only II is implicit.
 - (c) Both I and II are implicit.
 - (d) Only III is implicit.
 - (e) Only I and III are implicit.
- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement

49. The Union Cabinet has approved certain changes in some of the Sections in Indian Penal Code.

Assumptions

- I. Some new type of crimes have sprung up that did not exist when IPC was framed.
 - II. No change can be made in IPC without the approval of the Union Cabinet.
 - III. The persons who framed IPC were not far enlightened.
- (a) Only I is implicit.
 - (b) Only II is implicit
 - (c) Only III is implicit.
 - (d) Both I and II are implicit.
 - (e) None is implicit.
- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Below is given a passage followed by several possible inferences which can be drawn from the facts stated in the passage. You have to examine each inference separately in the context of the passage and decide upon its degree of truth or falsity. Mark your answer

- (a) if the inference is definitely true.
- (b) if probably true.
- (c) if data is inadequate.
- (d) if probably false.
- (e) if definitely false.

Conventionally, economic development refers to increase in Gross Domestic Product as well as per capita GDP. Of late, the term development has been sub-divided into rural development and urban development. In a

country like India where over 70 per cent of the total population lives in the rural areas, rural development has been identified with economic development. It is only during the more recent past that need for urban development was realised and a comprehensive programme for urban development was undertaken. Traditionally, rural development has been the essence of economic development in India. As majority of rural population is dependent on agriculture, directly or indirectly, economic development found its expression through land reforms green revolution. However it has been realised that development of agriculture is only a part of rural development. There are several other areas in economic development which cannot be ignored.

50. The urban population has no direct or indirect dependence of any sort on rural products.

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

51. Land reform is essential for development in agriculture.

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

52. For overall rural development, other areas besides agriculture also have to be taken into consideration

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

53. Programme of urban development was taken up long back.

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

54. Rural development and urban development need different type of programmes.

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

55. The new development programmes have boosted economic growth.

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

56. In present development programme, top priority has not been given to agriculture.

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

In each question below is given a statement followed by three courses of action numbered I, II and III. A course of action is a step or an administrative decision to be taken for improvement, follow-up or further action in regard to the problem, policy etc on the basis of the information given in the statement. You have to assume everything in the statement to be true, then decide which of the three suggested courses of action logically follow for pursuing.

Statement:

57. Loud-speakers are a constant source of disturbance for students and patients.

Courses of action:

- I. Areas near hospitals and educational institutions should be declared as silence zone areas.
- II. Use of loud-speakers should be banned from 8 P.M. to 8 A.M.
- III. Loud-speakers should not be allowed in private or public functions.

- (a) Only I follows.
(b) Only II and III follow.

(c) Only II follows.

(d) Only I and II follow

(e) All the three follow

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement:

58. India's population control programme has had little impact, specially among the less educated lot.

Courses of action

- I. Persons working in the field should go door to door and make person to person contact.
- II. Ads related to family planning should be made more effective.
- III. If more than two children are born in a family, heavy penalty should be imposed on parents.

(a) Only I follows.

(b) Only II follows.

(c) Only III follows.

(d) Only I and II follow

(e) Only II and III follow.

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement.

59. Unemployment among the educated is constantly rising

Courses of Action

- I. Higher education must be restricted to very few candidates.
- II. All educated and unemployed youth should be given unemployment allowance.
- III. Government should create more jobs by expansion of its schemes for these young persons.

(a) Only I and II follow.

(b) Only II and III follow.

(c) All the three follow.

(d) None follows.

(e) Only III follows.

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement:

60. Although government is making so many efforts to promote national unity by various programmes of national integration, communalism is regularly taking its toll.

Courses of action

- I. There should be a regular rapport between the government authorities and leaders of various communities.
- II. Miscreants should be punished immediately and severely.
- III. Institutions based on communalism should not be allowed to grow.

(a) Only I and II follow.

(b) Only II and III follow.

(c) Only I follows.

(d) All the three follow.

(e) None follows.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement:

61. The department of tourism wants the foreign tourists to understand and appreciate our country.

Courses of action:

- I. The department should give licence to those guides only who are very knowledgeable and have a pleasant personality and expression.
- II. Tourists should not be allowed to visit dirty or degraded pockets of the country.
- III. Hotels and modes of travel should be improved so that more comfort may be provided to our foreign guests.

(a) Only I follows.

(b) Only I and III follow.

(c) Only I and II follow.

(d) Only II and III follow.

(e) All are right courses of action.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement:

62. All government hospitals face shortage of beds for patients.

Courses of action:

- I. The medical department should launch an extensive expansion programme for hospitals.
- II. The department should try to make people in general healthier so that they need not come to hospital.
- III. The extra patients should be referred to private hospitals.

(a) Only I follows.

(b) Only II follows.

(c) Only III follows.

(d) Only I and II follow.

(e) Only I and III follow.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement:

63. Number of beggars is constantly increasing.

Courses of action:

- I. All the beggars should be forced to take some sort of employment.
- II. People in general should be requested to stop giving alms to beggars.
- III. Beggary should be considered as a crime.

(a) Only I and III follow.

(b) Only II and III follow.

(c) All the inferences follow.

(d) None follows.

(e) Only III follows.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Read the following information carefully and answer the questions that follow

A firm needs sales men/women for some of its new products. The candidates must fulfil the following conditions. Applications are invited by the Area Manager.

- (i) The candidate should not be less than 22 or more than 30 years on 1.10.95. Five years' relaxation is given to women candidates for the upper limit.
- (ii) The candidate must be a graduate with atleast 50% marks. In case he is not a graduate but has 5 years' experience in sales his case would be referred to the Zonal Manager for favourable action.
- (iii) The candidate must be fluent in Hindi as well as in English. If, however, he/she has an aggregate of 60% or above has experience of sales for 2 years or more and is fluent in local language, fluency in English is not necessary but the case would be referred to the Divisional Manager.
- (iv) The candidate must own a vehicle.
- (v) For debators and orators the percentage can be relaxed from 50% to 45%.
- (vi) For candidates, with an experience of 7 years or more in the field, upper age limit can be relaxed upto 4 years and they need not be graduates. But their cases would be referred to the General Manager.
- (vii) Applications will not be considered if data is inadequate.

64. Girish Gaur, a graduate with 52% was born on 15.5.1967. He owns a scooter, has four years' experience of field work in sales and is fluent in Hindi as well as in English.

- (a) selected (b) referred to General Manager
(c) referred to Zonal Manager
(d) rejected
(e) data is not adequate

65. 28th Oct 1968 born Hema is a graduate with 64%. She has 3 years' experience in sales, owns a moped, has been a debator in her college days and is fluent in Hindi and the local language.

- (a) selected (b) rejected
(c) referred to Divisional Manager
(d) referred to Zonal Manager
(e) referred to General Manager

66. Indrani Ghosh was born on 2nd April 1962. She owns a Luna, has experience of sales for 6 years, is fluent in both Hindi as well as English and is not a graduate.

- (a) selected (b) rejected
(c) referred to Zonal Manager
(d) referred to General Manager
(e) data inadequate

67 Jitendra, a graduate with 58% aggregate was born on 2 12 73. He has two years' experience in sale and knows both the languages, owns a scooter and has been a debator in his college days

- (a) selected (b) not selected
(c) referred to General Manager
(d) referred to Zonal Manager
(e) data inadequate

68 Kaushal Chowdhari, a graduate with 50% has three years' experience of sale. Born on 2 12 71, he owns a scooter and has been a debator

- (a) referred to Zonal Manager
(b) referred to General Manager
(c) referred to Divisional Manager
(d) selected (e) data inadequate

69 Laxmi Mishra, a graduate with 53% was born on 5th June 1966. She has four years' experience in sale, is fluent in both the languages Hindi and English and owns a scooter

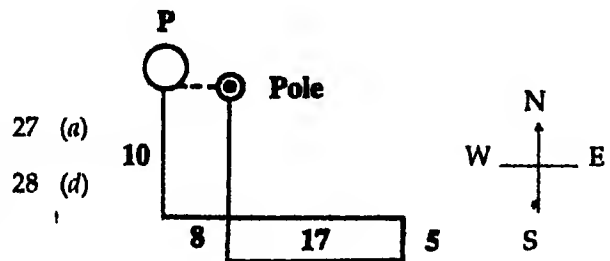
- (a) not selected
(b) referred to Zonal Manager
(c) selected
(d) referred to General Manager
(e) data inadequate

70 Mahesh Agrawal is not a graduate but has 9 years' experience as a salesman. Born on 3rd December 1961, he is fluent in Hindi as well as in English. He owns a motor-bike

- (a) selected (b) referred to Divisional Manager
(c) not selected
(d) referred to General Manager
(e) data inadequate

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

- 1 (d) All the others refer to large size
2 (b) A gust need not have water like others
3 (e) All the others are gods
4 (c) All the others refer to future
5 (d) In all the others, movement is involved
6 (d) All the others are collection of selected items
7 (e) All the others are Asian countries
8 (e) all the others are associated with killing
9-12 'EDCBAJIHGFONMLKTSRQPZYXW VU'
9 (d) 10 (a) 11 (c) 12 (c)
13 (a) TRAIN 14 (e) (R) 15. (c)
16 (c) 17 (e) 18 (b)
19-23 Match common letters in words with common letters in codes
19. (d) 20 (e) 21 (c) 22 (a)
23. (c) 24 (b) 25 (d) 26. (b)



27 (a)

28 (d)

29 (c)

33 (b)

30 (a)

34 (c)

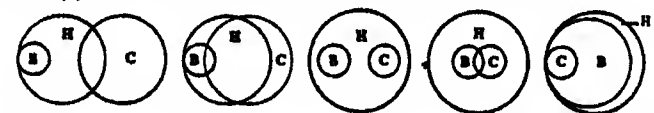
31 (e)

35 (e)

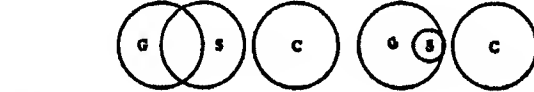
32 (d)

Questions of the next set are best solved by making diagrams of all the possible situations and thus reaching a fool-proof conclusion. Let each item be represented by a circle irrespective of its size

36 (c)



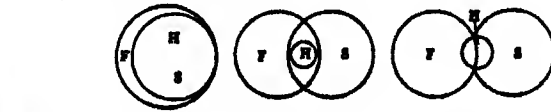
37 (b)



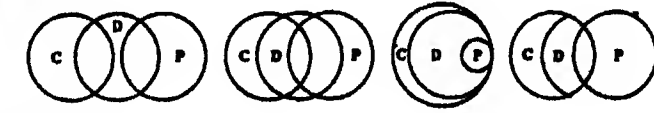
38 (c)



39 (a)



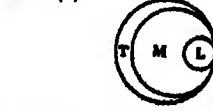
40 (b)



41 (d)



42 (a)



43 (d)

47 (e)

49. (b)

50 (c)

54 (b)

58 (d)

62 (a)

66 (c)

68 (e)

44 (b)

48 (c)

51 (a)

55 (c)

59. (e)

63. (c)

67 (b)

69. (c)

70. (d)

45 (e)

46 (a)

52. (a)

56. (d)

60. (d)

64. (a)

65. (c)

69. (c)

70. (d)

A War Against Waste

Mr A Waste of any kind is a crime and waste of food is doubly criminal in Indian society which has for centuries been afflicted with chronic shortages leading to virtual starvation in some pockets and widespread distress in others. The affluent people, in particular, are guilty in this respect. They consider hospitality to mean a large number of dishes and richly cooked food which leads inevitably to much waste. The tragedy is that it is not nourishment and food value which rich people seek; what they are more keen on achieving is the social image and prestige. Simple meals are regarded by the better-off sections of society as a sign of limited means and low status. Hence all this chasing of a mirage which costs the country heavily. I think the entire nation should adopt this policy of preventing waste of food and other eatables. What a strange contrast our country presents at present! On the one hand we see lakhs of people begging for food, hungry and famished, picking up even crumbs to keep their body and soul together, and on the other thousands of tonnes of food goes waste at social functions, particularly weddings, where hundreds of people are fed at a time and a large part of the many dishes prepared at a substantial cost is thrown away as "left-overs". Every year our country has to import foodgrains from the U.S.A., Canada, Australia and even

Britain, and yet we do not make the best of the foodgrains that we have. The waste occurs in various forms and at various stages of production and distribution. Surely we can effect considerable savings if we somehow eliminate wasteful habits and practices so as to ensure the optimum utilisation of our limited resources. The degree of social progress should be judged not by the number and variety of laws passed by our legislatures but by the use we make of our resources and the extent to which we prevent waste in various spheres.

Mr B I whole-heartedly support the contentions made by my friend, Mr A. According to one proverb, haste makes waste, waste leads to want and want to strife. Waste cannot by any yardstick, be defended as grandeur or a sequel to generosity and liberal-mindedness. It is unpardonable showing off by people who have wrong notions of status and prestige. Those who argue that, after all, the quantity of food wasted in India is very small seem to forget that tiny grains of sand make mountains and atoms help make infinity. The saying that drops make an ocean conveys the same basic idea. Waste not, want not; in fact, wilful waste makes woeful want. The person who wastes nothing and preserves even little things ultimately becomes fairly rich, but the misguided individual who is careless, extravagant and wasteful gradually

falls head over heels to the bottom of the social and economic ladder. However large his resources might appear, they are bound to peter out if they are not thoughtfully and sagaciously spent. With the same income a person can live without getting into debt if he is economical, but another with wasteful habits will soon get steeply into debt and finally go under. Throughout the history of India, the saints and sages, the political leaders and others have stressed the importance of managing with what we have, of self-reliance and of helping others as much as possible. Such help is possible only if we conserve and not waste. I would even contend that although there is a chronic shortage of food in India, the extent of waste is perhaps the greatest. In this country there is waste of food at so many stages. An agricultural expert said recently that there are more rats and other rodents in this country than human beings, and these pests eat up grain in the fields, in the godowns and in homes. The loss is estimated at about 10 per cent of the total production. Experts have also claimed that if somehow we could eliminate the waste of food thus caused, food imports on which the country has to spend precious foreign exchange, would become unnecessary. It is, of course, impossible to form an accurate estimate of the grain eaten up by rats and destroyed by animals in India, but according to another

assessment, about 28 million tons of foodgrains could be saved if we plug this loophole.

Mr C With the principle of avoiding waste of foodgrains no one would disagree. Mr A and Mr B would, therefore, seem to be on safe ground. But it could turn out to be a case of much ado about little. True, the utmost care is called for during the production, storage and distribution of foodgrains so as to end the wasteful practices. I would submit that with the Government's rat eradication programmes, the fumigation of store houses and godowns and the increasing use of insecticides and pesticides, the loss of foodgrains through such rodents and insects during various stages has been substantially reduced. The problem, therefore, is no longer of such large dimensions as has been made out by my predecessors. This applies also to the waste of food at weddings of rich persons. Such weddings and the number of really rich people in the country who can afford the waste is extremely limited. It is confined to a few cities; in the villages, where the vast majority of our people live, the entire community is fed at rich landlords' or their children's weddings. This cannot be called a waste. The left-overs and the surplus foodstuffs are given away as charity to poor people who generally wait in a line for alms outside prosperous people's premises. Unused food is not thrown into the river or the sea; it is, after all, eaten up by needy men, women and children who would otherwise go without food that day. Even if we suppose, for a moment, that such left-overs are just discarded and not used by anyone, what is the net loss of food to the country? After all, to be on the safe side, the cooks engaged at weddings and other social functions have to prepare food for a larger number of people than are

believed to have accepted the invitations. The people of this country are in the habit of bringing their children with them to feasts. Besides, some come uninvited and may be termed as gatecrashers who manage to escape detection. How odd would it look if at a rich man's wedding the food falls short and there is a scramble for dishes?

Mr D I am inclined to agree with the viewpoint of Mr C. There is much less waste at social functions than is believed. Nowadays the buffet system proves economical. I think even the number of guests does not really matter, for those who are thus fed do not consume food at home. The total food consumed generally remains the same. And then, weddings and other social functions often provide the only occasions when poor or disabled or jobless men, women and children can get a full meal in this poor country. Why should we grudge them this facility? Again, is food wastage really a problem in India? I think the waste in other fields calls for more urgent attention. For instance, there is so much pomp and show on festive occasions; the lighting and decorations, the garlands and the festoons, the fireworks and all the rest of the paraphernalia. These represent the real waste of precious money. Ostentation at weddings, the multi-coloured lighting and the various forms of decorations that have become a status symbol these days all represent waste. There must in all cases be a sense of realism and of proportion. Austerity should be the watchword in our life and activity. Besides, some fashions and customs are also wasteful and should be done away with. Simplicity should be the rule if we are to become true, honest and considerate citizens of India. A less indulgent way of life by the relatively rich people would go a part of the way in relieving the

distress of the poverty stricken masses.

Mr E No one would disagree with the plea for simplicity and austerity. It is quite true that waste is almost inherent in our mode of living and in our traditional cooking and eating practices also. Monkeys destroy a large part of the crops and also of the household eatables, but for sentimental and religious reasons most people are opposed to killing them. Similarly, uneconomic cattle have to be fed, though the country can do without them. Missing a meal once a week or so by the majority of the population would help feed many hungry stomachs. The number of the courses served at big hotels can be reduced without doing any damage to the digestive systems of the patrons. There is some waste also in wholesale and retail vegetable and other markets. During loading and unloading of grains on ships and trains there is a loss which can be prevented through proper care and supervision. Some years ago a shipping magnate stated that while unloading a food ship bringing about 20,000 tonnes of foreign grain, between 500 to 1000 tonnes were lost, solely because of careless and hasty handling. Another form of preventible waste occurs through the railway trains carrying perishable goods. Until the provision of cold storages and special air-tight wagons to conserve such perishable commodities, a part of the consignments was rendered unfit for human consumption through late arrival of trains or late clearance at the receiving end. Such losses should become a story of the past. It is surely time the entire nation became waste-conscious and did everything to prevent leakages at all levels. The national interest demands it.

Explore Your Creative Potential

WHEN I told a brilliant student of mine that he possessed vast potential which he was not fully using, he replied, "Sir, you seem to have more confidence in me than I have in myself."

This lack of awareness of the creative power of the human mind is responsible for countless people walking through life without 'living' it. They just 'exist'. They may live long-up to 70 or 80 years—but they have nothing to show to the world. Emerson has put it brilliantly, "We do not count a man's years unless he has nothing else to count!"

Most men and women, vaguely driven by an anemic ambition fail to go anywhere near it—much less reach it. Some are callous disbelievers. When you talk to them about creative power inside them, they sneer it away. Or brush it away saying that creativity belongs to the genius. There is yet another category which looks upon this phenomenon as high-pressure publicity stunt.

Well, these may leave the audience and those who think and believe that the creative force does reside in every human being, however ordinary, may stay. They will be surely rewarded.

Mind's Amazing Powers

THE facts of everyday experience prove that the human mind has amazing powers, which few of us ever draw upon, so thin is our awareness, and so limited is our approach.

It is easy to drift without goal or direction. When we do this, we let the creative power of the mind go waste. When a sprinter runs 100 meters, he has a goal and he is using his creative energy, too.

One way you can know whether or not you have creative power is to test the idea by personal experience. An experiment carried on for a period of time is needed. It requires

perseverance.

The one and only sure proof of creative force in us is our ability to solve problems. The 'uncreative' person often is one who 'creates' problems. Such people abound in every organisation/institution/office. The creative one, contrarily, is the one who 'solves' problems. In every office, people go to him with problems, and come out beaming with a solution!

It is difficult to control our thinking and feelings. We are influenced and limited by attitudes, prejudices, by other individuals, and by external conditions to such an extent that few control mental and emotional processes. That is, unless we work at it *consciously and persistently*. This is the key to tap the creative power inside us.

Is there a method or technique to explore, identify and use this power? This question can be answered with an emphatic "Yes".

To understand the method by which any person may test, through actual experience, the correctness of this fact it will be necessary to dwell on the nature of a neglected area of the mind.

The subconscious is that part which lies below the level of consciousness. It is a storehouse of past thoughts, attitudes and desires. To its millions of pigeonholes go the things we read, hear and observe. It is ever hoarding the material for a fuller and richer life.

Two vital facts must be understood. The first is that the subconscious mind has the power to create. The second is that it obeys the orders given to it by the conscious mind. Its function is to bring to full expression whatever is desired by the conscious mind.

Take charging an electric storage battery. You have the cells and chemicals—which receive the current from

the generator. The battery accepts the charge from the generator because it is that kind of instrument.

In personality, you have a given *mental* structure. While this structure is a unity, it works on two levels—the conscious and the subconscious. It is the nature of the subconscious to receive, to retain, and to act upon whatever the conscious mind thinks and feels.

Loafing Mind

WHEN one takes a job, in many cases it gets the benefit of only the conscious mind but the subconscious which can do better work, simply loaf. Look at jostling men and women in offices. They get the pay but seldom do justice to their work or position. They work at the surface only. The depth inside remains unexplored.

This is unfair to the employer as it is to the man. He is hiring out his shallow surface mind and letting the rich depths of his subconscious mind slumber. Quite often he allows it to saunter wastefully.

It is *accomplishment* we are aiming at not more *activity*. Accomplishment knows no office hours. 'Progress' has little to do with 'dead' routines.

Activity Fetish

IF you work on this basis two or three weeks—or months—ahead in connection with major plans and problems, and at least some hours ahead in meeting your routine responsibilities, you will win reputation as creative, purposeful person and double your output.

Trouble is that we fail to get off on problems. We keep waiting. The longer we wait, the more difficult they become. If we engage our conscious mind and let the subconscious brew, problems diminish.

This way of working relegates

your place of work to its rightful place in the scheme of operations of any executive with the responsibility for formulating policies, developing ideas, and motivating those who must carry on the detailed work of running it.

Actually, the only purpose of place is to serve as a directing centre and contact-point for putting into effect the ideas and plans and decisions arrived at in one's mind, consciously during the day.

Desks are not thinking machines. In fact, they, with the papers that clutter them, are apt to be distractions rather than helps to thinking. They are the one place where a man gets so close to his problem that he can get little perspective on them.

Desk-bound thinking is probably more responsible than is the lack of acumen for poor plans and decisions. It is responsible for the lack of progress in many spheres, for the paucity of fresh ideas and new conceptions.

Creative Hours

ONE reason Tagore was able to be so creative was that he seldom confined himself to surface living. His thinking was done all the time, wherever he happened to be. Early morning hours were particularly creative.

It is less of a strain on the mind, for it is less tense, and the thinker is subject to less mental irritation from interruptions.

The subconscious can help in many ways. A business man I know had a dictation technique which commends itself to any one with a volume of correspondence.

Different individuals must, of course, follow different methods; but does it not seem reasonable for every man to determine how and where he does his best thinking, and so to arrange his day, and if need be to rearrange his living habits with this in mind?

Find a man who can accomplish the seemingly impossible in spite of everything and you find a man who can boss himself as well as others, and who has developed the ability to

ignore the nonessentials and drive for a result, even if he has to turn his days upside down to achieve it.

The executive mentioned above should have started with minor problems until he had formed the habit of using his subconscious mind. Then, in time, his tougher problems would resolve themselves naturally.

By the time he had reached the bottom of the original pile, his subconscious mind had usually worked out the answer to first tough letter.

Tough Problems

IF not, he again shifted it to the bottom, and tackled the next, or the next. In the end, he might be left with one or two really difficult letters, which he would either struggle with until he had mastered, or lay aside to brew a day or two longer.

A writer has found that he can use what he calls his "time margins" to engage his subconscious mind in new areas. He jots down on a pad the salient facts, or such stray thoughts as he may have on a subject. This is sufficient to start the "brewing" process. Some of his best articles have come to him as a result of these notes.

Fehr investigated how scientists work and found that 75% acknowledge the appearance of discoveries while engaged upon subjects foreign to researches at the moment, while 90% often found it necessary to temporarily abandon important work.

The problem shapes itself during the period of "incubation". "This may be long or short, highly conscious or more indirect and random, and filled with experiences which are predominantly of either an emotional or intellectual nature", according to Commins.

"Incubation" does not always occur in so obvious a form. It is sometimes reported that a scientist awakes from sleep with an inspiring solution of a perplexity, leading to the presumption that the "incubation" occurred during sleep. The famous romantic poet Coleridge composed his poem *Kubla Khan* during sleep.

In other instances, the individual may turn to another task in the midst of which the answer to his previous

problem will suddenly dawn on him.

A vacation or period of relaxation will have the same effect, so that upon a return to work certain baffling difficulties are found to be clarified without deliberate effort.

The period of "incubation" gives rise to anecdotes about the absent-mindedness of creative thinkers. A chemist reported that on one morning he took a bath, shaved, and then took another bath! Only after the second bath did he realize that he had been concentrating on a problem for some time and that his reactions to his customary morning duties had been automatic and inattentive.

Feibleman mentions that if the artist does anything during "incubation", "it tends to be something irrelevant, and often physical, and usually simple: fishing, sawing wood, or perhaps even desultory reading."

From the public point of view, it is a period of sterility because the audience is not able to detect in it any act of productivity by the artist. Lay persons are not able to see that this is in a way the artist's most productive time. For, it is undoubtedly true that appearances are often deceiving.

Inspiration

FIRST, there must be a demand for the solution of some problem. Every conceivable method is then called to mind that will contribute to this solution. The problem is carried *mentally* for days.

Inspiration is a much misunderstood term. The layman thinks that it is a spell of divine flash which illuminates the dark and the hidden. True, it does.

But, what is often not understood is that this 'flash' is the outcome of long periods of "brewing" or "incubation". It does not come out of a vacuum. Newton had seen apples falling for years but it took his twenty years to formulate the law of gravity. Inspiration is the climax and the late link in the chain of steady and sustained effort.

Computer Science

Computer science is the body of knowledge pertaining to the automatic processing of symbolic information. The most important device for such processing is the computer.

The origins of computer science lie in the quest of mathematicians and logicians to construct mechanical devices for numeric computation and formal reasoning. The theoretical advances in mathematics in the 1930s and the creation of the general-purpose digital computer in the 1940s led to the emergence of computer science, which became formally established as a scholarly discipline in the early 1960s.

Computer science encompasses not only general theoretical fields but also empirical areas that have yielded significant bodies of theory. Its most important theoretical fields have to do with the theory of computation and the development and analysis of algorithms. Empirical areas of the science include the physical organization of the components of computer systems (from the design of computer-chips to that of computer networks), the development of expressive programming languages and techniques for translating them automatically, and the investigation of principal software aggregates (computer programs): operating systems and data-base systems. Two other fields of inquiry complete the spectrum of computer science: one focuses on numeric computation and studies the computer as a means of calculating values through mathematical operations; the other concentrates on artificial intelligence and pursues the elusive and promising goal of effecting cognition through automatic computation.

The nature of computer science

For the automatic manipulation of information, which can take the

form of numbers, text, or other symbolic representations of concepts or data, the digital computer can be programmed to perform many diverse operations. With the aid of a computer, a business planner can find the solution to a large system of linear equations; a molecular biologist can compare the chemical structures of the genes of different organisms; an engineer can prepare the design of a new device. The computer can also process concepts, if given their encoded, symbolic representations and a set of rules for dealing with them.

The complexity of computational process, reflected in the number of potential internal states of a computer during program execution, is far greater than the complexity of other automated processes. A principal objective of computer science is the development of techniques for handling this complexity in several levels of abstraction. For example, computer users interact with the machine through a rather simple interface that furnishes only a highly simplified view of the information-processing task: the underlying complexity is hidden.

As a science of an artificial symbolic world rather than of the natural world, computer science does not have naturally predefined boundaries. Many of the problems worthy of intellectual pursuit evolve with technological breakthroughs and with new areas of computer application. The interaction between the science and computer engineering is vital, and in many instances it is the rigorous pursuit of knowledge rather than the goal of constructing an economically viable artifact that classifies a project as a scholarly enterprise.

Development of Computer Science

The crucial developments that

led to the establishment of computer science were fundamental theoretical discoveries concerning automatic computation that were made in the 1930s and the development of the general-purpose stored-program electronic digital computer in the 1940s. The deeper roots of computer science, however, lie in the efforts, undertaken throughout the centuries, to design mechanical devices for numeric computation and for reasoning. The interplay of theoretical and practical discoveries continues to influence the development of the science: its progress alternates between the invention of novel system organizations or new programming languages and the analysis of the results of those developments.

During the first half of the 19th century the English mathematician Charles Babbage prepared designs for a mechanical computer that he called the Analytical Engine. Although Babbage never completed his device, he identified the principal components of a digital computer. He described how programs could be stored on punched cards similar to those used with the Jacquard loom, which had been introduced in France in 1805.

The computers of today, however, originated in the 1940s. In 1946 the first general-purpose electronic computer was completed. Although this computer—called ENIAC, an acronym of Electronic Numerical Integrator and Calculator—could be programmed to do different tasks, this programming required a partial rewiring of the machine.

It was the concept of the stored-program computer, credited to the Hungarian-born American mathematician John von Neumann, that brought about the development of digital computers in their present form. In this computer the instructions (program) and data are kept in

a common memory so that they can be processed in a uniform fashion, as appropriate to their respective roles in the computation. The first operational stored-program electronic digital computer (what is today called simply a computer) was completed at the University of Cambridge in 1949 under the direction of Maurice Wilkes, an English mathematician.

Since then, computer technology has undergone several generational changes. Changes in computer hardware have included shifts in electronic technology (from vacuum tubes to transistors to integrated circuits to very large-scale integration), the creation of single-chip processors (micro-processors), and the development of extensive networks of computers. Programming tools also have undergone generational changes: binary machine languages gave way to progressively higher-level programming languages capable of better supporting human thought processes about problem solution.

Operating systems

Originally, programmers had to operate computers themselves. In 1956 the first software monitor was created to give programmers easier access to the hardware. Operating systems thus emerged as a means of organizing the resources of a computer system for easy use and efficient management. The first operating systems of the 1950s increased the speed of computer processing by permitting batch processing, in which a series of different programs could be executed without interruption: as each one ended, the next was automatically initiated.

In the early 1960s multiprogramming operating systems were created to maintain several programs simultaneously in a state of execution in order to make more efficient use of the hardware resources. Virtual memory, a concept formulated in 1959, made it possible to apparently extend the main memory space to accommodate these multiple programs. Time-sharing operating systems, invented in the early 1960s, schedule the access of many users to

a single processor. Because a computer can execute millions of operations per second and because human reaction time is slow, many users can interact with the system at one time. The late 1960s saw a consolidation of batch, time-sharing, and "real-time" (driven by external signals that require rapid response) modes in large operating systems.

Artificial intelligence

Artificial intelligence, or AI, is the field of computer science whose goal is to expand the qualitative capabilities of the computer by devising methods by which it can perform tasks that require cognitive abilities. The idea of cognition as a form of computation has its roots in the philosophical speculation of the 17th and 18th centuries. This ultimate potential of computers was foreseen by Alan Turing, who in 1950 formulated a test, named after him, whereby a machine can be deemed to perform intelligently if an interrogator using a remote terminal cannot distinguish its responses from those of a human.

In the field of artificial intelligence, computer scientists study methods for developing computer programs (or software-hardware systems) that display aspects of intelligent behaviour. As a result of artificial intelligence research, there are now systems with which users can communicate in a restricted natural language. Other AI systems can offer a diagnosis within a medical specialty, analyze the structure of a chemical compound and suggest pathways for its synthesis, or manipulate manufacturing robots to perform a set of useful tasks. Indeed, research in this field progresses largely through the development and refinement of paradigmatic programs or systems.

Role of Computer Science

Computer science is intimately related to many disciplines of knowledge. Although it is mostly empirical, its basic tools are mathematics and logic. Computer science furnishes other sciences and technologies with intellectual tools in addition to hardware and

software—namely, techniques of process-oriented thinking. Modern particle physics owes many of its recent achievements to powerful computers that control experiments and analyze data. Molecular biologists use computerized machines for establishing the genetic structure of living organisms, knowledge that can be used to develop new drugs and improve breeds of livestock and strains of plants. Ecologists rely on computer models of the human body to estimate its response to chemical substances.

The manipulation of computer models furnishes a new mode of scientific understanding and blurs the distinction between theory and experiment. For example, assisted by the visualization of equations through techniques of computer graphics, mathematicians gain new insights into complex relationships. Even more striking methodologically is the emerging use of computer programs as parts of mathematical proofs. Thus, the conjecture that any map on a flat surface or a sphere can be coloured without using more than four colours was proved to be true—after more than a century of barren attempts at a proof—by using computer calculations of such volume that they would have required many human lifetimes.

Computers provide new tools for conducting scientific enterprises and have proved to be a true intellectual technology. Geographically distant scholars, working on common problems, now can be united on a computer network into an "invisible college". From information bases offering access to the exploding body of scientific knowledge, individual investigators can forge their own bases of information by means of the so-called hypertext system, which enables them to link related aspects of their respective studies.

Not the least of the contributions of computer science, artificial intelligence has promoted the emergence of cognitive science that deals with the problems of knowledge, understanding, inference, and learning.

Group Discussions

Having cleared the written test, the next hurdle that an MBA hopeful must cross is that of the Group Discussion (GD). What is required is not only fluency and confidence in public speaking, but also mature thinking, ability to work in a group and some positive personality traits. The GD also reflects general awareness and extra reading of the candidate. Only a candidate who is aware of a particular topic will be able to speak well in a discussion.

Preparing for the GD thus does not start after the results of the test are declared, but much before the test itself! One must keep up with current issues and form an opinion.

For and Against

Every topic can be argued in two ways: for or against. Take the example of a scooter. It can be argued that it is a very good vehicle—it consumes less petrol, is inexpensive, it does not cause traffic jams and is an ideal vehicle for a small family. But it can also be argued that it is a bad vehicle. One is exposed to the wind, sun and rain on a scooter; it is easy to lose balance, it is unsafe, and one must wear a helmet with it.

Each topic can be argued in different ways and one must be able to see the possibilities. If one is caught in a situation that the discussion is heading towards a particular direction, a candidate can introduce a totally new aspect, which is sure to be appreciated.

For example, in one GD the topic for discussion was "should prohibition be extended to the entire country?" and the discussion went on about people ruining themselves and their families by excessive consumption of liquor. It was a health hazard, and certainly prohibition should be introduced in the land of Gandhi. How could one counter the argument without sounding coarse? Yet, the discussion was effectively turned around by mentioning the huge amount of taxes and excise the

government earns through sale of alcohol, the employment generated in thousands of liquor shops and about infringement of personal choice. Banning a product in any case never got the desired results—in this case, people would resort to illicit brewing.

By mentioning this, the discussion was effectively turned around and the candidate became the centre of discussion thereafter. All those who had been defending prohibition turned to him to explain his viewpoint, which the candidate did politely. He was selected.

It must be added that one should follow this strategy only when one is absolutely sure about the line of thinking. You should be able to defend your standpoint without sounding like an upstart.

How to Practise

The trouble with many students is that they have not faced anything like the GD before. Our schools and colleges do not offer training in such matters. An average student thus has reason to be apprehensive. It is very well to ask someone to speak, but how does one say anything in a group of 10-15 strangers who are as anxious to do well as anybody else? The problem is compounded if one does not have an exposure to public speaking.

The thing to do then is to practise with family and friends. Make it a point to debate the current issues with parents, uncles or elder cousins. This will expose one to different patterns of thinking, to diverse viewpoints.

Read a lot. Of course it is not knowledge that is tested in a GD but a regular reading habit increases awareness.

One way to practise is to read about a topic and then speak into the tape-recorder for about one minute. Listening to the tape later on will show you not only how you sound but the structure of your thoughts and whether you are making any sense or not. Try to overcome stuttering and

unnecessary breaks in speech.

Mirror Therapy

Another method is mirror therapy. Stand before a mirror and speak *extempore* on any topic. Practise sounding assertive and firm. If you think your voice is soft or shrill, especially for girls, speak loudly in front of the mirror.

The mirror will also tell you if you have the habit of looking away while thinking. Bring your eyes back to look at yourself, should you have this habit. For, in the GD, you must look at all the members while speaking. Looking away will cause you to lose your chance and the other person will easily butt in without letting you complete.

Many people fidget while speaking or become nervous. The mirror should help you overcome these problems. However, if you can get your family and friends to sit down and practise in GDs, your confidence should increase manifold.

Another thing one needs to be careful about is straying away from the subject. Keep the topic in front of you and periodically look at it. Try to arrange your thoughts mentally rather than writing down the points because some institutes see this as lapse of memory.

Opening the Discussion

Some students have the wrong notion that the first one to speak in a GD will be selected. In fact, one must be very careful while opening a discussion. A false start will only spoil your chances of success. But if you are sure of the topic, opening the discussion may well make you the centre of the GD. Do not, however, open the discussion for the sake of being the first one.

Interjections

In any GD, a common situation is that everybody wants to speak and some people dominate. After all, everybody has to make a mark and it is the survival of the fittest. So how

does one interject in such a situation?

Start off with "Excuse me" or "I agree with you but...". Do not lose your cool if nobody listens. If absolutely essential raise your voice for the opening sentence and settle down to make your point. *Never criticise*. If you do not agree with someone it is better to say, "You may be right but I feel..." or even "I agree with you on certain points but there is a contrary opinion that..." Be polite but firm.

It may also happen that the discussion is going on and the points you thought of have already been said. Usually students lose their cool in such a situation and become nervous. Instead, quickly assess the way the discussion is going on. Is there something that has been missed? Is there a contrary view point? Can you throw fresh light on the subject?

Usually, there is always some uncovered ground and a candidate can always steer the discussion away from its course. "We have been discussing the positive side of the topic", you can interject. "But there is a more serious dimension that we have ignored..." Chances are that you will thereafter become the centre of discussion. Even if you have not spoken for the first half of the GD, you have successfully taken the discussion to your advantage.

Another way of coming in the centre is by modulating the discussion. Give a chance to others who may not have spoken. Guide the discussion by becoming a leader, while also restoring order. Keep an eye on the time and after 10-15 minutes, sum up the discussion. This will firmly show up your leadership qualities.

What one needs to be careful about while interjecting is that one should not sound rude. Do not cut into another person's sentence; let him complete. On the other hand, if somebody interrupts while you are speaking, politely ask to be heard. "I would like to complete what I am saying", you can say, rather than rudely shutting up a person.

Topics

A point of worry for most students is the topic for the GD. It

could be just about anything and therefore extra reading is recommended. Read about the latest economic issues. Is liberalisation a good or bad thing for the country? Is the budget pro-rich? Should the public sector be privatised?

Reading about development oriented topics like poverty, employment, issues related to women and children also helps. Social issues such as the current debate on beauty contests, dowry, female infanticide, can also be asked. One must be aware about the shortcomings in the education system, the pitfalls of foreign media entry, and so on. Though the canvas is wide and almost endless, the topics are such that one should be aware of in any case. Remember that knowledge is not being tested but mature thinking on the subject is.

If you are lucky, you may get a topic like "The wheel is turning round and round" or something like "up the down staircase". Though these topics appear difficult in the first instance, they have much scope of being creative. Run your mind in different directions and relate anything to the topic.

Case Studies: Sometimes a short case study may be given for discussion. A situation may be given and the discussion could be whether the persons acted in a proper way. Or, what would you have done in a given situation.

Mention your thought process, the advantages and disadvantages of acting in a particular way. Do not jump to the conclusion but mention all the things that need to be

considered.

Sometimes the group may be asked to take up role playing. You are given a situation and the group is expected to play the role of the parties and arrive at a conclusion. This has not become very popular yet, but one should be prepared to act out the role just in case it is asked.

General Traits

There are a few general things that must be remembered. Though these are very much common sense, students find it difficult to follow them. The first is *be positive*. Do not think of your negative points, that you are meek or shy or have not taken part in a GD before. Do not be critical of the institute or your group. Sometimes the group is asked to wait for long. Keep your cool, and look at the brighter side of things.

Secondly, *be cheerful*. Exchange jokes, have a cold drink, relax. If you are cheerful, you can take part in the discussion in a natural and better way, without much effort.

Third, *do not dominate*. Give others a chance to speak. Speaking too much and dominating the discussion is a negative trait. Fourth, *listen*. Keep track of the proceedings and quickly make out your points mentally.

Finally, *do not quarrel*, even if somebody mentions wrong things. If you get into a discussion of right and wrong, you will be limiting yourself and stray away from the subject.

It pays to remember that the GD is a test of fluency, thinking and the ability to work in a group. After all, that is what management is all about!

Some topics you can expect

1. Does liberalisation harm Indian industry?
2. Should the public sector be privatised?
3. Beauty and brains do not go together.
4. Beauty contests degrade women and should be banned.
5. Should foreign media be allowed entry in India?
6. Poverty cannot be removed by slogans like "garibi hatao".
7. Personality is developed by genes and not upbringing.
8. Management is an art, not science.
9. Delaying decisions may lead to better decision making.
10. If I were the Finance Minister.

Model Paragraphs

"Wherever law ends tyranny begins".

John Locke

For the sound health and harmony of a State and its people, enforcement of a law or laws without fear or favour, is the first and foremost expectation of the people. To a lay man, law is any rule established by authority or custom, that regulates the behaviour of members of a community. The enactment of a law by the executive and its interpretation by judiciary, are the matters that are best left to the authorities concerned. People, peace-loving and law-abiding as they are, do not scratch their heads over the nuances of various laws so long as they are protected against the misdemeanours of law-breakers, offenders and criminals. It is only when the rule of law ends and the authorities vested with the power and responsibility of maintaining law and order, abdicate their obligations and join hands with the gangsters, that the tyranny of the most tragic and traumatic shape starts ruling the roost. In such a sad and sickening situation the social order gets kicks right and left and the helpless people fall victims to the tyranny of the worst and woeful form. History is full with instances of such situations when the law became dead and tyranny came alive.

"He who opens a school, loses a prison".

Victor Hugo

A school is an institution where impressionable minds are moulded in such a way that they become an asset, both for themselves as well as for the society. A school informs as well as reforms all those who enter into its portals. The distortions of early childhood, which can become festering wounds or pestering proclivities of later life without the benefit or benevolent effect of

school education, are such realities as cannot be put under the wraps. Without education in early stages of life, children can fall into evil hands, with disastrous results. Truants, juveniles, petty offenders, if allowed to go scot free or left to their fate, can become a potential danger to the society. For a physically sick man, hospital is the best place for treatment and recovery. But for a mentally disturbed fellow, a psychiatrist may be the best hope. For criminals, prison may be the first and last resort. But to set the tone of a healthy society, the school provides all the ingredients and inputs that can nip many an evil in the bud. The more the schools, the less the prisons and other reformatories, is the self-speaking fact of life. He who opens a school, spares the society the agony of its children going astray. In fact, he slams the doors of a prison by spreading light and wisdom.

"The people's good is the highest law".

Cicero

A ruler who promotes the people's welfare, serves the highest law in letter and spirit. In all civilised societies, laws are made with a view to assuring the common good of the common people. If such an objective is achieved, the existence of an ideal State becomes a reality. Even if a ruler has to encounter some obstacles or opposition from the vested interests, he should remain committed to the goal of maximum good of the maximum people. Law is not something static or statue-like, with a blank face and bleak outlook. It is dynamic, and is in complete consonance with the spirit of times and expectations of people. That law occupies the supreme position of ascendancy which aims at bettering the lot of the people for whose protection and promotion of inter-

ests it has been framed. We should not lose sight of the fact that law is for the people and not vice versa. Any law that betrays the trust of the people and becomes a tool of tyranny in the hands of the mean and macabre, deserves to be thrown into the nearest gutter.

"Problems are only opportunities in work clothes"

Henry J. Kaiser

For those dedicated to the cult of work, all problems turn out to be the stepping stones for future achievements. On the stage of this world, nothing turns up by chance. As players of different roles, wearing different costumes, we find life not a bed of roses but a battle-field, where our fancies and faculties have to meet all eventualities in a state of utmost preparedness. The rivers of sorrow have to be tamed, so that our labour in the fields is not washed away by the turbulent waters. In problems that confront us every off and on, we find new opportunities to explore and exploit our latent powers. Daring and daunting as we are, we should not surrender before the onslaught of difficulties, foreseen or unforeseen. Rather we should take the bull by the horns and twist all problems, now or in future, to our advantage with the magic wand of work clothed in different shapes and forms. The history of human civilisation and culture is a telling testimony to the strength and stamina of human thought and action. Brave in words and deeds, men of action always treat problems as opportunities to register successes to prove the veracity of the proverb. Adventurers, discoverers, pioneers and their like, are the Robin Hoods of all ages. For them no problem is devoid of a promise and no action is bereft of some positive result.

Barings Collapse

The 233 year old London finance house Barings Plc. was hit by at least \$ 800 million in losses after a gamble on derivatives by one 28-year-old Maverick Singapore based trader, Nick Leeson.

Barings was one of the most reputed institutions in the UK. Moreover, the positions were not taken in some opaque and esoteric market; most of the deals were carried out in the futures market. This market happens to be the most transparent and credit-efficient means of trading. For some time, signs of an impending disaster were there for everyone to see, but the warnings went unheeded. The fundamental problem was a loss of objectivity in what is a fiercely competitive business environment.

What may have happened? Nick Leeson was supposed to be arbitraging the difference in quotation of the Nikkei 225 contract in two different stock exchanges—the Osaka Stock Exchange and the Singapore International Monetary Exchange (SIMEX).

Owing to differences in liquidity and information lags, such price anomalies can occur. In fact, arbitraging, or to take advantage of these price anomalies by buying on one exchange and selling on the other, is a legitimate strategy.

It has to be noted that in a fast moving market, the risk can be large; the skill of a good dealer is in being able to minimise it as much as possible and to enhance the returns on the trade by taking better decisions about the part of the deal to be opted for first.

Also, in any control system, the first rule is that the two functions of being in charge of dealing as well as the back office must be segregated.

Control of cash is also important and a fundamental principle of risk management is that no person or activity—however profitable—should be allowed to put the entire capital of the institution at risk. Barings is a glaring example of a lot of pumping in of money which exposed the organisation to unprecedented amounts of loss if the Nikkei index fell, rather than rise, as Leeson hoped. Ultimately, the inevitable happened—what starts out as a well reasoned trade becomes a gamble as more and more money is pumped in.

Barings could prove to be a warning signal for other institutions. Essentially, managements should combine good controls and an understanding of the human side to minimise the risks of such a disaster.

Economic Glossary

1. Arbitrage: An operation that involves simultaneous purchase and sale of an asset e.g. a commodity or currency in two or more markets between which there are price differences or discrepancies. The arbitrageur seeks to lessen or eliminate the price difference and aims to profit from this. For example, if share prices are different in two markets, every investor would buy shares in the stock exchange where prices are lower and sell them where prices are higher so as to make profits. A buying pressure in one market and a selling pressure in another makes share prices move upward and downward till the two prices are more or less equal. This process is called arbitrage.

2. Derivatives: Derivative securities are financial instruments like swaps, options, futures that derive their value from underlying assets such as shares, bonds, currencies

and commodities. They allow corporations to hedge (see: hedging) against unfavourable movements in financial prices and are thus a form of insurance and source of value to the corporation. For example, many corporations could have an ability to produce a good product, effectively manage their work force, and successfully market their output but they could be ill prepared to bear interest rate or commodity price risks.

3. Forward Exchange Market: A market in which currencies are bought and sold at rates of exchange fixed now, for delivery at specified dates in the future. A person expecting to acquire a currency, or to have to make a payment in it, at a future time, may sell or buy the currency forward, thus covering himself against any changes in its exchange value in the intervening period. Others may also operate in the market as pure speculators since no payment is due on a forward contract until it matures.

4. Hedging: Action taken by a buyer or seller to protect his income against a rise in prices in the future. Hedging is also used for activities in which assets are purchased in the expectation that its price will rise as fast as, if not more than, the rate of inflation i.e. hedging against Inflation. Hedging is also common in foreign exchange markets where hedges are taken out against fluctuations in the exchange rate.

5. Spot Market: A market in which a commodity or currency is traded for immediate delivery. Prices in spot markets are known as 'spot prices'. In foreign exchange spot markets, the price of one currency in terms of another is known as the 'spot rate'.

ECONOMIC SURVEY 1994-95

Highlights

The pre-budget Economic Survey, presented to the Parliament on March 14, 1995, came out with a warning against fiscal populism. The survey also made a strong case for lifting quantitative curbs on consumer goods imports and further tailoring the foreign investment policy to attract from abroad the "wave of labour intensive consumer goods producers which generated high growth of exports and employment in South-East Asia and China".

The survey affirmed that control of fiscal deficit will remain an "important instrument" for moderating inflation and stimulating investment and growth. Noting that the current financial year is likely to end with an annual inflation rate of around 11 per cent, the survey says that high inflationary pressures have been brought about by rising foreign exchange reserves.

The survey has called for reduction of the fiscal deficit. It warns that any rise in the fiscal deficit will put pressure on both the exchange rate and interest rates. An open economy is more sensitive to international prices and a change in the exchange rate will have a greater impact on domestic inflation.

The survey also strongly makes the point that reasonable broad-based taxes are more likely to produce a sustained rise in revenues and improvement in equity. The survey suggests that reform of the structure of Central excise and customs duties must continue. Customs duty rates must become comparable with those in other parts of Asia.

The survey recognised the need for reducing government's wasteful expenditure "We must continue to strive towards the goal of ensuring that expenditures, subsidies and transfers reach the intended

beneficiaries", the survey says.

The survey also recommends that the existing Modvat system should be transformed into a genuine Central system of Value Added Tax (VAT). The government should

	Key Indicators							
	1991-92	1992-93P	1993-94P	1994-95P	1991-92	1992-93P	1993-94P	1994-95P
	ABSOLUTE VALUES				PER CENT CHANGE OVER PREVIOUS YEAR			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Gross national product (Rs thousand crore)								
At current prices	542.0	615.8	695.3 Q		15.2	13.6	12.9 Q	
At 1980-81 prices	209.8	218.7	226.7 Q	240.9 E	0.6	4.2	4.8 Q	5.4 E
Gross domestic product (Rs thousand crore)								
At current prices	552.0	627.6	707.1 Q		15.5	13.7	12.7 Q	
At 1980-81 prices	214.2	223.4	233.0 Q	245.3 E	0.9	4.3	4.3 Q	5.3 E
Agricultural Production(1)	145.5	151.5	154.8	158.2 A	-2.0	4.1	2.2	2.2 A
Foodgrain production (million tonnes)	168.4	179.5	182.1	185.0 A	-4.5	6.8	1.4	1.8 A
Industrial production(2)	213.9	218.9	227.8	232.8(3)	0.6	2.3	4.1	8.0(3)
Electricity generated (Billion KWh)	287.0	301.1	323.5	257.8(8)	8.6	4.9	7.5	8.4(8)
Wholesale price index(4)	217.8	233.1	258.3	284.3(5)	13.8	7.0	10.8	11.5(5)
Consumer price index for industrial workers(6)	229.0	243.0	267.0	289.0(7)	13.9	6.1	9.9	9.5(7)
Money supply (M3)(12) (Rs thousand crore)	317.0	366.8	433.6	498.4(10)	19.4	15.7	18.2	18.6(11)
Imports at current prices (Rs crore)	47851	63375	72806	71248(8)	10.8	32.4	14.9	23.6(8)
(US \$ million)	19411	21882	23213	22708(8)	-19.4	12.7	8.1	23.8(8)
Exports at current prices (Rs crore)	44041	53688	69547	65483(8)	35.3	21.9	29.5	17.3(6)
(US \$ million)	17865	18537	22174	20871(8)	-1.5	3.8	19.6	17.3(8)
Foreign currency assets (Rs crore)	14578	20140	47287	61651(9)	232.2	38.2	134.8	30.4(9)
(US \$ million)	5831	6434	15068	19651(9)	151.8	14.3	194.2	30.4(9)
Exchange rate (Rs/US \$) ^a	24.65	26.96	31.37	31.38(8)	27.2	14.9	7.7	0.1(8)

Note: Gross national product and Gross domestic product figures are at factor cost.

A-Anticipated; P-Provisional; Q-Quick estimates; E-Advance estimates.

^a Per cent change indicates the rate of depreciation of the Rupee.

^b Composite rate from March 1982 to February 1983.

1. Index of agricultural production (principal crops) with base triennium ending 1981-82=100

2. Index of industrial production 1980-81=100.

3. Average index for April-October, 1994.

4. Index with base 1981-82 = 100. Percentages relate to point-to-point changes in the index over the year

5. As on February 18, 1985 for 1984-85 and for the last week of March for the earlier years

6. Index with base 1983=100. Percentages relate to point-to-point changes in the index over the year

7. As in December, 1984 and in March for the earlier years.

8. April-January, 1994-95.

9. As on February 12, 1985 for 1984-85 and at the end of March for previous years.

10. As on January 30, 1986.

11. April 1, 1984-January 30, 1985.

12. Percentages relate to point-to-point changes over the year

Composition of India's Imports					
(Per cent Shares)					
	1992-93	1993-94	Apr-Sept 1993-94	Apr-Sept 1994-95	
1	2	3	4	5	
I. Food and allied products, of which	33	24	20	6.3	
1. Cereals	1.5	0.4	0.6	0.2	
2. Pulses	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	
3. Cashew nuts	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.9	
4. Edible oils	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.9	
II. Fuel, of which	29.2	26.7	30.6	24.1	
5. Coal	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.6	
6. POL	27.0	24.7	28.6	21.5	
III. Fertilizers	4.5	3.6	3.6	3.1	
IV. Paper board, manufactures and newsprint	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.6	
V. Capital goods, of which	20.7	25.9	23.5	25.2	
7. Machinery except elec and machine tools	7.6	9.4	7.6	9.0	
8. Electrical machinery	3.8	3.4	4.4	4.3	
9. Transport equipment	2.1	5.4	4.7	4.0	
10. Project goods	5.8	6.0	5.3	6.5	
VI. Others, of which	27.7	27.4	27.4	24.5	
11. Chemicals	9.2	3.5	7.7	10.3	
12. Pearls, precious, semi-precious stones	11.2	11.3	13.2	6.1	
13. Iron and steel	3.3	3.4	2.6	3.8	
14. Non-ferrous metals	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.7	
15. Professional Instruments, Optical goods etc	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.6	
VII. Unclassified items	13.6	13.1	12.2	16.0	
Grand Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

remove unnecessary legal and bureaucratic impediments which impose time delays and costs on producers. This would mean reform of legislations like the Companies Act, the Urban Land Ceiling Act and the Sick Industrial Companies Act.

While discussing import of consumer goods, the survey argues that the process of eliminating licensing, as means of controlling imports, needs to be extended further. "Substitution of tariffs for quantitative im-

port restrictions, including in the area of consumer goods, will improve efficiency and check smuggling."

Reviewing the strategy for poverty alleviation, the survey recommends that while spending on direct anti-poverty programmes and social sectors such as health and education has been greatly increased, "the emphasis must now shift to revamping delivery systems for all these programmes".

It is also recommended that those

Performance of the Infrastructure Industries					
Item	91-92	92-93	93-94 Provisional	93-94 Apr-Dec	94-95
Coal (in million tonnes)	243.8	254.9	264.1	165.7	171.0
Electricity (in billion kwh)	287.0	301.1	323.5	237.9	257.9
Crude Petroleum (in million tonnes)	30.4	27.0	27.0	20.0	23.8
Petroleum Products (in million tonnes)	48.3	50.4	51.1	40.4	42.4
Revenue Earning Freight (in million tonnes)	250.2	252.4	252.4	258.2	266.7
Fertilisers (NPK) (in million tonnes)	9863	9736	9047	6502	7610

who can afford to pay for social services provided by the State must be charged for the services rendered. To augment resources innovative options like private sector participation and greater support from NGOs have to be explored.

Major indicators

- ☐ Economic growth rate for 1994-95 estimated at 5.3 per cent.
- ☐ Fiscal deficit to go down from 7.3 per cent of the GDP in 1993-94 to six per cent in 1994-95.
- ☐ Industrial growth estimated at 8 per cent.
- ☐ External current account deficit down to \$ 315 million in 1993-94 from \$ 10 billion in 1990-91.
- ☐ External debt declined by \$ 300 million in April-September, 1994.
- ☐ Bank credit for production recovers.
- ☐ Further capital market reforms introduced.
- ☐ Exports up by 17 per cent in dollar terms in April-January 1994-95, on top of a 20 per cent hike in 1993-94.
- ☐ Foodgrain production at record high of 185 million tonnes. Foodgrain stocks in Central pool at 30 million tonnes, as on January 1995.
- ☐ The net proceeds of income tax assigned to the States shall be 77.5 per cent. 0.927 per cent shall be deemed to represent the proceeds attributable to UTs.
- ☐ Tax reforms yield higher revenue.
- ☐ Inflation rate was 11.5 per cent for 1994-95.
- ☐ Foreign exchange reserves touched \$ 19.6 billion in February '95.
- ☐ Exports in 1993-94 were of the order of \$ 22.2 billion. During April-January the overall exports were \$ 20.87 billion.
- ☐ Imports in 1993-94 were \$ 23.31 billion. During April-January 1994-95 the total imports were \$ 22.71 billion.

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The Examiner's Guess Questions

Q. By what name is the international TV channel started by Doordarshan known?

Ans. Doordarshan-India.

Q. What per cent share of the net income-tax receipts has been recommended by the 10th Finance Commission for the States?

Ans. 77.5 per cent (0.927 per cent in case of Union Territories). The commission has also recommended that 40 per cent of the total excise duty proceeds should be given to the States.

Q. Name the new Shatabdi express Trains that will be introduced in 1995-96?

Ans. Shatabdi express between Howrah and Bokaro; Shatabdi express between Howrah and Rourkela; Shatabdi express between Madras and Coimbatore; Shatabdi express between Hubli and Bangalore.

Q. Which day is observed as the International Women's Day?

Ans. March 8

Q. Till March 1994 what amount has been disinvested by the government of its holdings in public sector enterprises, to public sector financial institutions, mutual funds and the general public?

Ans. Rs 4,950 crore

Q. Name the new President of the World Bank?

Ans. James D. Wolfensohn.

Q. What is 20/20 compact concept?

Ans. The 20/20 concept called for donor countries to target at least 20 per cent of their aid to the social sector and for the recipient countries to spend at least 20 per cent of their national budgets on basic human priorities. After several rounds of debate at the Copenhagen social

summit it was decided not to make this controversial resource issue binding any longer.

Q. Name India's first university in the private sector?

Ans. Rajiv Gandhi University of computer sciences.

Q. For what purpose was the Dinesh Goswami Committee set-up?

Ans. To suggest electoral reforms.

Q. On which river is the Uri Hydel Project being built?

Ans. Jhelum

Q. BSI World Masters Cup is associated with which game?

Ans. Cricket

Q. As on March 31, 1994, what was India's external debt?

Ans. \$ 90 723 billion.

Q. Investment in public sector enterprises, during 1995-96, has been budgeted at what amount?

Ans. Rs 56,867 82 crore, nearly Rs 8,000 crore over the revised estimates for the previous years. However, the equity portion of these projects, fixed at Rs 3,389 crore, will be Rs 1,200 crore less than the revised estimate of Rs 4,592 crore for 1994-95.

Q. Name the festival of Punjab which has been declared by the Centre as the national festival?

Ans. *Hola Mohalla* at Anandpur Sahib. With this announcement the festival would come on the International tourism map.

Q. Who is the director of the film *Bombay*?

Ans. Mani Ratnam.

Q. The Union Cabinet approved, on March 16, 1995, the setting up of a National Quality Council. What will be its main function?

Ans. To oversee the functioning of all quality related activities in India. The work of the Council will improve

the marketability of Indian goods and services in the domestic and international spheres.

Q. What is NEDB?

Ans. North-Eastern Development Bank (NEDB) is being established to finance creation, expansion and modernisation of industrial enterprises and infrastructure projects in the hilly regions of North-East India.

Q. The Enron power project is proposed to be located in which State?

Ans. Maharashtra

Q. In which State is Charar-e-Sharief located?

Ans. Jammu and Kashmir.

Q. Name the youngest Chief Minister of an Indian State to be sworn-in for the fourth consecutive time?

Ans. Mr Geigong Apong, Chief Minister of Arunachal Pradesh.

Q. What is the phone density of India?

Ans. One phone per hundred population. The Indian Telecom Network is the thirteenth largest in the world, in terms of size.

Q. Name the ship which was used by the 14th Antarctica scientific expedition?

Ans. Polar Bird, a Norwegian ice-breaker.

Q. What is "The Wave"?

Ans. It is the name of the radio service started by STAR TV.

Q. As per the 1994-95 Economic Survey what was the economic growth rate for 1994-95?

Ans. 5.3 per cent. Industrial growth has been estimated at 8 per cent.

Q. As per the 1994-95 Economic Survey what was the total foodgrain production in 1993-94?

Ans. 182.1 million tonnes.



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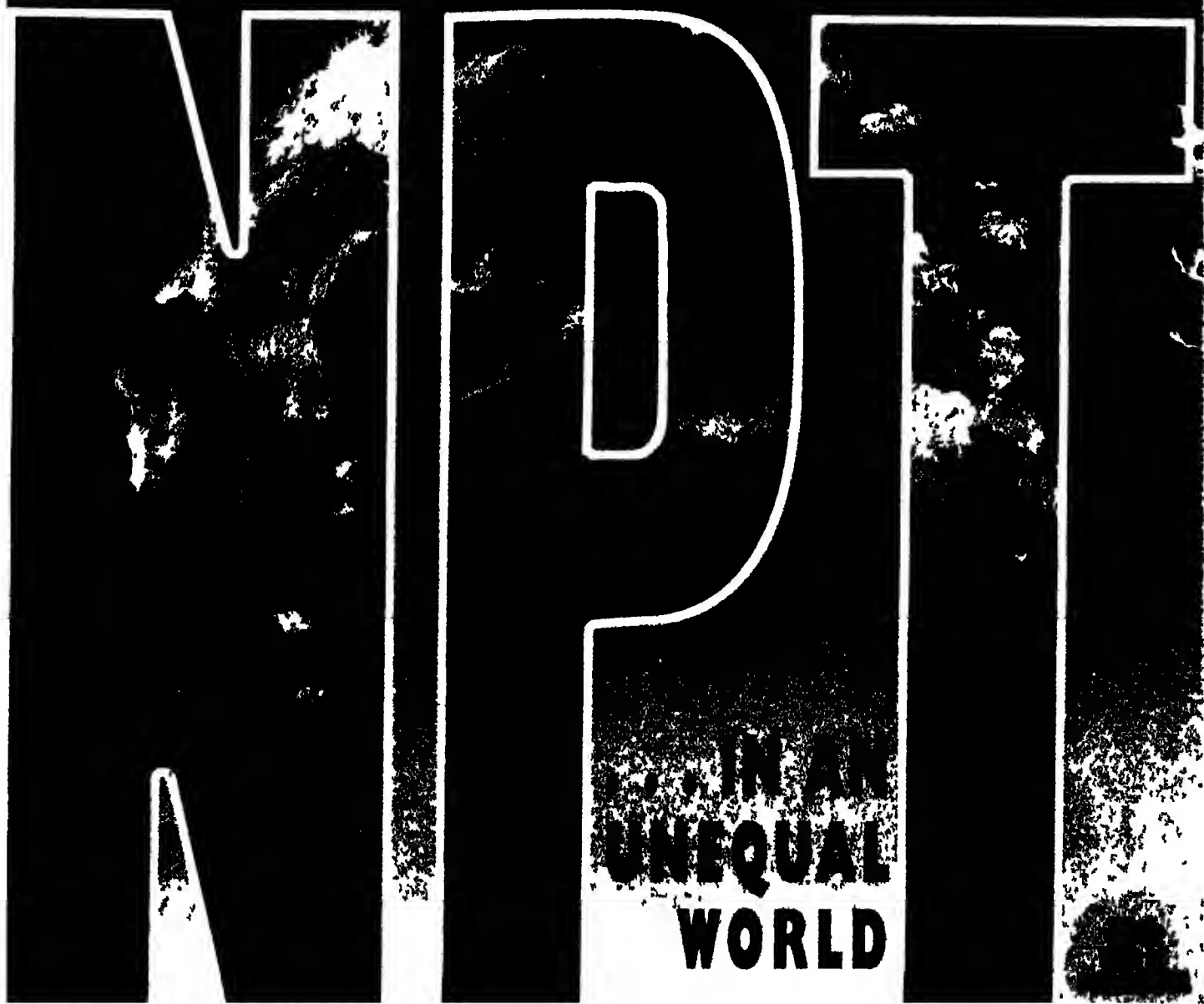
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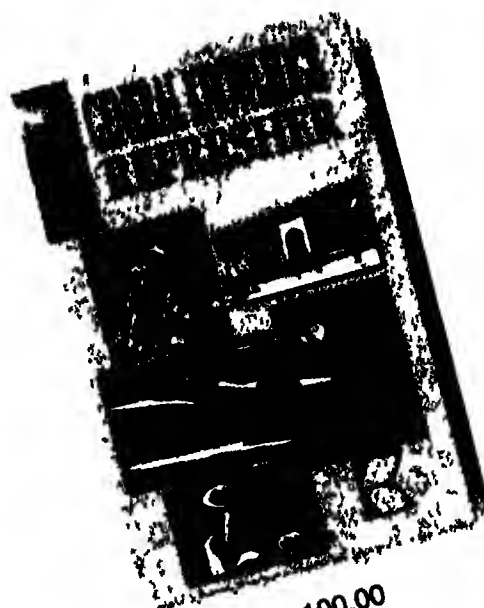
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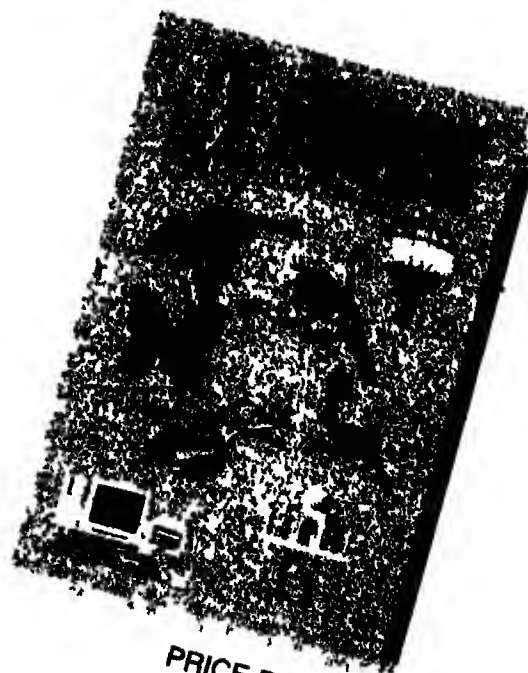
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THE COMPETITION MASTER

VOLUME 36, No. 11

JUNE, 1995

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COVER DESIGN : RAMINDER SINGH

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PRESS PVT. LTD. BY D.D. KHANNA AT CHANDIKA PRESS PVT
LTD., 126, INDUSTRIAL AREA-I, CHANDIGARH-160 002

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RNI No RNI/434/59

It is the aim of this magazine to provide a platform for the students to express their views on various topics of the day. The magazine is also a useful medium for the students to correct their mistakes and avoiding errors. Whether the language used by the students in examinations, accuracy is immensely important. This magazine aims to help the students in every sphere of life, not only in examinations and business.

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READERS' FORUM

The best two letters of the month, appearing in the box, have been awarded a prize of Rs 50.00 each. Readers are invited to send us their views on topics covered in this issue. The decision of the Editor will be final.

UNFULFILLED HOPES OF MILLIONS

Notwithstanding the populist, casteist, communal and regional temptations given by the leaders, people consider the performance of a government as the final yardstick to consider a party's claim for power. Politicians ought to learn lessons from past elections and come forward with a comprehensive anti-OPIUM (over-population, poverty, illiteracy, unemployment and malnutrition) plan.

S.C. Mohindru
Mussoorie

SOCIAL SUMMIT

At the recently held Copenhagen Summit, "deep and serious" concern expressed by the world leaders, especially of big and powerful nations, over the abysmal level of poverty in developing countries is nothing more than glib talk. The woes of developing Latin, African and Asian countries can be directly attributed to the developed world. But for the manipulative policies of the developed world the developing countries would have been much better placed—both economically and morally.

Jayita Mukherjee
Calcutta

The \$ 25 million summit cannot be termed as a mere talk show. There is no doubt about the fact that it did help in creating more awareness about the problems being faced by the poor countries. It has certainly helped in giving some direction to the efforts

for social development of the poor.

Ajay Anand Jha
Deoghar, Bihar

Wish the declarations made in such summits are binding on all countries. Then and only then one can hope to have some gain from these expensive extravaganzas!

R.S. Reddy
Cochin

PARLIAMENTARY OR PRESIDENTIAL FORM OF GOVT

What we need today is selfless, patriotic and disciplined leaders and not transformation of the system.

Sami-ul-Zaman
Aligarh

Every system has its own positive and negative points. Any system will fail if those who are entrusted the job of implementation are not truthful and sincere.

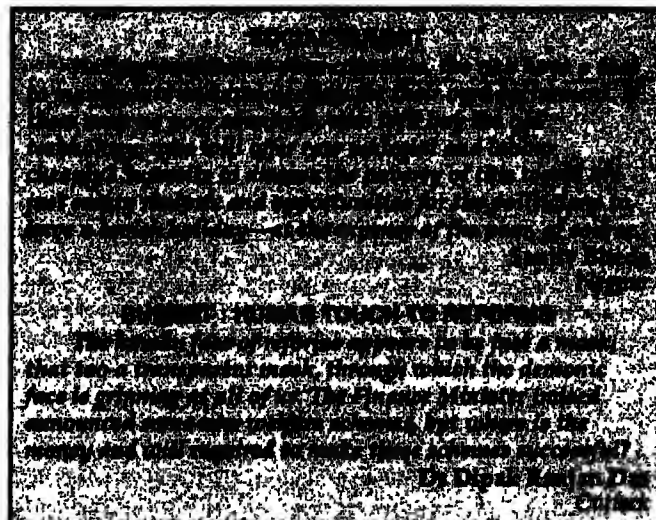
R.S. Halder
Burdwan, W.B.

Presidential form of government carries with it the risk of dictatorship. Absolute power in the hands of a single individual, especially in a country like India, can be more harmful than helpful. For India, a weak Parliamentary system is any day better than a Presidential form of government.

Sanjeb K. Sen
Midnapore, W.B.

BUDGET : HUMAN TOUCH TO REFORMS

Any government has a moral duty to allocate adequate funds for the upliftment of poor sections of the society. By giving the human touch to the reforms, Dr Manmohan Singh has indeed given a right direction to the economic reforms.



However, just allocation of funds is not enough. The previous governments had focussed completely on social upliftment. But gains were not many because of faulty implementation and corruption.

The need today is not more funds for the down-trodden but proper implementation of various welfare schemes.

Bichu Muttathara
Pune

IMPERATIVES OF PLANNING

Although our strategy of development has made India the tenth most industrialised nation of the world, however, it has failed to provide a national minimum level of living. Nearly 40% of the population still lives below poverty line and there is a growing concentration of economic power, resulting in dissatisfaction in rural areas.

The weakness of our system does not lie in our planning process, but in the implementation. The schemes relating to agricultural sector, small-scale industries sector and cottage industry sector have been poorly implemented. The need is to ensure balanced growth and proper use of human resource. A more sincere effort by all those who

matter will help in drastic improvement.

S.K. Verma
Sunder Nagar, H.P.

CM FEATURES

CM is really a matchless magazine. All the features are excellent and full of knowledge.

Kalex Khan
Shahjahanpur, U.P.

There is no substitute to CM while preparing for any competitive exam. Thank you for providing us such an excellent tool to be successful in life.

Asim K. Dutta
Nadia, W.B.

All articles and features are of excellent quality. Shobhit Aggarwal
Patiala

Thank you for the solved Mathematics paper of NDA in the April '95 issue.

Rahul Jha
Patna

Please accept my thanks for publishing the BSRB Reasoning paper. Please give some more material for those preparing for BSRB exams, in the forthcoming issues.

K. Bhaskara Reddy
Visakhapatnam

Your cover story on Budget gave important information which is highly useful for students of economics. Such quality stuff can be expected only from a magazine like CM.

Rajib Chatterjee
Assisi

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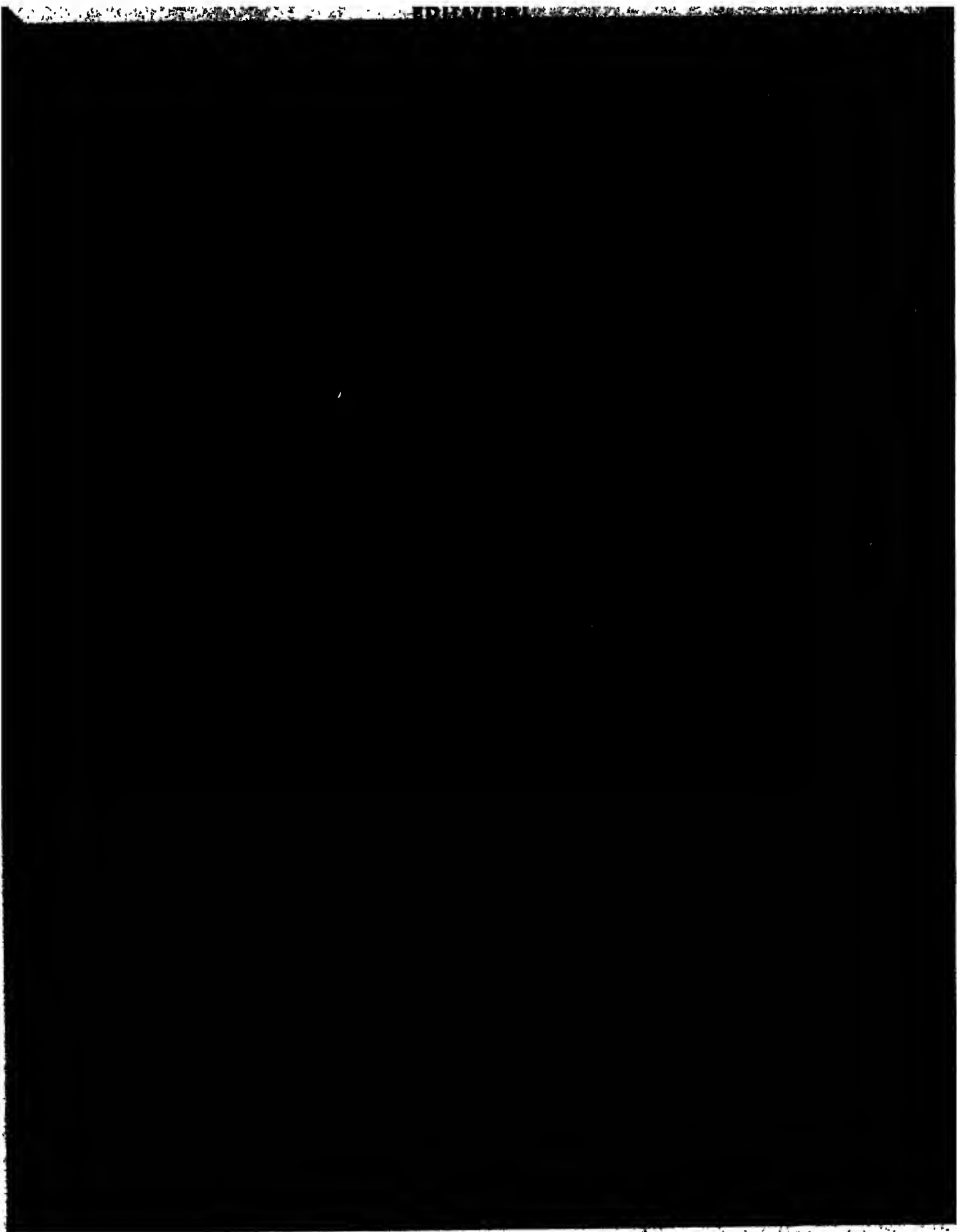
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The New Diplomacy

Oliver Cromwell's definition that an ambassador is a man of war, no longer rings true. Rather, diplomacy is a subtle art, no longer mysterious and secret

In the present context, an ambassador is a civil servant sent by a country to distant lands to represent the policies and principles that the country stands for. Ambassadors hardly make news, except when they are expelled.

The real diplomats are the people who can bring some peace to a strife-ridden world. Striking deals in violent areas and getting warring factions together, they have diffused many an explosive situation. Winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, Henry Kissinger was one such diplomat, who was able to bring traditional foes Egypt and Israel together and pave the way for Middle East peace. Former US President Richard Nixon too took up diplomatic tasks for his country.

The latest person to emerge as a diplomat of peace is another former US President, Jimmy Carter. He has been able to cobble together twice in North Korea, Bosnia, Haiti and Sudan.

This article looks at the trends of global diplomacy and assesses the phenomenon of the globe trotting peace missionary, Jimmy Carter.

THE world has changed considerably in recent times. The cold war between Russia and the US is over, but a number of States engage in conflicts as they face growing regionalism, fundamentalism, ethnic and racial conflicts.

It must be a unique paradox of our times that while a global order is being talked about in terms of a "global village", many States face increasing demands of isolationism and protectionism, resulting in bloody conflicts.

If wars reflect the failure of diplomacy, it is failing in many countries. The United Nations has been fairly active in the past and actually helped diplomacy to transfer

itself from a passive art into a well developed discipline. Much diplomatic effort was taken at the UN Headquarters, with the organisation acting as a restraining factor on many States.

Today, many question the efficacy of the UN. It too faces budget cuts. Countries and groups refuse to accept its supremacy; and on many occasions the superpowers have not accepted the will of other nations by using their veto unreasonably. Rather than using the diplomatic route, it has been involved in peace keeping operations in many countries, acting as a policeman than as a diplomat.

Even that will be severely limited in future as countries rethink about sending troops for UN peace-keeping missions. The US has recently passed the National Security Revitalisation Act, which limits the ability of its President to send US troops on such missions.

US Efforts Abroad

THIS is significant because the US has been the biggest funding source of the UN, and has been taking the major diplomatic peace initiatives so far. Now, it grapples with domestic issues while world diplomacy is taking a setback. "We will no longer require our people to carry an unfair burden for the rest of humanity", says a U.S. congressman, echoing the sentiments of many in his country.

As long as the Soviet "evil empire" existed, the US was willing to fight for liberty and freedom abroad. This is not the case now. Today, Americans question about spending \$ 5 billion annually for Middle East peace when the money can be spent to improve schools. "We shall pay any price, bear any burden, to assure the success of liberty", declared John F. Kennedy in 1961. Today the message appears to be, "Put your own house in order,

America."

The Indian government too faced similar sentiments when it sent its troops to the Maldives. The fiasco in Sri Lanka has also raised the questions about the Indian army for missions abroad.

Other countries too, rich or not, try to solve their own problems than be able to start international diplomacy. Russia faces nationalist conflicts and a weak economy. China is in a transition period towards a free market economy in the post-Deng Xiaoping era; while Africa has almost been abandoned. Latin America still has not come to grips with reality as it reels under the collapse of the Mexican peso. Amid rising poverty and violence, these countries must reconsider their economic policies. Europe faces expansion of the European Union and NATO to include Poland and Czech Republic. The only nation that can take a more active role globally is Japan, which also commands respect because of its economic achievement. Japan has, however, remained out of the diplomatic arena. It is left to the Americans to go to countries facing conflicts and try to solve them.

With the US trying to reshape its policy of activism abroad, international diplomacy faces a challenging task. First, which country can lead diplomatic initiatives acceptable to the rest of the world? Secondly, who will pay for these initiatives, and thirdly how will governments, so enmeshed in their domestic troubles, find the justification to dabble in the politics of distant countries?

Individuals as Diplomats

UNEXPECTEDLY, the task has been taken up by individuals, rather than countries. Dr Henry Kissinger is perhaps the most famous diplomat. Displaying a sense of drama and a shrewd sense of timing,

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he has been able to solve many crisis situations. His greatest achievements have been the normalising of relations between USA and China, and the dialogue between traditional foes Egypt and Israel. Known to have invented "shuttle diplomacy", Kissinger won the Nobel Peace Prize for bringing about the cease fire agreement in Vietnam.

Former US President Richard Nixon too has been contributing to international diplomacy even after his retirement. But the most recent successful peacemaker has been another former US President, Jimmy Carter.

A man of eminence, he uses his high contacts to visit State capitals to meet world leaders and tries to do what the UN or other countries cannot do. Carter is in a unique position because he is not bound to follow the foreign policy of his own country, but rather patches agreements through his own commitment. He can thus maintain cordial relations with any type of regime and proves that diplomacy is realistic, not idealistic.

Though Kautalaya prescribes the rule for the conduct of diplomats in "Arthashastra" that conciliation, concession, rupture and force must be used, the professional diplomat uses only the first two. This is because he enters a sensitive situation and a potential conflict area and any use of force will only defeat his efforts. Diplomats can thus learn a lesson or two from Kissinger, Nixon and Carter.

The Carter phenomenon is truly unique. He praises and flatters the bloodiest of tyrants, often opposing US policy. He tends to accentuate the positive in the dictators he meets, making them willing to listen to him. He has struck deals in countries like North Korea, Haiti, Bosnia and Sudan.

Carter's peace making is voluntary, almost like a divine commandment. He is not deterred by official policy and goes ahead with his free lance negotiations. The question arises: how does a private citizen, whose own presidency was not very effective, manage to become a force in international diplomacy?

Keeping him informed and upto

date is his Carter Centre at Atlanta, which employs about 200 people full time. According to Carter, "We analyse the major conflicts of the world. So if we get an unexpected opportunity to deal with a problem, we don't have to start from scratch. In a few hours, I can have on my desk a fairly sophisticated briefing."

His stature as former US President helps him to keep contact with many foreign leaders. So while Washington may denounce a leader as a worse pariah, Carter is willing to talk to him in a friendly way. In doing so, Carter becomes a bridge between people who no longer see eye to eye. He also becomes a bridge to Washington.

Also helping him are his wide ranging humanitarian programmes. When he went to Sudan on a peace keeping mission, he was no stranger because he had been visiting that country for humanitarian projects. For many years the Muslims and the Christians have been killing each other in Sudan, killing more than 1.3 million people. Carter emerged with a cease fire agreement in this scenario.

Critics point out that Carter does not address the issues at stake or the reasons for the conflict. In Sudan for instance, both sides agreed to stop fighting to allow medical workers to treat a terrible parasitic disease. But any peace in a strife torn world is welcome. Who knows, the cease fire may also open doors for negotiations and everlasting peace can be brought about in strife torn Sudan.

In North Korea, while the USA was ready to impose sanctions, Carter was able to extract a promise that the country would stop building the nuclear bomb. A dialogue started on the nuclear programme of North Korea, leading to an agreement that it would buy less dangerous reactors from outside.

Haiti proved another success for the Carter diplomacy. While the US government threatened Raoul Cedras "Your time is up. Leave now, or we will force you from power", Carter brought about an agreement so that US troops could enter Haiti peacefully. The new president, Mr

Jean-Bertrand Aristide, was restored without conflict. If critics say that Cedras received undue benefits from Carter, the benefits of a peaceful settlement still could not be ignored.

In Bosnia, Carter got the promise of a three month cease fire but no real progress towards peace has been made thereafter.

Though it has been said that Carter's achievements are short term, they are certainly not small. A diplomat can get two sides together and even negotiate peace on two warring sides, but long term peace depends on something more than diplomacy. It depends on the willingness of each side to give concessions. Moreover, if some leaders want to maintain their importance by continued conflict, what is a diplomat to do?

Carter may be praising dictators, but there is no denying that he gets them around to talk. Not bound by US foreign policy, leaders are willing to speak to an ex-president. After all, denouncing a dictator will not lead to negotiations.

Carter's motivations are missionary. He is not a politician anymore but goes about with a genuine desire to resolve conflicts. "Jimmy sees good in every body" says his wife, as Carter views that all people may be sinners but can be redeemed.

The Carter phenomenon shows that even for a country as strong as the USA, it is important to soothe world leaders than jumping on the military option. The US has done it once too often, with disastrous results.

The success of Jimmy Carter shows that the independent negotiator is very much in demand. The diplomats of a country are limited by their brief, whereas a private citizen can raise any topic with a leader. Maybe there is a lesson here for retired leaders. Rather than keep trying to come back into politics, should they not try to become ambassadors of goodwill and peace? Is international diplomacy entering a new era of the stand-alone diplomat?

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Education, But Not for All

In spite of good intentions and high sounding declarations by the government, education in our country continues to remain in a mess. The State of primary schools, colleges and universities is pathetic. Quality education, however, can be acquired, if you have the ability to pay. Education has become commercial, to the extent that it is almost denied to people who cannot pay for it. Should we then shed tears for the increasing number of illiterates that the country adds every year?

For its part, the government continues to talk about higher budget allocations for education. This has resulted in quantitative expansion but there is no qualitative assessment.

This article looks at the criminal neglect of education, which results in denial of literacy to generations of Indians. It is time that the Ministry of Human Resource Development stopped being a soft ministry and took its responsibilities seriously.

THERE is much that is wrong with the education system in India. One needs only to go to the nearest college or university to see the mess that our education is in. As for schools, the situation is good only in the elite public schools, which are too expensive anyway. For the vast majority of students in government or private schools, learning is an unequalled burden.

If education is supposed to prepare a child for the future and impart human and moral values, our education system fails completely. Totally examination oriented, the system churns out people who are materialistic and career minded, but who lack the moral backbone to make

ethical choices. Maybe that is why India is witnessing a degeneration in almost all walks of life.

"If there is a first price to be given for the primary reason for the degeneration of India", writes T.N. Seshan in his new book, *The Degeneration of India*, "then it will easily go to education."

The de-humanising process starts early in life. At the age of three, the child is taught answers that he must give out in the interview for school admission. Stress apart, some answers that are taught may not be correct but what may be "acceptable".

High Costs

ONCE admission is granted, the child becomes a small part of what is essentially a business. The cost of sending a child to school may be between Rs 500-1500 as fee. School dresses, study materials, transport, all add up to the cost. Periodically, students are given tickets to sell and mostly it is the parents who pay for them if the child is to continue going to school.

Intentions of the government notwithstanding, the cost of paper and books keeps sky-rocketing. According to publishers, this season has seen a remarkable increase in cost of books. They point out that the cost of paper has gone up by 51-62% since last year.

The effect on a poor family's budget can well be imagined. They can do nothing but withdraw the child from school and put him on some job. According to Ministry of Human Resource Development es-

timates, only 57 out of 100 children enrolled in Grade I reach Grade V. Another survey puts this figure at 35. The National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) estimates that there are about 60 million children in the age group 6-14 years who have never enrolled in schools.

These figures make mockery of the claims of fighting illiteracy in the country. Yet the government declares its commitment for "Education For All".

None of our educationists have thought how these objectives are to be met. Politicians point to government spending in the field of education. "The Central government is fully committed to higher allocation of funds for education", asserts Madhav Rao Scindia, the Human Resource Development Minister.

According to Scindia, India spends 3.7% of its Gross National Product (GNP) on education. This figure is far below the 6% norm stated in the National Policy of Education. The Prime Minister has also promised to allocate 6% of GNP from the Ninth Plan, though it is felt that to meet its modest goals, 8-10% of GNP should be allocated to the educational system. The allocations in the budget from 1990 are given in the box. The present budget allocates 1.57% of the total budget outlay for education. However, if inflation is considered at 10%, the allocation to education actually registers a decline. In real terms, therefore, the allocation is less than what it was last year!

Unfortunately, even this expenditure seems to be a wasted effort. Countries which spend less percentage of their resources on education have been able to reduce illiteracy faster. The figures for Burma are 1.6%, China 2.7% and Sri Lanka 3.5%, yet these countries have higher literacy levels than India.

On the other hand, though our country has higher percentage spending, we turn out the highest number of illiterates. Between 1961 and 1981, the number of adult illiterates in the country increased from 333 million to 437 million. So where does the spending go? The answer seems to be that much of the spending goes to salaries of teachers who do not teach, and to creating buildings but not to the actual task of imparting knowledge. Government spending has also been lopsided, as much of the budget is spent on higher education than primary education. The tears shed for increase in illiteracy are therefore only crocodile tears.

Female Illiteracy

ONE major challenge in improving literacy is to educate the girl child. Social beliefs are still strong that girls are to grow up and raise families, and what is the point in educating them. In rural India, people are outraged at the thought of educating a girl. The Ministry of HRD has also admitted that girls, alongwith Harijans and tribals, constitute the majority of school dropouts.

Yet, it has been pointed out that educating the girls and empowering them is the only way to get a multiplier effect in education. An educated mother, even if she just raises families, is instrumental in educating the children. Empowering women also results in population control and saving the environment.

Social taboos are, however, hard to break. According to the 1991 census, there are only 8 States where female literacy exceeds 50%. In Bihar,

only 22.9% women are literate, UP 25.3%, MP 28.8%, and Rajasthan 20.4%.

Some States have tried schemes like free mid-day meals to get children to school, but the only way left is to make elementary education compulsory. All other schemes of the government have failed. In fact, our commitment to literacy remains limited to making sweet television films exhorting us to send girls to school. Reality unfortunately remains much different.

The Educated Illiterate

PERHAPS the worst failure of the education system is that it does not encourage learning or a curiosity to know more. It has been reduced to mass producing degrees. And the degrees are mostly worthless, because they do not result in jobs. Instead, education raises aspirations and makes a person unfit to do many things. The entire process of education right from school, is so alienating that one loses all organic links and traditions.

It is amusing to see young people speak English in a nasal Western accent these days and look down on all that is Indian. Human values and empathy are lost forever. This has led to a rather funny situation that city bred young people talk derogately about people who cannot talk and behave like that.

Many government policies result from this thinking. The debate on construction of dams, for instance, shows the biased thinking of the educated. The construction of dams is defended because they think that the traditional livelihood of people who have to be shifted, is not important. People living far away from dam sites think up reasons why they are supposed to be good for the people; and those who will be directly affected are not even consulted because they are mere villagers.

This is nothing but lopsided thinking. In recent times we have also seen people from the cities going to villages to "teach people how to live" as if the villagers do not know even that. The air of superiority that the educated acquire is nothing but colonial thinking, but there is nothing to stop it.

On the other hand, our schools are seeing a fall in morals. Several surveys point out rising levels of teenage abortions, robberies and juvenile crime. The failure of the education system in not teaching human values is catastrophic.

Irrelevance of Universities

HIGHER education is a shade worse. Universities have become hotbeds of politics, and the last thing that teachers do is to teach. Many teachers have their own small businesses, and are known to go to

Outlay for Education in the Budget

Year	Plan (Rs in crores)	Non Plan	Total	% of Total Budget
1989-90	960	589	1549	1.67
1990-91	965	721	1686	1.60
1991-92	993	762	1755	1.58
1992-93	1175	830	2005	1.64
1993-94	1512	945	2457	1.71
1994-95	1574	920	2494	1.54
1995-96*	1824	880	2704	1.57

* (Budget estimates)

Note: Figures are not complete in themselves. Education is on the concurrent list and sizeable expenditure is incurred by the States.

their college only to collect their salaries. Sexual exploitation is common where research projects are involved.

Many departments, particularly humanities, teach outdated courses every year. In the Punjab University, even the lessons sent out under the correspondence courses are not updated. Many developments such as the break up of the Soviet Union, have not been incorporated in the lessons sent out by the University. If this is the State in prestigious universities, the State of others can well be imagined.

Students do not take universities seriously, because they know that the degree is not going to help them. Nor do the teachers, many of whom have their own businesses. Those who don't spend their time politicking or writing letters to the editor in newspapers.

The Union Government has realised that it is better to spend on primary education, and has been affecting cuts in the allocation of higher education. The Universities thus face a difficult situation. What has made matters worse is that universities have acquired liabilities which are a severe drain on resources. They have functioned like public sector enterprises, generating employment for relatives of professors, rather than become academic centres.

Universities are thus being forced to look for funding for themselves. It is expected that industry may be interested in financing the science and commerce departments. But support for humanities departments is expected to be nil.

One fallout of this decision will be that the cost of education will be passed on to the student. Already, some universities have raised their fees, and many courses have become expensive. Private institutes have a field day—though donations are illegal, they are still being charged under different names. An institute in Delhi asks candidates to give a "re-

search grant" to its sister organisation, a foundation for research. Clearly, education is getting out of reach for many poor and middle class families

Opposite trends

WHILE education is becoming more and more expensive, the government has realised that it should be doing more. Privatisation of higher education might even result in improvement of quality and shake the universities out of their slumber. The challenge then is to improve the primary education

The government has realised that the structural adjustment policies it has been following do not ensure social justice. It has now been talking of "adjustment with a human face" and a development strategy of "growth with social justice". The Finance Minister has mentioned in his budget speech that "the spread of educational opportunities is essential for social and economic development" and has been promising to transfer the resources served from disinvestment of public sector to education and health.

These are positive trends, and it is hoped that this commitment will result in improvement in the education system. At the same time, stress needs to be raised on qualitative aspects also.

The first is the quality of teachers. In the present system, teaching is the last resort for IAS failures and people who have not been able to get into any competitive examination. There is thus no commitment to teaching, which is evident from the fact that

teachers do not teach. In rural areas, teachers seldom come to school, leaving undated applications in case there is a check.

Secondly, the focus of education must shift to the student. As recommended in the Rajammal Devadas Committee, the 'credits' system must be introduced, as is done in foreign colleges. A maximum and minimum number of credits can be introduced, with students having the freedom to choose their credit subjects. By allowing flexibility, the system can cater to individual needs. Students will feel less inclined to copy because they will feel participative in their choice.

Thirdly, emphasis on bookish knowledge must be discouraged. Students should be required to participate in socially useful work, while also courses to build personality should be introduced. This is severely lacking in today's system

It is heartening that winds of change are blowing in the education sector. There is an urgent need to overhaul the system. But the system cannot be magically transformed. Till now, educators have been paying lip service to education. The student has been the sufferer, though it must be said that students have risen above the system and have been able to do well in India and abroad. But to ignore the education system is unfair to the vast majority of Indians. It is time that we changed the system by radical surgery and tried for excellence while also ensuring social justice.

QUESTION BOX

With effect from July '95 issue we are introducing a new feature—*Question Box*. We invite the readers to send us any query or question to which they have not been able to find an answer.

We will try to accommodate maximum possible questions, asked by the readers, along with their answer.

Kindly send your questions to **QUESTION BOX**, The Competition Master, 126, Industrial Area-I, Chandigarh - 160 002.

Changes in the EXIM Policy: Towards a Liberalised Trade

On March 31, 1995, Mr P. Chidambaram, the Union Minister of State for Commerce made his presence felt to the trade and industry by introducing wide ranging changes in the EXIM policy for the five-year period of 1992-97. The amendments, which have been widely hailed by the industry, are described to be in consonance with the process of on going reforms. Liberalisation of imports regime is apparently aimed at further boosting up the industry. The apprehensions of the domestic manufacturers after the annual budget for 1995-96, that the reduction in the customs duties may harm their interests, have been put to rest by allowing them to import the capital goods (including the second hand machinery) and to upgrade themselves technologically. Industry is euphoric about the gains from the amended policy, thus making them more competitive in the international market.

Fulfilled Hopes

MUCH awaited amendments in the EXIM policy have fulfilled most of the expectations of the trade and industry. Several changes have directly met the long standing demands. Government's refusal to open up the electronic consumer goods has come as a major relief to the local manufacturers, as there were apprehensions of throwing open the import of consumer electronic goods, particularly in the face of booming foreign exchange reserves. However, several new items have been added in the existing list of Open General Licence (OGL) list, raising their number from 42 to 75. New items in the OGL list include several inputs for electronic industry, electrical inputs, goods and machinery of chemical and surgical use, sports goods, cameras, paper,

etc. Out of the 33 new items on the OGL list, 11 have been shifted to OGL from freely transferable Special Import Licence (SIL) list.

In addition to widening of OGL list, SIL has also been expanded with enhanced benefits. SIL is a non-discretionary instrument which serves as an incentive to the exporters. 39 new items of exports, including telecommunication equipment, software services, battery and electrically operated vehicles, sewing machines, etc. have been included in the SIL list and exporters of these items can easily import listed items on SIL. The importable items on SIL include gold, silver, textiles, all spares, toys, sports goods, clothing, communication equipment, aviation turbine fuel, etc. These special licences for import will be based on the net foreign exchange earnings. Further, the existing negative list has also been pruned considerably. Negative list includes the items which can not be imported. It now contains three prohibited goods, sixty five restricted items and seven canalised items. Several restricted goods can be imported without a licence but subject to some conditions. Most of the restrictions are on the grounds of security, health or environment, while a few are aimed at protecting the small scale sector.

One of the most important amendment pertains to zero-duty import of capital goods in case where the CIF value of such imports is more than Rs 20 crore. This would go a long way in importing state-of-the-art technology and would particularly help the new collaborations with foreign partners coming up in the country. Recently, some of the new

car manufacturers had requested the government to allow them to import capital goods, including plant and machinery, free from the import duty, as was allowed in case of Maruti Udyog Limited. With this amendment, this demand has automatically been met. Earlier, zero duty option was available at the discretion of the government and any one allowed to do so was under export obligation to export in next seven years seven times the CIF value of imports. Under the new scheme, which is non-discretionary, for all imports of over Rs 20 crore CIF value, there is an obligation to export six times the CIF value, in eight year period.

In another significant change, deemed exporter status has been extended to the suppliers of EPCG (Export Promotion Capital Goods) licence holders, manufacturers of power project equipment and suppliers of equipment to oil and gas exploration sectors. This has been done in tune with the government's policy to promote the infrastructure sector, development of which has been indentified as key to the country's future economic growth. The earlier system considered the sectors as deemed exports only if they had bagged a contract against a global tender by a domestic buyer.

Significant Changes

THERE are several other changes which would certainly enhance the international trade of the country in the years to come. EPCG Scheme has been expanded enabling the merchant exporters and service providers to take the benefits of the scheme. The service sector, mainly consisting banking, financial ser-

vices, hotels, airlines, advertising, software and legal firms, are likely to gain. Another important change relates to advance licences which have been expanded and liberalised. However, the imports under the advance licences would not be duty free.

New EXIM policy now allows private bonded warehouses anywhere in the country. This facility will allow the importers to import goods in bulk without paying customs duty and store it in the warehouses. The custom duty will be payable at the time of clearing the goods from the bonded warehouses for actual consumption. The modified policy also provides for a green channel or the fast track facility for the exporters, not only in the export area, but also in availing other facilities like preferential credit and insurance facilities. Another significant decision pertains to the deletion of the condition of realisation of export proceeds. So far, it had been an overriding condition for availing of many facilities including transferability of the licences or the goods imported under such licences. Now, the amendment provides that the export is completed as and when the goods leave the customs area and at this stage itself the exporter is free to avail the consequential benefits and facilities. Monitoring of the exports actually taking place will be done by the government through the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and other commercial banks. The prevailing system of Advance Customs Clearance Permit (Advance CCP) has been done away with. Now the goods, including the second hand capital goods, may be imported for the purpose of jobbing, repairing, servicing, reconditioning, renovating, etc. only by executing a bond or guarantee, which will be redeemed on exports. Similarly, patterns, drawings, tools, fixtures, moulds, computer hardware instruments, etc. can also be imported if they are directly related to export order and net value addition is going to be more than 10 per cent.

Diamonds, gems and jewellery trade being one of the most important export sector, schemes for their exports have been liberalised. Moreover, consumer goods have now been redefined and components and spare parts of consumer goods, durables and their accessories have been excluded from the consumer good classification and have been made freely importable. Several consumer goods of mass consumption would now be allowed.

Industry Upbeat

TRADE and industry has wholeheartedly welcomed the measures amending the EXIM policy. It had been realised that the EXIM policy was not in tune with the policy of liberalisation and was not contributing sufficiently to the growth rate of trade or the industrial revival, while the economic policy in general provided several incentives. Several industrial associations, including the Confederation of Indian industry (CII), Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) and Federation of Indian Export Organisations (FIEO) have welcomed the new changes.

With industrial growth rate over 8 per cent and GDP growth rate well above 5 per cent during 1994-95, the new orientation to the EXIM policy would positively assist the economy to do well during the current financial year. Moreover, international trade is expected to grow rapidly. Imports, which had slumped to \$ 19.41 billion during 1991-92, rose to \$ 26.8 billion during 1994-95. The ambitious target of \$ 32 billion import in 1995-96 is likely to be achieved by the liberalised import system. Similarly, exports, which rose from a lowly level of \$ 17.86 billion in 1991-92 to \$ 25 billion in 1994-95, are expected to rise by another 20 per cent to \$ 30 billion during 1995-96. New EXIM policy amendments are likely to play an important role in achieving these targets. If these targets are met, the industrial growth rate would go to the double digit and GDP growth rate to about 6 per cent.

There are certain issues on which the commerce and industry are less enthusiastic. One of the areas of serious concern is opening up of consumer goods to imports. Other than electronic goods, import of the most of the consumer goods, including the consumer durables, have been thrown open for import. This may pose a serious threat to the domestic manufacturers, most of which are the small scale and are ill-equipped to face the onslaught of imported consumer goods.

Conclusion

NEW amendments in the EXIM policy will have far-reaching impact on the foreign trade of the country. Growth rates of industries as well as the GDP are likely to soar. But the only apprehension is that a liberalised policy may result in destruction of domestic industries, if they fail to upgrade their technology in the face of global competition.

We are slowly moving towards market driven economy where hitherto available protection to the domestic industry, particularly in the small scale, will no longer to available. Only precaution that needs to be taken is that the system does not result in promoting big companies and monopolies only. Hence, a suitable amendment in the Industrial Policy is required so that the interests of small scale and tiny sector units are safeguarded. Due precautions are also required to be taken to protect the interests of the poorer sections as the new economic policy as well as EXIM policy has a strong bias towards capitalism. If these precautions are taken the EXIM policy as amended now would do a lot good to the economy. Otherwise, the future may narrate a saga of missed opportunities for the poorer and underprivileged and the "engine of growth" may turn out to be so only for the well to do and the big industrialists.

sell, are available for each scrip listed on the exchange. There are 3 trading documents on the exchange:

(a) Counter Receipt (CR)—is similar to a share certificate and is issued to the investor who is buying the scrips.

(b) Sales Confirmation Slip (SCS)—issued to a seller and payment is made against this instrument.

(c) Transfer Deed (TD)—is issued when an investor sells.

The trading operation is quick, transparent and ensures payments are received within a week. This will ensure the popularity of the exchange.

Listing Mechanism

As explained above, this can be done through two routes, either the primary offering or through the bought-out deal. The company approaches a sponsor, who is a member of the OTCEI. The sponsor appraises the project, complies with SEBI and other statutory guidelines and makes the issue. Another method of listing is that certain actively traded scrips on the other exchanges are permitted to be traded on the OTC counters. Examples of such scrips being actively traded include Reliance, Grasim, UTI Mastergain '92, ICICI, Essar Shipping and TELCO.

The sponsor has to be a compulsory market maker for his scrip for two years at least. The sponsor is to give a buy and a sell quote at least once a day for the scrip that he is sponsoring. Now OTCEI has also made it compulsory for companies to have additional market makers. This will enhance the liquidity of the scrips listed on the exchange.

The first company to be listed on the OTCEI was Vasundhra Rasayans. Today there are over 40 companies listed on the OTCEI and while the BSE Sensex is down 28.75% over its peak in September last year, the OTC Composite Index is up almost 200% over its base of 100 in July 1994. Companies like Renewable Energy and Baroda Power are announcing Bonus issues within one year of their operations. This has shifted interest from the Bombay Stock Exchange to the OTCEI.

However, all is not rosy with the exchange. The OTC counters are functional only in Bombay and Delhi at present. Its growth has been slow. Companies have been floating SEBI guidelines and are using the OTC as more of a stepping stone to the BSE rather than as a permanent home.

However, recently, the OTCEI has started the process of appointing dealers in all major towns and district headquarters of the country. Once this process is completed, the exchange will become what it really was meant to be, a national market for a variety of scrips.

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Entry Permits for Bombay

Mr A Our cities are growing at an alarming pace. People get drawn to metros in search of jobs and facilities. With the result, India's cities have become congested, dirty and also aggressive. Nowhere is this more evident than in Bombay, which has grown into a crowded mega city. Its density of population is among the highest in the world and it is literally bursting at the seams. Yet, it keeps growing—an estimated 350 families come into Bombay daily. Soon it will be an uninhabitable city. To limit this, I think the new Shiv Sena-BJP government has done well to bring up the issue of entry permits for Bombay. This will certainly limit the number of people coming from outside and at least stop Bombay from becoming a crowded hell hole.

Mr B Entry permits may achieve a limited purpose of stopping the entry of outsiders, but don't you think that it is a negative and a retrograde step? It goes against the very spirit of our Constitution—Article 19 guarantees Indian citizens the fundamental rights of freedom of expression, choice of occupation and movement, and the freedom to reside and work anywhere in India. Nor is it a very nice idea to obtain a permit from the government, something like a visa, for travelling in one's own country. The least one expects is that you can travel in your own country. But once Bombay introduces entry permits, what stops other States from doing the same? Slowly, each city will introduce permits because most of our cities are crowded. That's not only encouraging regionalism and parochialism, but will also create

unnecessary obstacles for the common man who wants to travel on business or pleasure. The scheme has undoubtedly been thought of by short-sighted politicians who have narrow, selfish interests and would not hesitate to divide the country to meet their ends.

Mr C The scheme is truly regressive, to say the least. In these days of liberalisation, government should be loosening controls and not tightening them. It should be taking up activities for development, rather than spend its time in useless activities as to deciding who should enter a city or not. How does it matter anyway? It is not as if people from all over India want to live in Bombay only. Given adequate employment opportunities elsewhere, people are happy being where they are.

Mr D Yes, you are right. People come to cities from rural areas because of poverty. Rural areas face degradation and lack of development, and people must move to the cities in search of jobs. Only if the root cause, that of rural poverty, is addressed, can migration to cities be stopped. Our politicians unfortunately are not willing or capable to think of these things. Instead, they think up apartheid type permits which will require huge enforcement machinery. Have you thought about the manpower requirements to enforce the permits? While one department will have to be created to scrutinise applications and issue entry permits or deny them, there will also have to be a huge deployment of police at railway stations, bus stands and airports to

check these permits. Where are the resources going to come from? Who is going to foot the bill for all this *bandobast*? The entry permits system will also empower the government to arrest and deport any person who may be without one.

Mr E Surely this cannot be a good thing. The only people who are going to benefit from this hare brained scheme are the bureaucrats, politicians and the

Bombay

India's Business Capital

Population:

9.9 million according to the 1991 census, up from 8.2 million in 1981. Compounded growth rate—3.4%, faster than both Maharashtra and India.

Density:

22,677 persons per square km. Bombay is the most densely populated city in India and second to Tokyo as the most crowded city in the world.

Language:

In 1911, 53.7% Bombay residents spoke Marathi. In 1990, this percentage was 42.6%. Gujarati 18.6%, followed by Hindi and Urdu 15.1%.

Migration:

From Maharashtra to Bombay 39.4%; 27.8% being from rural areas. The next highest proportion of immigrants is from Gujarat; 17.5%.

Slums:

Households living in one-room units: 68.9% in 1981, 72.9% in 1991. Slum population estimated at 6.78 million in 1991, or 68% of the population.

Per capita income:

2-12 times that the national mean.

police. Brokers will mushroom in Bombay who can get you a permit—for a price. Bombay is known for these things; even the Shiv Sena is tainted by collecting "haftas" or protection money from small shops to big industrialists. In the name of promoting Bombay's orderly growth, the Sena may actually start new rackets and fuel unprecedented communalism. We have seen the operation of the "hafta" system in many movies, and even ordinary people have to give weekly bribes so that they are not harassed by goondas and can live in peace. I am sure that entry permits will give rise to a new corrupt racket. After all, our politicians and bureaucrats are not known for their honesty. The government may well use the permit system to establish a racket in which everyone gets a share from the bribes collected from the poor who wish to come in for jobs. A visa system will thus be a boon for bureaucrats who will grab more jobs and power. The only person to benefit will be the power brokers.

Mr A You have raised relevant points, but there is no denying the fact that our cities are growing unmanageable. Entry permits will ensure that their populations do not increase. After all, they are not a new idea and are used in China for entry into Beijing, and also by many other countries.

Mr C This is nothing but apartheid resulting from a colonial attitude. We who live in cities are better, and let not our islands of prosperity be disturbed by the poor, who must be kept away. But we forget that we cannot do without them really. We need cheap labour to do our menial work. If supply is reduced, city dwellers will find wages going up. This is not a bad thing, but will hardly find support. Other countries such as communist regimes have been known to issue permits as they have least regard for human rights. Do you think such a system is fair or morally right? You must remember that Mahatma Gandhi

fought this very system which can never have moral sanctions.

Mr D I am glad you reminded us about Mahatma Gandhi. Trust our politicians to introduce in India what the British did not do! In fact, the Shiv Sena is not against white foreigners who will certainly require no permits because of the foreign exchange they bring in, but against Indians from other States. The Sena of course denies this as they are supposedly against Pakistanis and Bangladeshis. But who can really deny the misuse, that is, of anybody being declared a Pakistani and despatched. Worse, they may be killed. What the Sena does in Bombay will find legitimacy in regional extremists and this will undoubtedly be replicated in other States. India will soon be fragmented and entry permits will usher in a very dangerous situation.

Mr A You are right. But is there no way that we can control the influx into cities, particularly Bombay? Something that is not blatantly unfair or immoral?

Mr B Yes, something should be done. But the answer is not entry permits. We have to look at other countries to see how this problem is solved. One way is to de-centralise the influence of the city so that industry and institutions move away from the main city. For example, there is no reason that public sector units should have their headquarters in cities. Many government functions too should be moved away. There is also no reason why our cities should hog the developmental budgets. If the money is spent equitably in the villages and their infrastructure is developed, fewer people would move out for jobs. If opportunities existed in small towns, there would be less pressure on the cities. In the case of Maharashtra, other cities can definitely take some of the functions of Bombay, and there are many towns which can do so, such as Nagpur, Igatpur and Lonavla.

There is also no need for many Central government institutions to have their offices in big cities only.

Mr E Another approach is to tax Bombay heavily. If people want an exclusive city, let them pay for it. The money thus collected can be used for cleaning the city and the heavy tax will discourage people from settling there. Heavy taxes will also remove the hidden subsidies that industrialists get by locating in Bombay. Industry will slowly find it profitable to locate elsewhere and immigration can be controlled to a great extent. The system of taxation is neither unfair nor immoral, as is the permit system.

Mr C It is worthwhile to try out a system of taxation while developing small towns at the same time. In fact, we should not encourage communalism and apartheid. Cities acquire their culture from the cultures of the people who choose to live there. Talent is nurtured in places which encourage inter-mingling of people. One charm of living in a city like Bombay is that it has a truly cosmopolitan nature. One is able to meet people from all over the country. To try and spoil that is hardly a good thing. We should instead tackle the root cause of migration which causes people to leave their native lands.

Mr A I am convinced that entry permits are not the answer for solving problems of our cities. Let us not create barriers but remove them. But it cannot be denied that there is some logic to the "sons of the soil" theory that has been put forth on many occasions. Locals do feel left out if opportunities are taken by people from other States. But rather than protect the interest of the locals, it is much better to have a meritocracy. Only then will true talent have the opportunity. Creating forts and barriers is looking backward, not forward. When the rest of the country is looking forward, why look at a system which limits our vision?

Will the NPT further the nuclear imperialism of the superpowers and succeed in disarming those countries which are already unarmed?

NPT in an Unequal World

The Review and Extension Conference of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) began in New York on April 17, 1995. While the Nuclear Weapon States (NWS) are hoping for an indefinite extension and even lobbying aggressively for it, it is not known which way the vote will go. A sizeable number of signatories are confounded by Hobson's choice: favour a conditional extension and thus undermine the efficacy of the treaty, or support unconditional and indefinite extension and thereby perpetuate nuclear apartheid.

India has chosen to stay out of the conference, saying that it is discriminatory. It is not even attending as an observer. While this has found favour with the people, it marks the myopic view of our policy makers.

Our cover story looks at the history of the NPT, the issues confronting the extension, the effects on India and Pakistan and the stands taken by different countries. The final vote will be taken towards the end of the conference.

India has failed to use its nuclear strength as a bargaining point with the developed world and is on the verge of giving up its bargaining power completely. Already, there are signs of India yielding to foreign pressure in its defence initiatives.

IN his address on the opening of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) in New York on April 17, UN Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali held forth a vision of a world without nuclear weapons.

"The most safe, sure

and swift way to deal with the threat of nuclear arms is to do away with them in every regard", he said.

Pictures of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the Japanese cities where atom bombs were dropped in World War II, point to the terrible capability of nuclear weapons. They can bring about unimagined misery and destruction of all life on earth.

Boutros-Ghali was thus only presenting the logical and the ideal situation where the world is free of nuclear weapons. "This should be our vision of the future. No more testing. No more production. No more sales or transfers. Reduction and destruction of all nuclear weapons and the means to make them should be humanity's great common cause."

Fear Psychosis

HUMANITY, however, was not listening. At least not the superpowers, who do not want to get rid of their bombs. In today's world, they are the currency of power and how could the Nuclear Weapon States (NWS) give these up? The NPT extension, on the other hand, seeks to perpetuate the legitimacy of the most horrendous weapons of mass destruction, for ever and ever.

What is happening at the NPT conference instead is a great diplomatic effort and even arm-twisting to make the nations accept the NPT unconditionally and indefinitely. A simple majority of 88 votes is needed to meet this goal.

The nuclear powers want to keep their right of nuclear proliferation to induce fear in countries that are poor. These countries not only want to keep their bombs, but in fact, also want to increase their arsenals. This could be one of the reasons why they have not signed the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), which should have been part of the NPT.

Rather than stop their own nuclear weapon research, the superpowers want an assurance from the poor countries! This sounds rather amusing, because it is the NWS which have been the worst nuclear proliferators. The US and Russian nuclear arsenals are bigger today than in 1968, when the

What the NPT Extension is All About

NPT: Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty

Aims to: Stop the spread of nuclear arms.

Signed In: 1968. The treaty came into force on March 5, 1970, with a five yearly review under its 25-year life

US stand: The US is leading the 5 nuclear powers in pushing for an unconditional and indefinite extension of the 25-year old treaty.

What It Means: All signatories, except the five nuclear powers, would forever forswear developing an atomic bomb.

Criticism: That the NPT is discriminatory. It legitimises and perpetuates the arsenals of Nuclear Weapon States (NWS), and divides the world into nuclear "haves" and "have nots". Also, the NWS have not fulfilled their pledge under the Treaty to seek "general and complete disarmament".

NWS: US, Britain, China, France and Russia.

Mechanism: A vote will be held towards the end of the month-long conference. A simple majority of 88 votes in favour will ensure extension of the NPT.

Non-Signatories: Israel, Pakistan and India. Israel is not signing till the Middle East peace process is complete. India says the treaty is discriminatory, while Pakistan says it will sign only if India accepts the NPT

Outcome: Will be known only after the vote. May be extended indefinitely or for a specific period, as demanded by some Third World countries.

Conference President: Jayantha Dhanapala of Sri Lanka.

Treaty was first signed. Britain and France continue to build nuclear weapons at the rate of one a week. China reportedly has a similar rate.

Since 1970, when the NPT came into effect, more than 100,000 nuclear weapons have been produced by the NWS and nearly 2,000 nuclear tests have been conducted by them. The US and Russia have undertaken some reduction in nuclear arms under the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (START), but they still hold about 60,000 nuclear weapons.

Horizontal Proliferation

THE NWS are also guilty of selective proliferation of nuclear weapons. Israel, South Africa and

Pakistan received western help, while China's nuclear programme got help from the Soviet Union.

In turn, China passed on the technology to Pakistan and North Korea. More recently, Russia has refused to cancel its sale of reactors to Iran

China is also sticking to its plans to help build two 300-watt nuclear reactors in Iran.

Today, in addition to the five declared nuclear powers, there are at least three undeclared nuclear weapon States—Israel, Pakistan and India. Some other countries have also tried to acquire nuclear weapons, such as Iraq, Libya, Algeria and North Korea.

The NPT has thus failed in its primary objec-

tive of directing the world towards elimination of nuclear weapons. Instead, the arms race only seems to have intensified among the NWS. After 25 years of the NPT, the objective of genuine non-proliferation seems a more distant target than it was earlier. An indefinite extension of the NPT will only legitimise the activities of the NWS of vertical and horizontal proliferation.

Terrorist Proliferation

THE world powers have also chosen to ignore proliferation of a different kind—nuclear theft and terrorism. Once created, a nuclear weapon cannot just be thrown away. The plutonium in the weapons has a half-life of 25,000 years, and disposal poses huge problems. Even if arms reduction plans succeed, storing the discarded weapons will be a problem.

Last July, police in Germany arrested a counterfeiter with a gritty substance. This was discovered to be plutonium

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danger of falling in terrorist hands.

Morale in the Russian nuclear weapon complex is low, with low salaries which are sometimes not paid. The working conditions for the 100,000 people in the complex have seriously deteriorated. In China, though security of atomic explosives is tight, the country is in the midst of a

free-market revolution, and crime and corruption are rampant.

In this scenario, the arsenals of nuclear powers pose severe threat to mankind even if they are to be dismantled. The nuclear powers, of course, have no solutions. The U.S. wanted to pack them in capsules and launch them into the sun, but a missile

mishap could send the lethal bombs plummeting back to earth. Another idea is to bury the materials by drilling holes several kilometres into the earth.

The nuclear powers do not know what to do with their old bombs, and yet are not willing to give up development of further bombs.

Why is the NPT discriminatory?

India has maintained that the NPT is discriminatory and legitimises the difference between nuclear "haves" and "have nots". What are the provisions in the NPT that make it unacceptable?

Article I forbids each nuclear weapon State not to transfer to any recipient whatsoever, nuclear weapons or devices. The NWS will also not "assist, encourage or induce" any other State to manufacture or acquire nuclear weapons or devices. Article II furthers this discriminatory structure. It binds non-nuclear States not to receive the transfer of nuclear weapons or explosive devices from any transferor whatsoever. The non-nuclear States shall also not manufacture or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons, or to receive any assistance in such manufacture.

In other words, if a non-nuclear State is threatened by a hostile country, it cannot acquire nuclear weapon capability even as a deterrent. Will the non-nuclear States be at the mercy of superpowers? What happens if a nuclear State runs over a poor country. How is the non-nuclear State to protect itself?

Article III enforces safeguards in accordance with the system of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). This has been done with a view to prevent diversion of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes to nuclear weapons. Full-scope safeguards are to be followed with respect to source or special fissionable material in all peaceful nuclear activities within a country or under its control anywhere. Further, each State will not provide or source fissionable material or equipments to any non-nuclear State for peaceful purposes, unless the source or fissionable material shall be subjected to safeguards. Even non-signatories like India are coming under Western pressure to accept full-scope safeguards for transfer of safety-related nuclear technologies. Can Iran and North Korea acquire nuclear technology for peaceful purposes under these provisions? What about the under-developed countries?

Article IV States that nuclear energy for peaceful purposes can be developed in conformity with Articles I & II. Parties to the Treaty shall cooperate to the development of the applications of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, especially in the territories of non-nuclear weapon States. US efforts to block Russia's delivery of a nuclear power plant to NPT signatory Iran confirms a restrictive approach and the inadequacy of full-scope safeguards under NPT. Pakistan's new reactor shows that NPT has also been ineffective in preventing clandestine transfer of technology and materials.

Article VI, which continues to be evaded by the NWS, reads, "Each of the parties to the Treaty undertakes to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament and on a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control." The ultimate aim of the NPT is, therefore, to prevent proliferation and production of nuclear weapons and to eliminate existing stockpiles. Unfortunately, this has remained only on paper and the NWS have not accepted any time bound programme of elimination of nuclear weapons. All the five NWS want to keep their arsenals and enlarge them.

Does the indefinite extension of NPT mean that the nuclear hegemony will be perpetuated?

239, the material at the heart of nuclear bombs. "This proves those who said it cannot happen were wrong", said the spokesman of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

Western powers have not yet discovered a fool-proof method of storing their bombs, discarded or otherwise. The terrible materials are now in the

Human Rights Abuses

THE development of the bombs have not even been without great human costs for the nuclear States themselves. Shrouded in secrecy, these countries have pursued nuclear programmes exposing their own citizens to extreme risks. The communists have never let their secrets out, it was known only after several years that some 125,000 people died because of Chernobyl, apart from severe health problems of countless others. Three recent books describe the US programme to be equally abusive of human rights.

Atomic Harvest Hanford and the Lethal Toll of America's Nuclear Arsenal by Michael D' Antonio describes the effects of radiation by the Hanford (Washington) facility, set up to supply the top secret Manhattan Project with plutonium. The radiation from the facility was so great that people living nearby suffered thyroid, diseases, miscarriages, infant mortality and various cancers. The book shows that the information about these side effects was never made public.

The Nevada desert in the US was the site of nuclear tests between 1951 and 1963. *American Ground Zero: The Secret Nuclear War* by Carole Gallagher documents through interviews and photographs the ef-

fects of radiation on test site workers and citizens. People in six downward States came under a total of 126 fallout clouds from Nevada. They are suffering from cancers and deformities to this day. US government officials tried to hush up the evidence and are indifferent to the sufferings of the people.

Another book, *The Myths of August: A Personal Exploration of our Tragic Cold War Affair with the Atom* by Stewart Udall condemns US nuclear testing. Mouthng patriotism, US leaders permitted these exercises causing cancer, childhood leukaemia, burns and birth defects upon the civilian population. Evidence about the suffering was not only ignored, but also hushed up.

The relevant technology available today would take 70 years and cost \$230 billion to clean up the pollution of the US military nuclear programme. The situation in the other four countries can only be imagined.

One shudders to think that if this could happen in free countries like the US, what would have been the situation in communist countries. An accident like Chernobyl could not be hidden, but what about the years of nuclear testing of these countries? Going by the above revelations by the US, it is fair to assume that the five NWS developed their weapons, causing untold miseries to millions of people. We will perhaps never know the truth. Even in India,

such a situation may exist, to a certain extent.

It is one of the supreme ironies of history that nations which have such horrendous records should be talking of human rights and preach the virtues of non-proliferation to other nations. It would be a greater irony if the nations endorse their stand mindlessly and sign the NPT.

Disobeying the NPT

THERE is a certain madness in the proliferation of nuclear weapons by the NWS. The weapons may never be used, if used they will destroy the earth, they are developed at great cost and cause misery to those exposed to the radiation, yet they cannot be given up. Even the signatories to the NPT are said to be disobeying the provisions of the NPT, going against its very spirit.

Environmental group Greenpeace has accused the US and Britain of breaking the spirit of the NPT by deploying nuclear weapons in Europe. According to the group, 520 nuclear weapons are deployed in Germany, Italy, Belgium, Holland, Greece and Turkey, as part of the western military alliance NATO's mutual security guarantee. Greenpeace charges that "it contravenes the spirit and the fundamental objectives of the NPT."

But nobody is listening. The issue of nuclear

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disarmament has very nearly been lost at the NPT Review Conference. The focus of the Conference is the period for which the NPT should be extended, rather than disarmament.

Voting Procedure

THERE was much wrangling over procedures for voting. The global policeman, US, wants an open roll-call vote, while others want a secret ballot. They argue that in an open vote some nations may have to take a contrary view because of extraneous considerations. An open ballot would also subject developing countries to "strong arm tactics" by the developed

The procedural disagreement shows the state of suspicion and insecurity that underlies the rhetoric of nuclear non-proliferation. It shows that the developing countries have been subjected to economic and political blackmail.

world.

The procedural disagreement shows the state of suspicion and insecurity that underlies the rhetoric of nuclear non-proliferation. It shows that the developing countries have been subjected to economic and political blackmail. Reeling under pressure and arm twisting by the NWS, the Third World countries failed to forge a united front at the NPT Conference "It is difficult, because the campaign by the nuclear powers has been very hard on a great number of non-aligned countries", said Iwan Wiranuatomadja of Indonesia, which chairs the Non-Aligned Movement.

A Western diplomat admitted that the US and other nuclear powers, whose trade and aid are vital to small nations, had worked hard to pressure and divide third world countries, winning some votes for unconditional acceptance. "We are using those people to oppose any joint non-aligned position", he said.

South Africa was one country which yielded to

the arm twisting, and this was revealed during the conference. In a note to South Africa's President Nelson Mandela, the US had threatened that a contrary vote would undermine "mutual interests". *Washington Post*, which revealed this, said that similar pressure may have been applied on other countries as well. "US prestige and the world's nuclear future hanging in balance", wrote the *Post*, had caused US Secretary of State Warren Christopher to be in New York for further "diplomatic arm twisting".

Negative Guarantee

ARM twisting of a different kind was evident in the US President Bill Clinton's assertion on behalf of the five nuclear powers, that their nuclear weapons will not be used against non-nuclear weapon States. The negative guarantee had been first used by the Soviet Union when it had made a no-first use declaration at the UN disarmament conference. The latest to declare its good intentions was China, which stated categorically that it will not be the first nation to use nuclear weapons at "any time or under any circumstances".

However, the hypocrisy became evident when the nuclear powers rejected a demand for adopting a UN Security Council resolution of never using nuclear weapons against non-nuclear States. Clearly, the NWS are not willing to give up their future im-

perialist tendencies and want to keep their nuclear option open even against the non-nuclear States.

India's Stand

IN this background, India's stand on the NPT has been that it is unfair and discriminatory. India has remained outside the NPT on two grounds. First, as a matter of principle: that NPT in its current format does not adequately reflect India's plea for equitable, global nuclear disarmament and divides the world into nuclear haves and have nots.

Secondly, the issue is of security. India has maintained that signing the NPT as a non-nuclear State degrades its core national interests. It is surrounded by a declared nuclear power, China, and a furtive one, Pakistan. Though India has followed the path of nuclear technology for peaceful uses, it cannot give up its nuclear option in the interests of its security.

The situation becomes all the more grim because of revelations that Pakistan has an advanced nuclear capability. On her visit to USA, the Pakistani Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto was caught literally with her hand in the nuclear till. The hypocrisy of Pakistan's commitment to non-proliferation stood exposed following the *Washington Post* disclosure that a clandestine plutonium reactor was being built at Khushab in West Punjab. The revelation that this reactor was



capable of producing material for nuclear weapons raised India's heckles once again.

The Indian Foreign Minister, Pranab Mukerjee observed that it had confirmed India's doubts about the NPT's ability to check the transfer of technology. If the US government was not aware of the technology transfer between China and Pakistan, it makes mockery of the NPT's aim of ending horizontal proliferation.

What was also interesting was that the Pakistan PM did not know about her own country's nuclear programme. After initially denying the existence of the Khushab reactor, she acknowledged it only after she examined the material published in the newspaper. The impression was created that the nuclear programme of Pakistan did not lie with its Prime Minister, but with the parallel Pakistani establishment consisting of the Army. Ms Bhutto's claim that Pakistan lacks the capability to reprocess fuel, hence, cannot be taken seriously.

It is India, on the other hand, that is being pressurised to sign the NPT. Ever since 1974, when India conducted a peaceful nuclear explosion, India has been discriminated against. The nuclear powers realised that their nuclear over-lordism, as sanctioned by the NPT, was being eroded. In spite of evidence on the contrary, the USA and other

developed nations portrayed the Indian explosion as leading to development of nuclear weapons.

On the other hand, India has stressed time and again that its nuclear programme is peaceful. That India has not developed a N-bomb more than 20 years after its explosion, is proof of that position. Yet, the developed world finds that India does have nuclear capability and that its policy statements are deliberately ambiguous.

In 1963, US President John Kennedy negotiated a partial test ban treaty which prohibited nuclear tests on the ground, in the atmosphere or under water. India was the first to concede to that treaty. Under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru, India had urged a similar ban on nuclear tests. While other countries conducted ground tests, India conducted its first and only nuclear test underground.

During the 1966 NPT debate, India had demanded a comprehensive test ban, which was turned down by the NWS.

India's stand on the NPT is favoured by the people. In a public opinion poll conducted by a leading newspaper, 78% of the respondents felt that India should not sign the NPT, and keep its nuclear options open. Most people (79%) felt that Pakistan's pursuit of the nuclear option posed a serious threat

to India, and 72% felt that Pakistan already has the bomb. The threat from China does not worry a majority of Indians, while 47% perceived China as a potential nuclear threat, 42% disagreed on that count.

But if at all there was a policy, it was nowhere to be seen. It is more of "muddling along", as Jasjit Singh of the Institute of Defence Studies and Analysis put it. While earlier India seemed to have a policy of ambiguity, now the track seemed to have changed. But a new policy was nowhere in sight.

India's Foreign Policy

It is unfortunate that the country is losing out on its strategic advantage of an ambiguous nuclear policy. Even now the country could chalk out a dual track approach—retaining the nuclear option while stressing on the peaceful nature of its nuclear programme. But no such thinking is evident.

It seems, instead, to be acting like a sulking child, making noises outside the field. It lost an opportunity to rally the non-aligned nations behind it and put up a stiff resistance at the NPT Conference. It seems now that the NPT will almost certainly be extended while India sulks.

Even the tough talk adopted by the Prime Minister and External Affairs Minister is a knee-jerk reaction to events. It seems to be resulting from the revelation about

"Unless a satisfactory regime is evolved, India's concern about her security, in the context of prevailing regional and global environment would remain"

P.V. Narasimha Rao

Pakistan's nuclear capability and also by the declaration of the BJP that it would pursue the nuclear bomb option if it came to power. Indian politicians have not yet grown out of the machinations that domestic politics demand, and our bureaucrats have remained short sighted and self-seeking.

The NPT may mark the greatest failure of India's foreign policy. Once the NPT is signed, as it most likely will be, the country can do precious little to influence the events. Today, the government is poised to let go of a bargaining position built up over time, and will be forced to accept a nuclear regime.

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influence the events.

that will affect generations
to come.

India's foreign policy has failed to find allies on nuclear disarmament, which it could have used against the NWS. In another revelation, the *Washington Post* pointed out that India had been forced to withdraw a resolution at the UN calling for total nuclear disarmament. The paper revealed that as the key resolution was offered by India, the director of US arms control and disarmament agency, Mr John D. Holum, flew to Delhi to pressure the government to withdraw the resolution.

The Indian govern-

ment is discovering that it is indeed an unequal world, and by keeping quiet it gains nothing. Had India drummed up support from Japan and some non-aligned States for total disarmament, it would not have to face pressures from the US. Instead, it may even have lost ground in its desire to build up international economic linkages.

The failure of India's foreign policy with regard to the NPT should be a lesson to our bureaucrats. If the nuclear powers show hypocrisy in dealing with NPT, surely India can do the same—call for nuclear disarmament while keeping its nuclear option open.

India has thus lost a unique opportunity to emerge as a regional superpower. The Indian government has to give up the present escapist posture and conduct a vigorous campaign on refashioning the nuclear regime through an official pronouncement.

Or, did the government enter into a secret deal with USA? It has not only grounded its *Agni* missile programme but a US government official had also declared that India would not "play a negative role" in the NPT Conference. It seems that the economic reforms programme has seen another casualty—India's foreign policy.

India could have bargained for a permanent seat in the Security Council, or for more economic gains. Now that possibility

is lost forever.

Indo-Pak Nuclear stand off

NOR has India made a realistic assessment of Pakistan's nuclear capability. Both sides have drummed up fear of the other depending on the political conditions in their countries. A new book attempts to clear this. *Indo-Pak Nuclear Stand off: The Role of the United States* by P.R. Chari was released recently to coincide with the NPT Conference. It provides an analysis of the nuclear politics in South Asia.

According to this book, the nuclear capabilities of both India and Pakistan are "rudimentary" and have no relevance to security problems. The attention being given by the US to this area is, therefore, excessive and only helps to perpetuate myths about Indo-Pak nuclear capabilities.

The book claims that both the countries do not have technically advanced nuclear technology and that their weapons are quite ineffective. To have credible nuclear capability, testing of the devices is

necessary, which has not been done. Though India has conducted one explosion, it is not enough to claim nuclear weapon capability. Computer simulations, according to the book, "are insufficient to obtain confidence in the efficacy of the nuclear devices produced".

American fears of a nuclear conflagration are misplaced. Hence, the need to manage the sub-continent on a pragmatic note rather than being overly sensitive. Pakistan's nuclear policy is aimed at deterring India, and also to use the nuclear bargaining power to extract concessions from India on the Kashmir issue.

Politics, not Nuclear Weapons

IN the relations between the two countries, the nuclear threat is more of politics. This can be sorted out through bilateral means. India has proposed in January, 1994 an agreement on "no first use of nuclear capability". The Rajiv Gandhi plan presented at the U.N. special session on disarmament in 1988 also

OPINION POLL

- | | |
|--|-----|
| • India should not sign the NPT | 78% |
| • Pakistan's pursuit of nuclear option posed a serious threat to India | 79% |
| • Pakistan already has the bomb | 72% |
| • China is a potential nuclear threat | 47% |
| • China is NOT a nuclear threat | 42% |

included this provision. Though the NWS claim that this clause is not subject to verification, it is one way of de-legitimising the weapons, at least in South Asia.

If India promises not to use its nuclear weapons first, as is no doubt the intention, it ceases to be a threat to Pakistan. If Pakistan follows suit it will prevent the opportunistic use of the nuclear option. If it does not, India gets the diplomatic advantage.

This could be a way of fighting the arms race in the region India must rethink its diplomatic options rather than resort to knee jerk reactions. Foreign policy is too sensitive to be left to inexperienced bureaucrats and politicians. The vision of a statesman is required to solve these problems.

India could also use its position in the non-aligned movement to counter the pressure put by the US. The NPT Conference has seen the NAM members as a divided lot.

Many of them are dependent on the developed countries, particularly the US, for various things. In the case of an open vote, it is doubtful that they would vote for nuclear disarmament. India could assume a leadership position and try to unite them.

Outcome of the Conference

CURRENT trends suggest that the NPT may not get a smooth extension. The outcome will be

known only in May end, when the final voting takes place. But countries have been voicing their views at the conference.

Led by Egypt and Syria, the Gulf Co-operation Council has sought Israel's entry into the NPT as a pre-condition for support. Iran has sent a note of dissent North Korea is watching, and may try to disrupt the proceedings by threatening to withdraw, as it did earlier.

As the 176 nations make up their minds, many are switching loyalties. Guyana and Cambodia are leaning towards supporting the NPT. US pressure is evident, and by making it a prestige issue the superpower has lost room for flexibility.

Many countries like Indonesia, Egypt, Nigeria, Mexico and Venezuela have expressed their support for limited extension. Malaysia has called it "neither a fair nor a just treaty" and followed Indonesia in proposing a limited extension. Venezuela too called for regular 25 year extensions. Its delegate, Adolfo Taylhardat, gave an amusing logic that indefinite extension "would deprive the international community of a valuable instrument for exerting pressure."

South Africa called for a committee to be set up to study ways to strengthen the review process. Tanzania feels the NPT would perpetuate inequalities. Norway pleaded for indefinite extension, as did

Russia.

Three scenarios emerge. First, that due to US pressure, a majority votes for extension for a limited period. This would hardly be a moral victory, as the NWS are hoping. The second scenario is that the US may be defeated. This would lead to a turbulent global order, and a blow to the cause of nuclear non-proliferation.

Third, that the NPT gets an indefinite extension; should this happen, and the US will certainly be very happy about it, it would legitimise weapons of mass destruction India's principles would suffer an enormous blow, and the country will be starkly isolated. The Indian government will have none to blame but itself, in such a scenario.

It is wishful thinking that India will not be affected and can pretend that the Treaty does not exist. Whether it is unfair or discriminatory, there is no way to escape the NPT. The fact is that it is an unequal world, and poor countries have not a chance in international negotiations. This will not be the last of the Treaties. The developed world will, undoubtedly, bring forth agreements on trade and economic issues, patents, technology, and so on. Can countries like India stand their ground in this unequal world? Do we have a chance or will we be forced to submit to the whims of the superpowers?

India must rethink its

diplomatic options

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Facing an Interview Board

Personal interview is an integral part of selection process to any service or organisation. Acquisition of degrees and diplomas, which was considered to be the most important aspect to get a good job about two decades ago, appears to have lost its apex position in the scale of importance. The system of entrance/competitive examinations introduced for admission to professional courses and recruitment to most of the services, has virtually delinked the degrees from jobs. Basic minimum degree is of course required but merely possession of a degree does not entitle one to get a job. But even qualifying a competitive examination does not suffice, as in most of the cases the candidates are confronted with the final and most difficult hurdle—the personal interview.

Important Aspect

Personal interview has emerged as one of the most important aspects of the selection process to any post or service. Gone are the good old days when immediately on getting a moderate post-graduate degree one could hope to become a lecturer or an engineering degree would ensure a job as engineer. Today, most selections are made on the basis of competitive examination, followed by personality test/interview. Most of the competitions are so keenly contested that the difference in the marks obtained in the written part is marginal and it is the performance in the personal interview/personality test that finally decides the selection of candidates.

In terms of selection of a candidate for a professional course of study or a particular service, interview means in-depth analysis of a candidate with a view to judge his/her suitability for the said job/course of study. The interviewing organisations usually lay down standards which are sought by the interviewers among the various candidates interviewed by

them. Usually the basic object of any interview is to judge the mental calibre of a candidate vis-a-vis the requirements of the job/course. Some other common qualities sought by the interviewers are mental alertness, assimilation power, balance of judgement, logical exposition, leadership qualities, spirit of cooperation and general awareness of the candidates. Usually the expectation of replies depends upon the level of the service to which the recruitment is being made and requirement of minimum educational qualification. In case, for example, minimum educational qualification is graduation and the recruitment is to be made to any service equivalent to Group-A services of the Union Government, the standard of the replies expected could be as expected of a graduate aspiring to join the said job.

Strictly speaking, an interview is not supposed to be the test of one's academic or general knowledge. Such knowledge, in most of the cases, already stands tested in the written test. However, some questions on academics or general knowledge do creep into an interview. The reason is obvious. The interviewers want to know how a difficult question is tackled by the candidate, particularly when he/she is not fully prepared for the same.

Most comprehensive type of interview is the one conducted by the Service Selection Board (SSB) for selection of officer cadets to the armed forces. The interview lasts 3 to 4 days and tests all the aspects of one's personality (SSB interviews have already been discussed in detail in the previous issues of the *Competition Master*). Another organisation which carries out personality test regularly, for various services and posts, is the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC).

Most of the competitive examinations for Central Services, including the Civil Service Examination, Indian Forest Service Examination, Indian Engineering Service Examination, etc., are organised by the UPSC and the interviews are also held by it for these services. State Public Service Commissions also hold examination and interviews for the State Civil Services and other services in the departments of Education, Health and Family Welfare, Engineering, etc.

Mental Exercise

Before preparing for the interview, every candidate needs to carry out a detailed mental exercise. It is obvious that the interview board would be looking for some specific qualities among the candidates, depending upon the minimum required qualifications and the service to which the recruitment is to be made. It is, therefore, essential to carry out some mental exercise after appreciating the point of view of the interviewer. A correct appreciation of the interviewer's quest is essentially a key to success in an interview. The candidates must, therefore, try to anticipate the questions they are expected to encounter during the interview.

For successfully doing so, every candidate is required to do some introspection by considering all the aspects and anticipate the questions the interview board is expected to ask. It would be better to put oneself in the shoes of the interviewer to get a clear picture of the questions expected. In addition, the candidates must anticipate the question of general awareness and contemporary importance. Once the questions are anticipated by considering all possibilities, next steps is to prepare appropriate answer to these questions. There are

several things which need not be anticipated. For example, personal question about the candidate, his/her family, village/town, friends educational qualifications, subjects, hobbies, etc need no anticipation. Similarly, the question like "why do you want to join this service/course?" and "what would you do to be more effective if you are selected?" are some of the questions which every candidate can expect in the interview.

One can easily anticipate the questions on general awareness. The current events, both national as well as international, must be prepared meticulously and the candidates should be in a position to reply all supplementary questions on the important current issues. It need not be emphasized that the knowledge and preparation brings self-confidence into a candidate. Hence, the candidates must strive to acquire the maximum possible knowledge, particularly on the related issues and expected questions.

Development of personality is a long-term process and must be initiated at the appropriate stage. Personality does not merely include, the character, qualities, environmental acquisitions and hereditary inheritances. Trait theory of leadership presumes that except for the basic issues relating to social values and morals, most of the personality traits can be developed in the positive manner by the candidates by making serious efforts over a period of time. Personality traits like honesty, integrity, judgement, initiative, balanced opinions, mental alertness, courage, etc can be inculcated by the candidates and specifically displayed during the interview while replying to the questions.

Physical Appearance

Execution of the interview before the interview board is the final act in this process. This also requires mental preparation and planning. Firstly the choice of dress, although is not very important, but has its own significance considering the fact that the proper dress assists in creating

the first good impression on the interview panel. Preferably it should not be casual and since the interview is a formal occasion, the dress should also be formal. It also gives the impression about the seriousness of the candidate. Personal hygiene and cleanliness also helps in creating a positive first impression. Properly washed and groomed hair, clean nails, clothes and well polished shoes are a must.

After the name is called, the candidates must gather themselves up physically and mentally and should enter the room after knocking at the door, with a mild smile on the face. The board must be wished appropriately and on asking to take seat, the candidates must take the seat, with a natural poise, after thanking the board. The candidates must try to remain as natural as possible while replying to the questions. Initially, most of the interviewers try to put the candidates at ease exchanging pleasant and personal questions. However, within five to ten minutes, the Board normally starts off with the real business. There may be some odd questions which the candidates are unable to answer. Rather than bluffing or posing, it is always better to regret and feel sorry for not being able to reply. It is always better to admit ignorance rather than giving a wrong reply. After all, no candidate is expected to know everything on earth. While replying to the questions, one should try to look confident rather than looking baffled or confused. A less correct answer given more confidently matters more than a confusedly given correct answer. It must be remembered that the board is not so much interested to know what you reply, as it wants to know how the question is replied. Further the candidates must make it a point to first think over the question for a few second before answering, so that the best possible reply is given.

While replying to the questions, the candidates must be courteous towards the board and so add the words like 'Sir/Madam', 'please', 'thank you', etc, wherever required, but it should not be overdone. The

posture on the chair should be upright and the candidates should appear receptive and keen. In case, during the interview, tea/coffee is served and the candidates are also offered a cup, it should be gracefully accepted by thanking the board. However, if a cigarette is offered, it should be declined politely.

During the course of interview, the candidates should try to project their strengths, achievements and experiences in such a manner that it does not appear artificial or overdoing. If asked about weaknesses, these should be enumerated cleverly so as to project the positive sides of the personality rather than highlighting the real weaknesses. Natural sense of humours should not be curbed and the amusing tit-bits by any of the members of the board should be appreciated accordingly. One should also not be rigid about one's opinion on any aspect.

Conclusion

Preparing for an interview should not give sleepless nights to the candidates, as such preparation should be taken as challenge as well as fun. If a candidate turns unnecessarily tense, he/she is bound to fail. Hence, relaxing completely during preparations, maintaining poise and feeling at home during the actual conduct of interview are some of the important tips to be successful. While lack of confidence is harmful, being overconfident does much more damage.

Knowledge is one of the most important ingredients which provides self-confidence to a candidate. Knowledge acquisition is an endless process and one should try to learn during every moment of life. Good reading is one of the best ways to acquire more knowledge speedily. Reading competition oriented magazine like the *Competition Master*, alongwith good newspapers, can be of immense help, as it gives concise and brief but relevant information on the happenings of general interest.

Questions on Social and Economic Problems

Privatising Higher Education

Q. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has reportedly been finalising guidelines to privatise higher education, the idea being that the State must stop funding education because that is not its legitimate function. Comment.

Ans. The UGC has been finalising guidelines (more concretely, since February 1995) for privatising higher education. This would entail cutting State grants by freezing them at the 1992-93 level (plus 10 per cent) for four years and raising tuition fees by three or five-fold at one go. Since these proposals are being thrust on Institutions like the IITs, IIMs, JNU, they would create a corpus fund by raising money from private sources here and abroad. Private sector universities would be set up.

The benefits of these proposals are three-fold. Firstly, this would help in promoting institutions of higher learning. By its very nature, a university has a wide variety of courses. There would be a centralised, multi-faculty university campus thus ensuring equal emphasis on all courses and not just the professional or vocational ones. The UGC would scrutinise the course content, have its members on the governing bodies and all course of action would be subject to UGC approval. Such checks would prevent the private university from degenerating into a "teaching shop".

Secondly, this would reduce government expenditure. Both State governments and the UGC are facing a financial crunch and there is a need for augmenting resources with private ones. The State would be able

to divert funds to other crucial aspects in the State.

Thirdly, this would bring in close interaction between the Industry and educational Institutions. This promotes Industry and user interactive education. Instead of generating many confused graduates/post graduates endlessly searching for suitable employment opportunities, there would be a focus and easy adaptability to the actual needs of the Industry.

However, there is another side to this story also. Firstly, bossism of the private sector would emerge, which would be worse than the bureaucratisation of the government. The private sector would not welcome UGC checks on itself and would gradually demand a free hand in the functioning and management of the private universities.

Secondly, the government is clearly interested in shifting its burden to others. While it might succeed in cutting down on its expenditure, it has ignored the fact that the private sector—if it spends money on a project like this—would naturally think of getting a satisfactory return. The structure and modalities of the corpus are yet to be finalised and recurring expenses would haunt everyone. The fee structure also poses a problem. There has been no amount quoted by the UGC. It has been said that loans would have to be provided to those in need. But private sector would tend to focus more on the meritorious and not necessarily the needy. This is in line with their organisational policy.

Thirdly, it is naive to imagine that the private Industry would be interested in encouraging all kinds of courses. Most business houses are

averse to funding chairs and libraries or seeking a Research and Development based relationship with the universities. It is too much to expect that business houses will agree to fund philosophy, history, aesthetics, astrophysics and such other subjects. People would then look towards colleges offering better prospects.

A more balanced approach to this issue is needed. Firstly, the government must realise that in India, there is no real alternative to State support for higher education. Higher education is almost the sole source of social mobility and antidote to casteism and social backwardness. There is no substitute for higher education so expenses should be kept low. Secondly, it is important to understand that the private universities of the future should be kept free from the 'rule of regulation' in order to ensure a clean set up. Unnecessary interference in academic matters would have to be avoided in order to allow the private universities the freedom to experiment with new and innovative ideas. This would include the gradual restructuring and decentralisation of the UGC with greater financial and academic autonomy to the universities. Moreover, to draw some real advantages from such guidelines and proposals, the government should be able to divert the resources from higher education to universalisation of primary education. Creation of new universities should go hand in hand with upgradation of and investment in existing facilities.

State Mourning Controversy

Q. The death of former Prime Minister Morarji Desai and the subsequent State mourning sparked off

a debate in all circles about the validity of closure of administration and economic activity. Comment.

Ans. The government announced a seven-day State mourning after the death of former Prime Minister Morarji Desai. This meant closure of all administrative and economic activity. For the first time, even newspapers openly expressed opinions on the issue of declaring long State mournings. Like every debate, every controversy, this issue also presents two sides.

The justification for such decisions is that this is a way of paying respect to the departed souls. The mourning period is meant for people to internalise the person's principles, his values and learn from his life. It is a way of showing appreciation for what the person has done for the country.

The other side of the debate is equally strong. It is said that the best way to pay tribute to somebody is to work. Declaring closures of banks, customs check posts, government offices, universities and schools is not only a wasteful way of mourning leaders but also an irrelevant one. For those who depend for their daily meal on the day's income, such holidays are more of a punishment. Self-employed people would continue to work as would farmers, workers of tiny small scale establishments (which are not required to stop work under the Negotiable Instruments Act), domestic workers and a range of daily wage workers. In effect, when government declares such mournings it means a holiday for government officials, banks, educational institutions and an assortment of salaried professionals. The number of holidays that schools and colleges are forced to declare does long term damage to the quality of education. Closure of banks brings the economy to a standstill and at a time, when 24-hour banking and business has become the norm of the world, such closures are scandalous. Judiciary also comes to a grinding halt. Tourism industry gets affected and this presents a negative image of the country abroad. Such enforced idleness in all sectors ex-

poses how ill prepared the country is while liberalising to enter the 21st century mainstream. It tantamounts to catering to feudal notions that work and time don't have much value and can be subordinated to mourning for departed leaders.

A more rational approach would be to have a sense of proportion while declaring mourning periods for leaders who pass away. Announcement of an official mourning should imply only a cancellation of government functions to entertain guests or other celebrations.

Ideally, State mourning should imply flying flags at half mast and little else. The practice of playing mournful music on radio and television should also stop. This only leads to mockery of Doordarshan and AIR as people can now easily switch over to alternative channels available in almost every part of the country. In fact, this encourages viewership of foreign media channels. If some people have no love for the departed leader, State mourning only becomes a period of enjoying holidays. It is important therefore that all political parties irrespective of their ideological hues and religious denominations, arrive at a consensus that would ensure that there is no wastage of resources and no halt in the administration. The issue assumes national importance because such unexpected holidays imply high costs and a lot of inconvenience to the people.

Political Parties a Nuisance?

Q. Political Parties are indispensable and also highly beneficial; so no government can work without them. Give arguments For and Against this statement.

Ans. A political party may be defined as a group of citizens, more or less organised, who hold common views on public questions and acting as a political unit, seek to obtain control of the Government in order to promote their professed policies. The basis of each political party is that men and women differ in their opinions but are gregarious (desirous of company) by nature and wish to associate with one another. The party system is, however, an extra-legal growth in every

democratic country. No Constitution provides for it and yet there is no country which does not have political parties. Whether a country has the two-party or the multiple party system depends on various factors—the people's culture, traditions, history, economic problems, temperamental differences, the political circumstances. Often no country has a distinct choice in this matter.

Arguments For

1. The essential function of a political party is to bring public opinion into focus and frame issues for a public debate and verdict. Parties are the instruments for carrying on popular government by concentrating public opinion. Unless public opinion is thus concentrated and brought into focus, it would be impossible to run any government in a democratic manner.

2. There are innate temperamental differences among individuals; these can find expression through political parties. An even more realistic division is the conflict of economic interests. How are the permanent sectional interests to be pursued without political parties? Individual efforts cannot succeed in achieving such broad, social objectives.

3. People are generally divided into three main categories: Conservatives who wish to maintain the status quo; Liberals who wish to reform the existing system; and Radicals who advocate revolutionary changes. The only way for all such people to promote their aims and safeguard their interests is to form close associations—political parties; else, their interests would suffer.

4. Only if the government is directed by a coherent group of people with a settled policy and programme, can progress be made; otherwise there would be confusion galore, no direction of policy, no well-defined programme, no focus of responsibility, no viable alternative to a particular government, and no clarity of issues.

Arguments Against

1. Political parties create divisions among people and prevent unity. Each side remains in a state of "wilful inconvincibility" with individual

judgement frozen tight in the shape of the party mould.

2. By seeking to promote agreement or consensus, even when none exists, parties encourage hollowness, insincerity and even hypocrisy. Individuality is crushed as if by a road-roller. Independent citizens are looked upon as outcasts and given no place in a democratic polity.

3. Debate and dissent are reduced to a farce. In the legislature each member is directed to advocate a specific party line whether he likes it or not. One has either to accept a policy or suppress his conscience or quit the party, and a defector is seldom looked upon as a reliable citizen.

4. Almost every party system is full of dishonesty, log rolling, secret and fugitive influences which promote groupism in the party. Also there are other malpractices which tend to discourage uprightness and freedom of thought and action.

5. Almost every change of government under the party system means a change of policy; consequently, there is no continuity of policy and programmes and every little stability in the conduct of a nation's affairs

Is Urbanisation an Evil?

Q. The increasing urbanisation has been described as a menace that should be checked. Give reasons For and Against this view.

Ans. Throughout the world there has been a tendency for more and more people from the rural areas to migrate to the towns and cities. This phenomenon has many causes and has posed many problems to government and society—social, economic and even political. Europe experienced this shift of population in the nineteenth century, especially during and after the Industrial Revolution. In India and other developing countries, this phenomenon is becoming more and more noticeable as industrialisation proceeds and as governmental activity expands. A tragic aspect of the situation is that even after the systematic planning process started in 1950, the exodus of people into urban and semi-urban areas has continued. Young men, and even women, are con-

centrating in urban areas, attracted by the prospects of employment and also by the amenities that the rural areas lack. Again, as education spreads, the migration of people from the rural areas increases. Owing to faulty education, and the lop-sided emphasis on modern, western-style living, even sons of countless farmers prefer to live in towns rather than on their flourishing fields.

Arguments For the View (Urbanisation an evil)

1. The increasing urbanisation has created complex problems for the administration, without bringing happiness to the people. The gravity of the problem can be judged from the statistics: Since 1901, India's urban population has increased by about 300 per cent and the trend continues. Many of the development plans so laboriously drawn by the government and involving crores of rupees fail to achieve the aims because of the increasing shift in the population and the apparently unlimited amounts of money that have to be spent on providing basic amenities to people in cities and the satellite townships.

2. Urbanisation leads to congestion in housing, and congestion in turn leads to insanitary conditions, social evils, marital complications, unhealthy living, growth of slums and the evils associated with them.

3. The haphazard manner in which urbanisation was allowed has further complicated the problem and led to many difficulties and evils associated with over-urbanisation.

4. Urbanisation has also created the acute problem of the pollution of the environment. Gardens and open spaces are disappearing, giving way to colonies, huts and hutments which are a disgrace to society.

Arguments Against the View

1. Realistically speaking, the growth of towns and cities is natural and it is a worldwide phenomenon. It is, in fact, an inevitable sequel to the advance of civilisation. Cities are the seats of government, and such centres of power naturally grow fast. The real challenge is not urbanisation as such but the problem of coping with it as best as the government can.

Socially and economically, it cannot be regarded as an evil. The growth of slums and of unplanned urban growth are a reflection on the administration which has failed to adequately absorb the influx of people despite full awareness of the change.

2. Again, the rapid growth of towns indicates that the government has not succeeded in providing even the basic amenities of life in the villages and the surrounding areas. If villages are reconstructed and developed on sound lines according to a well-thought-out plan, the exodus will be greatly reduced.

3. City life need not be condemned as undesirable or immoral in itself. Art grows in cities. Talent cannot flourish in rural areas where intellectual development gets stunted. It is in urban areas that a high standard of living can be assured; name and fame can be won in universities, technical institutions and well-equipped laboratories. In the villages people can only do farming and engage themselves in poultry and piggery. They cannot live well. Nor can they prove useful to society and the country owing to lack of opportunities

4. Agriculture cannot absorb all the available labour and all the partly employed people. For most of the year, labourers are idle; so they travel to towns to earn and learn. This exodus has been reduced with the establishment of cottage industries but the process is very slow. Cities and towns are centres of trade and commerce; people naturally go and settle there and urbanisation consequently becomes a symbol of economic progress despite the shortcomings.

5. Dispersal of factories, government offices and other establishments to places outside towns and cities is desirable. So far the policy of dispersal has not made much impact owing to resistance by vested interests. If educational facilities are provided near villages, a good part of the exodus would be checked. Plans should be drawn up to absorb surplus village labour in or near the villages.

General Studies Scene

Q. 1. What are various modes of acquiring Indian citizenship as envisaged in the Indian Constitution? How is the citizenship lost? Also discuss the principle of single citizenship and its compatibility with Indian federation.

Ans. Articles 5 to 8 of the Indian Constitution deal with the issue of citizenship and Article 5 of the Constitution clearly defines the citizens of India and the persons who are citizens. The Constitution does not, however, provides modes of acquisition of citizenship after January 26, 1950. These have been provided in the Citizenship Act, 1955, and are as under:

(a) **Citizenship by Birth:** Every person born after January 26, 1950 within the geographical limits of Indian Union is a citizen of India by birth.

(b) **Citizenship by Descent:** Any person born outside the geographical limits of Indian Union after January 26, 1950 is a citizen of India by descent, provided his/her father is a citizen of India at the time of that person's birth.

(c) **By Registration:** Third mode of acquiring the citizenship of India is by registration. Several categories of persons who have not otherwise acquired the Indian citizenship, may acquire the citizenship by registering themselves before the prescribed authority. Persons of Indian origin who ordinarily reside in India and have been doing so for six months immediately before making such application. Even women who are married to Indian citizens, are eligible for making application for registration.

(d) **By Naturalisation:** While the citizenship for the persons of Indian origin and their spouses is available by registration, this facility is available to the foreigners by filing an application before the Government of India for naturalisation.

(e) **By Incorporation of a Territory:** If a new geographical area become a part of India, the specified persons of that territory shall become Indian citizens. The example of citizens of Sikkim is relevant in this case.

The Citizenship Act also specifies how the citizenship of India is lost. There are three ways as under:

(i) **Renunciation:** Any citizen of India, also holding the citizenship of another country may voluntarily give up Indian citizenship. This act is known as renunciation.

(ii) **Termination:** As and when an Indian citizen acquires a foreign citizenship, termination of his/her citizenship shall take place by operation of law.

(iii) **Deprivation:** In certain special circumstances, the Government of India, by making a special order, terminate the citizenship of a person. This can be done if such

a person has shown himself to be disloyal or disaffected towards the Indian Constitution or the citizenship is acquired by him/her by fraud or suppressing the facts.

Single Citizenship in Indian Federation

Most of the federal States like the USA provide for dual citizenship for its citizens, i.e. first for the federal government and the second for the provincial government. In fact, dual citizenship is one of the basic features of a federal government. However, it is not so in India, which is also a federation of States. In India, all citizens have equal rights and unlike the citizens having dual citizenship, there is no variability in the rights and obligations of the citizens born in different parts of the country.

The Constitution of India, however, provides several privileges to the permanent residents of a particular State and the State Governments are also allowed to make some special provisions for its permanent residents. For example reasonable restrictions can be put on the outside candidates by the State governments while finalising the admissions to the educational institutions. The States may also provide some special concessions to its residents for admission to several professional colleges.

Q. 2. Write short notes on the following:

(a) Champaran Satyagraha

(b) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre

Ans. (a) Champaran Satyagraha

Champaran Satyagraha (1917) is considered to be the first major Satyagraha by Gandhiji in India, after his return from South Africa. In Champaran District of Bihar indigo growers had been exploited by the European planters for more than six decades. The exploitation was aggravated by the oppression of the Europeans. The growers were compelled to grow indigo on 3/20th of their land and sell it at the prices fixed by the planters, which were very low and did not even cover the cost of the growers. While the indigo growers in Bengal had won their freedom, after revolting against the planters and Zamindars, this exploitation continued in Champaran and it was left to Gandhiji to free the oppressed growers from this curse.

Gandhiji's return to India also brought home several stories of his Satyagraha in South Africa against the policy of Apartheid. Several peasants of Champaran invited Gandhiji to assist them. Accompanied by his several companions, Gandhiji arrived at Champaran and started detailed inquiry about the plight of the poor peasants. The British administration ordered Gandhiji to leave the district but undeterred by their sinister designs, Gandhiji decided to disobey the order and face action against him.

Finally, the administration had no option but to surrender before his strong will and resolve, and appointed a committee to inquire into the whole issue, in which Gandhiji was also made a member. Finally, several disabilities were reduced considerably and the system was made less exploitative. This was Gandhiji's first encounter with the British Government and his exposure to the plight and poverty of Indian masses. This first experiment of Gandhiji with civil-disobedience, in India, later helped him to launch several other Satyagrahas with much more intensity. It also helped the Indian masses to identify Gandhiji as a *massiah* towards whom they looked forward for solving most of their problems in the years to follow.

(b) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre

In 1919, the British Government passed an Act under which any person could be arrested on the charge of indulging in terrorist activities. This was popularly known as the Rowlatt Act. Gandhiji formed a Satyagraha Sabha and vowed to disobey the Act. As a result, the agitation spread to several parts of the country and there were strikes, Bandhs, Hartals and Demonstrations against the so-called "Black Act". The British Government suppressed the Satyagraha with an iron hand. Several demonstrators were lathicharged and fired upon. Gandhiji gave a call for a complete hartal on 6th April 1919, which was very successful. On April 13, 1919, a large unarmed and peaceful crowd had gathered in Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar (Punjab), to protest against the unjust arrest of their leaders Dr Saifuddin Kitchlew and Dr Satyapal. The gathering was declared unlawful and General Dyer, who was the military Commander of Amritsar, ordered the opening of fire on the unarmed and peaceful people with his machine-guns. The only exit of the Bagh was blocked and the men of General Dyer opened fire on the people. The firing continued till the ammunition lasted. Thousands were killed and wounded. To make the things worse, martial law was imposed in Punjab and the people were terrorised and subjected to uncivilised atrocities. This unveiled the facade of civilization from the ugly face of British Imperialism. The shock of the brutal incident sent a wave of horror among the masses. Even the great poet Rabindernath Tagore renounced his Knighthood in protest against the inhuman massacre and strongly condemned the act. This also became one of the hallmarks in the rise of nationalism among the Indian masses in the years to come.

Q. 3. Social Welfare has always been accorded very high priority in Indian Planning. What steps are planned to be taken for the Welfare of Children during the Eighth Five-Year Plan?

Ans. It is a generally accepted principle that the economic development brings economic prosperity to the society at large, in which all the sections get benefitted in the long run. But in a society like ours, where the percentage of the under-privileged and the down-trodden is very high, special measures become necessary to ensure that the gains of development rapidly reached all sections of the society, even in the short run. Weaker sections of our

economy, including children, women, the disabled, the elderly and the destitute, have been provided with special schemes and programmes during the Five-Year plans.

Children of a country reflect its future. Improving quality of life of the children is also known as investment in future, as it ultimately results in improvement of general quality of life in the coming years. Upto 1974, the programmes of child development were dove-tailed with several other programmes but it was only in 1974 that a national policy on children was adopted and an integrated programme known as Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS) was launched. ICDS includes a package of services to the children including immunisation, health check up, referral, supplementary nutrition, pre-school education, etc. Main emphasis were placed to implement this programme in rural areas, in 33 developmental blocks to startwith. This programme was strengthened by the programme of universalisation of elementary education. By 1991, the number of sanctioned projects under the ICDS rose to 2594, out of which 1656 were in the rural areas, 711 in tribal areas and 227 in urban slums. By the end of December 1991, about 129 lakh children below 6 years of age were getting supplementary nutrition under the ICDS and 67 lakh children of 3 to 5-year age group received pre-school education services.

Due to unflinching attention paid towards the welfare of children, the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) declined considerably from 129 per 1000 live births in 1971 to 91 in 1989. Eighth Five-Year Plan also aims at keeping the ICDS as the main plank for policy of child welfare. Establishment of more *Anganwadis*, provision of safe drinking water, nutrition and health education of mothers, training of *Anganwadi* workers and child development project officer, maternity and child health programmes, pre- and post-natal care, training of midwives, etc are the main areas of emphasis during the Eighth Plan. Special efforts are planned to bring about an overall improvement in the nutritional status of the population. Special attention will be paid to the States where childhood morbidity and mortality are high. The universal programme of immunisation is being expanded and strengthened to increase the effective levels of coverage. The merits of breast-feeding are being communicated through mass, folk and non-formal media. Ensuring clean and safe drinking water is another area of priority. The environmental sanitation and hygiene programme and the Urban basic service programme will also help bringing down the incidence of child mortality. High priority is being accorded to the preventive services which are family and community based. Better coordination among health, family planning, education, nutrition programme etc is being ensured to achieve integration among these departments. It is only by proper coordination among the executing departments of the Government that the programmes of child development can be promoted. Several voluntary organisations are also doing a lot of good work in this field.

Descriptive Questions

Reservation of jobs for BCs

Q. Some people feel that there should not be any reservation of jobs for backward classes, whereas others do not agree with this view. Explain your position with regard to above statement and substantiate your position by giving examples from your experience, reading and knowledge.

Ans. Reservation of jobs for those people or communities that have lagged behind as far as their social status, economic security and educational achievements are concerned, is an attempt to bring about a perceptible revolution popularly known as 'social justice' for all. In other words, the concept and practical wisdom of the policy aims at correcting the aberrations in the Indian polity that has a long history of exploitation, economic disparities and social vulnerability of some castes and communities. The inclusion of BCs into the category of reservation in the wake of Mandal Commission recommendations and the violent agitations that followed its acceptance in 1990, needs no repetition or justification now. Even though the dye has been cast and there is no going back, there are still some voices or reservations raised over the wisdom or otherwise of implementing the policy of reservation of jobs for backward classes.

Objectively speaking, I am one of those who are opposed to the policy of reservation for backward classes as a political plank and an endeavour to create vote banks for purposes other than those of bettering the face and the fate of backward classes. Till now the policy of reservation of jobs for SCs and STs has failed to uplift the economic conditions of these communities and the benefits have been

cornered or appropriated by a few only among these communities. Instead, the quality of intake, into various services and institutions due to relaxation in age, qualifications etc has adversely affected the work and worth of these organisations. The fears that total reservation upto 50% or even more in some States, would lower the standards of excellence are not phoney but real in content and context. Perhaps, no where in the world, has the quality of services and end-products been allowed to deteriorate in order to empower or improve the lot of some people or castes (ethnic groups). Moreover, the policy of reservation would create some more elite or privileged groups among the backward castes, and further widen the hiatus between the haves and have-nots.

I know for certain that there are persons with strong commitments and compulsions who are not going to put up with any argument put forward against the introduction and subsequent implementation of reservation of jobs for backward classes. According to them no argument is strong enough to deny the BCs, their rightful place in the Indian polity, either on the baneful basis of quality over quantity, excellence over expediency or any other consequences that may follow. They are firm in their opinion that any opposition or dilution to reservation of jobs for BCs would further lead to their alienation from the mainstream. Neither in the name of maintaining high standards in proficiency and performance nor under the garb of any other pretext or pretence is the opposition to reservation going to work any more. Perhaps to the 'powers that be' reservation of jobs for BCs is the only short cut and remedy in sight.

Preference for banking services

Q. Many people join the banking services each year. Give various reasons for which different groups of people join these services.

Ans. There is no denying the fact that for the youth, with an average ability and intelligence, jobs in the banks have always carried an attraction. Since their nationalisation in 1969, banks have widened their net of operations in almost every corner of the country and thus created an enormous number of opportunities, for jobs. For the educated youth confronted with the grim problem of unemployment, it is only the banks that can offer jobs in large numbers and that is why people prefer join banking services to keep their body and soul together. A job in a bank even at a lower rung of being a clerk, is a wind-fall for many. Most of us know to our cost that without a job, there is no bread and butter and without the where-withals of livelihood, there can be no happiness around. Therefore, a job and that too in a bank, guarantees the fulfilment of basic needs of life and every time the banking selection or recruitment board holds a test, hordes of young boys and girls vie with one another to grab it.

Most people opt for jobs in the banks because of the security and respectable pay packets as compared to the benefits enjoyed by their counterparts in government or semi-government sectors. Whereas in other organisations, jobs are becoming hi-tech, in the banks most generalists or ordinary graduates are absorbed and there lies the fascination that banking services hold for one and all. The chances of gradual promotion coupled with additional perks are the other factors or incentives for the job seekers. Moreover, bank employers

at the lower rungs are assured of stability of posting, enhanced or revised pay and allowances as and when the cost of living index goes up.

For those who join banking services as officers, the saying "well begun is half done" suitably fits. With fairly high salaries and other benefits, the officers have all the chances to go up the ladder provided they show innovation, initiative and administrative acumen.

No doubt, competition in every walk of life is hotting up with each passing day. But if the reward of such a competition turns out to be a job in the banking sector, with security of service, collective bargaining power and prospects of promotion in future, whatever be the entry point of the job seeker or job finder, the going is worth trying. For a 'generalist' holding an ordinary degree, banking services hold out a promise quite rosy and attractive.

Maintaining ecological balance

Q. Explain three effective measures for maintaining ecological balance in India. Explain how the measures suggested by you will be effective.

Ans. 'Economic development without destruction' and 'industrial growth without the resultant grime' may have been subjects of academic discussion in the past but looking at the alarming levels of pollution, both in the atmosphere, as well as on the ground, we can ignore the writings on the wall only at our peril. We have reached a stage of industrial as well as agricultural development where 'sustainable growth with friendly ecology' is no longer a distant dream but the crying need of the hour. The following measures, if taken without much fanfare but faithfully, the disturbed ecological balance can be controlled and life in urban as well as rural areas become a matter of enjoyment and excitement.

Concentration of industries in or around a few centres or industrial estates should be given a go-bye. Infrastructure should be developed in

economically backward areas to encourage industries to be put there. Also it should be ensured that all industries, old and new, install anti-pollution gadgets.

In order to maintain ecological balance, industrial development should be followed by the extension or enlargement of social services, like housing, sanitation, health care, transport and the like. As far as possible, the mush-rooming of slums and shanties, should be curbed, whatever be the political cost to the parties and economic cost to the exchequer. Recycling of domestic waste and garbage should be encouraged by giving incentives.

Greening of the landscape along with an efficient civic administration, can go a long way in the maintenance of ecological balance in India. Introduction of 'ecology' as a subject of school curriculum can bring about a healthy change and awareness about ecology among the impressionable minds.

Meaningful education

Q. There is an urgent need to critically review the education system in India so as to change it to make it more meaningful in terms of its applicability in day to day life. Explain your views in this regard. Substantiate your views by giving examples from your experience, readings and knowledge.

Ans. Despite the fact that a number of Commissions and Committees have gone through the entire gamut of education system in India, during the past four decades or so, we still find ourselves grasping in the dark to come by such education as is meaningful in terms of its applicability in day to day life. Since education has remained on the low priority of the agenda, both in the States as well as at the Centre, the problems of mass illiteracy as also of the educated unemployment are staring us in the face. The harsh reality of large numbers chasing a few jobs carries in its trail consequences that can be highly explosive and disastrous. Unless the persons at the helm of affairs sit up and do some serious exercise to make the whole education

system meaningful and relevant to the growing needs of the future, the very basis of our socio-economic structure would be in jeopardy. Gone are the days when education was the privilege of a few and it did not carry the tag of 'utility' or 'meaningfulness' as we understand it today.

The concept and goal of education has undergone a sea change in view of the changing requirements of the mechanical life that has come to stay. No longer do we advocate liberal education for the cultivation of mind. On the other, there is a clamour for technical education or training that can be put to some practical use, both in fields and factories, offices and consultancy services. With almost every aspect of our life coming under the direct influence or impact of science and technology, there is an urgent need to make our education system compatible and complimentary to the needs of the society. In the years to come, demand for white collar jobs is going to become obsolete and the craze for technical training or education at all levels is going to rule the roost.

Higher education, without technical bias, may land some of us in jobs, where we may again find ourselves like 'round pegs in square holes and vice-versa'. Only those of us are going to call the shots whose education is in keeping with the currents of time and also is in consonance with the rules of the game. It is high time that we open such institutions or training schools as can look after the growing requirements of the area or region as far as its infrastructure, industrial or agricultural development is concerned. We can ill afford to keep education a white elephant divorced from the day to day patterns of life. Since we would be needing or requiring more and more technically trained personnel to run the ever expanding vistas of economic activities, dependent upon hi-technology and communication systems, it is in the fitness of things that we in India, make education more complimentary and corroborative to our day to day demands.

Notes on Current Affairs

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

INDIA-IRAN RELATIONS

Visit of President Rafsanjani

PRESIDENT of Iran, Mr Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, visited India on a three-day State visit from April 17, 1995. Mr Rafsanjani, who had postponed his visit twice in 1994, was accompanied by a high powered 100-member delegation.

The major thrust of his visit was on consolidating and diversifying economic and trade cooperation between the two countries. The visit provided an opportunity to the leaders of the two nations to discuss the entire gamut of bilateral relations and developments in the Central Asian region.

This was the first visit of an Iranian President to India, after the Islamic revolution of 1979.

During the delegation level talks, President Rafsanjani said that India's tradition of peaceful co-existence of different religions was a matter of "great interest and attraction" for Iran and could be useful for countries which have "problem and strife".

Referring to the regional situation, Mr Rafsanjani said that Tehran and New Delhi should cooperate in maintaining peace and stability in the region and work together closely to resolve impediments in the way of realising this objective.

As part of the effort to expand bilateral Indo-Iranian ties, Mr Rafsanjani and Mr Rao have instructed Ministers and officials concerned to come up with additional projects and proposals for extending relations in political, economic and cultural spheres. The Iranian President observed that it was possible for the two countries to work together in areas of agriculture, industry, power, mining, fisheries, oil, gas, chemical industries and fibre optics.

Addressing the Indian MPs, gathered in the Central Hall of Parliament, on April 18, 1995, President Rafsanjani declared that India and Iran were "standing by each other" and developing their relations "in spite of all the machinations engineered by world arrogance to create discord".

Mr Rafsanjani, who was repeatedly applauded by a packed house in the high-domed hall, also dwelt at length on the problems of poverty, population growth and economic imbalance in the Third World countries. Here, too, he attacked the rich countries for impeding the progress of developing countries, while they themselves overused and exploited the resources of the poorer na-

tions.

In the wake of the new international situation, Mr Rafsanjani made a strong plea for effective South-South cooperation. He spoke of the need to put aside disputes and avoid hatred, hostility and discord.

In the political sphere, the Iranian President noted that the revival of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) and solidarity of its member-States could to a large extent facilitate resolution of existing conflicts and prevent eruption of fresh regional and international tensions.

On April 18, President Rafsanjani addressed a large gathering in the quadrangle of the 18th century historic Asifi Imambara at Lucknow. He urged India, Pakistan and Bangladesh to come together and promote unity, mutual respect and cooperation in South-East Asia. In a significant remark of Kashmir and the now demolished Babri Masjid in Ayodhya, Mr Rafsanjani expressed the hope that "your enemies would not succeed in dividing you".

While addressing a press conference, President Rafsanjani admitted that Iran was not "happy and satisfied" with the situation in Kashmir. "We have offered to act as mediators to resolve the dispute", he said, adding: "There can be a solution through consensus between India, Pakistan and the people of Kashmir."

During President Rafsanjani's visit six Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) were signed on communication and postal services, drug trafficking, railways, cooperation in tourism and facilitating transit route for Indian goods to the Central Asian republics.

On April 18, India, Iran and Turkmenistan signed an important memorandum that will provide road and rail access to Indian goods to Central Asia, through Iran, and vice versa. The memorandum for the transit route through Iran, it is hoped, will give an impetus to improving trade and economic ties among India, Iran and Central Asia and increase the flow traffic. Central Asia is still considered an untapped market and it has been looking for partners for its economic development. In a rather novel provision, the memorandum provides for the international carriage of goods by road and rail from Central Asia to Iran and through it to India in vehicles registered in any of the three countries.

The memorandum authorises the carriers of the three countries to establish offices and to appoint representatives and agencies in their territories. A trilateral commission will be formed to supervise the implementation of the MoU and to expand cooperation in this sphere. Within the next six months a full-fledged treaty or agreement will be negotiated to establish the parameters of the cooperation.

It envisages the movement of Indian goods from Bombay and other ports to Bandar Abbas port in Iran, from where it will be transported through surface transport to the border city of Sarakhs. Sources said Turkmenistan is already linked to all the Central Asian republics by the rail network laid during the Soviet Union days.

India and Iran also agreed to set up a joint venture company for the exploration and production of oil and natural gas, in India, Iran and third countries. An MoU in this regard was signed between the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and the National Iran Oil company.

The two countries also reviewed the progress of the 2,200 km Iran-India gas pipeline project and it was decided to expedite the feasibility study and to invite international oil companies to participate in the project. An MoU to this effect was signed between the Gas Authority of India and the National Iran Oil company.

This is an ambitious \$ 5 billion project, which envisages laying the pipeline through Pakistan. However, owing to shortage of funds, the project has yet to move beyond the papers it was signed on. Besides, bringing the pipeline through Pakistan, the other option suggested at one time was of laying the pipeline underwater through the Arabian Sea, because of obvious problems between India and Pakistan.

INDIA-NEPAL RELATIONS

Visit of Prime Minister Adhikari

PRIME Minister Man Mohan Adhikari of Nepal visited India on a four-day official visit from April 10, 1995. Mr Adhikari is the head of Nepal's first communist government.

During his visit Mr Adhikari expressed the desire to "review all aspects of Indo-Nepalese relations, in view of the changes taking place in the world as well as in the SAARC". "It is a misconception that ties once good are good forever and that ties once bad are bad forever", he said. He further added that "we are opposed to idea of abrogation of 1950 Treaty of Friendship with India, though Nepal strongly favours suitable amendment in two clauses which pertain to security aspect of Nepal and the right to purchase property in each other's country".

Nepal's problem in the treaty is essentially with Articles 2, 6 and 7. Article 2 speaks of the undertaking of the two governments to inform each other of any serious friction or misunderstanding with any neighbouring country which is likely to cause any breach in the friendly relations subsisting between the two governments. Nepal feels that India did not inform it in any of the wars that it has had with either China or Pakistan. The Indians argue that there was nothing to inform because the war with these two countries could not have caused any breach with Nepal.

Article 6 is about giving "national treatment" to each other's nationals with regard to participation in industrial and economic development and grant of concessions and

contracts in these areas. India has argued that the exchange of letters that followed the signing of the treaty had made it clear that for some time to come, Nepalese companies will require and be given protection in Nepal. It is argued here that this is not worded unequally and India has never asked for its removal. Nepal is free to provide protection to its companies. In fact, it does not allow any Indian company to set up its industry in the small sector. Besides, companies with a large equity base are registered only if they have a joint venture with a Nepalese company.

Article 7 is about giving the same privileges to each other's nationals. This clause has certain problems for the Nepalese. Skilled Indian labour and executives land up in Nepal and take up jobs there. The Nepalese cannot compete with them because of lack of education and expertise in their country, with the result that their ire is targetted against the Indians. On the other hand, Nepal exports lakhs of people to India. Most of them are without any skills, but they are able to work here. If it demands a change in this clause or talks about introducing a work permit for Indians, Nepal will have problems if India introduces the same rules for the Nepalese.

Mr Adhikari also proposed a system of "record-keeping" to monitor the movement of people across the open Indo-Nepal border while hinting that it could be the first step towards the introduction of passport mechanism for travel between the two countries.

Mr Adhikari argued that such an arrangement was essential as Nepal, being a much smaller country with 20 million population, was in no position to absorb a huge demographic inflow from India. In contrast, even a hundred thousand people crossing over to India will be a mere drop in the ocean given the size and the huge population of this country.

The 120-mw Tanakpur hydel power project was also discussed. The project had been labelled as "anti-national" by the then main opposition Communist Party of Nepal, of which Mr Adhikari is the Chairman. Nepal is seeking to re-negotiate the agreement for the joint implementation of the project.

India rounded off its talks with the visiting Prime Minister of Nepal with an offer of six new development projects in the Himalayan kingdom, all of which are to be undertaken during 1995-96. India also agreed to provide transit trade facilities to Nepal at Kandla and Bombay ports on the same terms as are available to Indian nationals.

The six new projects include expansion of Nepal's Bir hospital, a broad gauge rail link between Raxaul and Sirsiya, 18 bridges on the Kohalpur-Mahakali sector of the east-west highway, joint survey for an electric railway linking the east and west of Nepal, supply of two engines and 12 coaches and wagons for a rail link between Jayanagar and Biralpur and a development project for Greater Janakpur.

TAMIL NADU

Governor versus Chief Minister

ON April 1, 1995, the 45-month-old AIADMK government, headed by Ms Jayalalitha, was placed in a major crisis when the Governor, Dr M Chenna Reddy, permitted her prosecution on two charges of corruption. The sanction was accorded to the Janata Party leader, Mr Subramaniam Swamy.

The two charges pertain to the controversial import of coal by the State Electricity Board in 1993 and the alleged undervalued purchase of government land by a firm in which Ms Jayalalitha was a partner with her close associate, Mrs Sasikala.

Ms Jayalalitha is the first Chief Minister of the State against whom a Governor had sanctioned prosecution, and probably the second Chief Minister in the country, the other being Mr A R Antulay of Maharashtra.

The decision marked a decisive phase in the Governor-Chief Minister relationship, which has deteriorated to open acrimony. Dr Reddy has declared that the AIADMK Government was not following constitutional norms, while Ms Jayalalitha has appealed to Prime Minister P V Narasimha Rao to recall him.

On April 5, 1995, Chief Minister, Ms Jayalalitha moved the Madras High Court to quash the order of the Governor. In her 48-page affidavit, filed in her individual capacity, she attributed bias and animosity as the reasons for the action of the Governor. She contended that ever since Dr Reddy assumed the gubernatorial post, he had been continuously and systematically adopting an attitude of confrontation which had far-reaching political and administrative implications. He had been inimical towards her.

On April 27, a division Bench of the Madras High Court dismissed the petition of Ms Jayalalitha as premature and not maintainable.

TN House votes for Governor's recall: On April 26, in an unprecedented move, the Tamil Nadu Assembly passed a resolution demanding the recall of Governor M Chenna Reddy and an amendment to the Constitution, making the consultative process mandatory in appointing the Governor.

The resolution was passed after suspending the Assembly rule which barred a discussion on the conduct of the Governor.

The resolution stated that the "betrayal" of all constitutional conventions by Mr Reddy had only confirmed fears about the consequences of such appointments, made without prior consultation with the Chief Minister, on Centre-State relations. "Party interests at the Centre have too often been furthered by willing occupants of the office of Governor who have acted contrary to all constitutional conventions and practices, giving a lateral meaning to the term 'agent of the Centre', which has been rightly noticed by the honourable Supreme Court in the case of S.R. Bommai versus Union of India".

PLANNING & ECONOMY

Tight monetary policy of RBI

ON April 17, 1995 the Reserve Bank of India announced certain new policy-measures to fight inflation. These were:

- Raise in deposit State ceiling to 12%
- No change in SLR and CLR
- Post-shipment export credit raised by one percentage point to 7.5% per annum
- Introduction of loans for working capital credit up to 25% cash credit limit
- Bank credit to non-banking companies curtailed
- Bridge Loans to companies banned
- Private mutual funds allowed to lend in call, notice money market
- Bank interest rate for rural infrastructure credit at 0.5% above maximum permissible term deposit rate
- Commercial bill rediscounting to be minimum for period of 15 days

The RBI governor, Dr C. Rangarajan, while announcing the slack season credit policy for 1995-96 to the Chief Executives of the major scheduled commercial banks, told the banks to exercise caution in expanding non-food credit during 1995-96, in view of the sharp increase in monetary expansion during 1994-95.

The Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM) criticised the credit policy for falling short of expectations.

The Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) warned that the tight monetary approach envisaged in the slack season credit policy would have an adverse impact on economy.

The Confederation of Indian Industries (CII) said the slack season monetary policy was too tight and would slow down buoyant industrial growth.

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Industry said the policy is restrictive and indicates a tighter monetary stand over the next six months.

New schemes for employment generation

THE Union government has prepared wage employment schemes to generate a record 1,237 million mandays of employment in 1995-96.

While the two streams of Jawahar Rozgar Yojna (JRY) are likely to generate 1,037 million mandays, the employment assurance scheme is likely to generate 200 million mandays.

The new approaches and schemes have been devised by the government, focussing on specific backward areas and deprived groups like agricultural labourers, small and marginal farmers and artisans.

Apart from the wage employment programmes, the ministry has taken steps to give a fresh impetus to the skill

development components, DW CRA and TRYSEM. Through a mix of subsidy and credit, persons below the poverty line were provided income generating assets. Up to November 1994, 9,60,261 families had been assisted. The total credit disbursed through cooperative banks, rural regional banks and commercial banks adds up to Rs 59,742.44 lakh.

A new strategy has been worked out by the ministry for maximising the gains of sustainable development based on the recommendations of the Hanumantha Rao committee. On the basis of the recommendations of the high-powered committee, the coverage of the drought prone areas has been increased to cover 945 blocks. The Desert Development Programme (DDP) has been increased to cover 234 blocks in the country. The ministry has also circulated fresh guidelines for development of watershed under DPAP, DDP and integrated wastelands development.

Fifty per cent of the employment generation fund will be earmarked for watershed development through proactive people participation. The annual report says that the watershed development guidelines represent an entirely new approach to planning and implementation of rural development projects based on holistic development.

India has enough land to grow food

ACCORDING to the Population Action International (PAI), a non-governmental organisation based in Washington, India should have enough land to grow food for its people, despite the size of its population.

The organisation said in a report that the per capita land availability in most countries in South Asia is low, with Pakistan being on border line of 0.07 hectare. By contrast India should have 0.11 hectares of arable land per capita even on the high UN population projection, by 2025.

India will have less than 0.07 hectares of arable land per capita only by 2075, and that too if the high population projection comes true.

China will fall below the benchmark of 0.7 hectares, even under the current low population projection, by 2075. On the other hand, if both India and China are able to attain the low projection of 1.56 children per woman by the year 2025 (medium projection: 2.07 children, high projection: 2.58 children), the amount of arable land per capita could actually increase in both India and China by the middle of the 21st century, since their populations would gradually begin to decline.

The report points out that in early 1960s only four countries—Japan, Singapore, Kuwait and Oman—has insufficient arable land (0.07 hectares per capita) to feed their population without highly intensive agriculture.

However, they were wealthy enough to either import food or increase agricultural productivity with modern farming methods. By 1990, the number of countries with scarcity of arable land had risen to nine, and included the Netherlands, South Korea and Egypt.

Population below poverty line drops to 25%

ACCORDING to a World Bank report, "Social indicators of development 1995", the percentage of population below the poverty line has been reduced from 43 per cent in 1970-75 to 25 per cent in 1988-93.

The upper poverty line has been pegged at an annual income of Rs 1,296 in 1985-93.

Primary education has spread fast, it says. In 1970-75, the figure for the age group was 79 per cent. In 1980-85, it went up to 96 per cent and in 1988-93 to 106 per cent (the figure can go above 100 per cent when students outside the relevant age group also join school).

Life expectancy rose to 61 years in 1988-93 against 55 in 1980-85 and 50 in 1970-75.

The figures show that only 31 per cent of the population had access to safe water in 1970-75, which increased to 74.5 per cent in 1988-93.

The rate of deforestation was 0.63 per cent of the forested areas by 1988-93.

It notes that according to World Bank experience, efforts to reduce poverty and hunger work well when sound macro-economic policy is matched with effective micro-level interventions. These usually involve low-cost but proven technologies and methods such as reducing deficiencies of Vitamin A, iodine and iron; expanding child immunisation from 80 per cent presently to 90 per cent; and controlling parasitic infections that cause anaemia and malnutrition.

The report stresses that reforming public sector spending to protect the hungry and poor and to improve their social and economic development "remains a major unfinished task, even when other components of structural adjustment have already been implemented".

RAJIV GANDHI'S ASSASSINATION

Sri Lanka President blames LTTE chief

ON May 1, 1995, President of Sri Lanka, Ms Chandrika Kumaratunga said that the LTTE leader Velupillai Prabhakaran was behind the assassination of India's Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi. This is the first time that Sri Lanka had officially and categorically blamed LTTE for Rajiv Gandhi's assassination.

In an interview with *India Today* Ms Kumaratunga admitted that her government did not have choice but talk peace with the LTTE. "The man (Prabhakaran) today controls one-third of our country, two-thirds of its coastline, whether one likes it or not, one has to deal with him", she said. She said she was not bitter about the resumption of hostilities and also claimed that she was "very much aware that if he (Prabhakaran) did not get from me what he wanted, I would be the first person on his list. On this count now, there is no doubt" charging Prabhakaran with being paranoid about peace, she says. "There must be very serious mental problems if you polish off all your

lieutenants."

Significantly, she also felt that the question of Prabhakaran's extradition would not emerge as a major irritant in India-Sri Lanka relations. She expected India to have the "statesmanship" to understand that long-term peace in Sri Lanka's north was more important for its interests than having one person behind bars. "However heinous his crime". Asked if her belief was based on signals from New Delhi or her own analysis, her reply was a cryptic, "Both".

PUNJAB

Akali factions agree to unite (once again)

THE Unity between the dominant Akali factions—the Akali Dal (Badal) and the Akali Dal (Amritsar)—became a reality once again on April 13, 1995, with both factions agreeing to adopt the "Amended Resolution of Anandpur Sahib, 1978" as the basic policy document of the proposed unified party.

The 1978 version is considered a softer version of the original Anandpur Sahib resolution, passed in 1973, and falls far short of the controversial Amritsar Declaration, passed in 1994. In fact, the 1978 resolution makes a clear departure from the original 1973 version so far as its political content relating to the Sikh community is concerned. It was passed at the All India Akali Conference, held at Ludhiana, on October 28 and 29, 1978, when the Akalis were in power in the State.

The two versions also differ on the political goal. The 1973 version stated, "The political goal of the Panth, undoubtedly, is enshrined in the commandments of the Tenth Guru, in the pages of the Sikh history and the very heart of the Khalsa Panth, the ultimate object of which is the pre-eminence of the Khalsa."

In the 1978 version there is no reference to the rights of the Sikhs. The resolution urges upon the government to take cognizance of the different linguistic and cultural sections, religious minorities as also the voice of millions of people and recast the Constitutional structure of the country on real and meaningful federal principles, so as to obviate the possibility of any danger to the national unity and integrity of the country and further, to enable the States to play a useful role for the progress and prosperity of the Indian people in their respective areas by meaningful exercise of the power.

The Amritsar Declaration is much more radical in nature with the demand for a separate Sikh region wherein the Sikhs can experience the glow of freedom. It states that only with the creation of such a separate State can the desires of the Sikh *qum* and the Punjabis be fulfilled.

INDIA-MALDIVES RELATIONS

Prime Minister Rao Visits Male

PRIME Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao visited Maldives on April 15, 1995, on a two-day official visit. During

one-to-one talks with President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom of Maldives, Prime Minister Rao offered to extend technical and training assistance in a number of fields including defence, environment, medical, non-conventional energy and marine transport.

Both the leaders agreed that the bilateral joint commission, which had last met in 1992, should meet quickly to monitor the progress of bilateral cooperation and to identify new areas. Both the sides also explored the possibility of cooperation in fishing, environmental studies, non-conventional energy and marine transport.

Mr Rao reaffirmed India's commitment to the time honoured values that bind the two countries together. President Gayoom acknowledged India's cooperation in a number of areas that had significantly contributed to the socio-economic progress of the island nation.

The two leaders also stressed on taking stringent steps to effectively check infiltration by foreign vessels.

During his visit, Prime Minister Rao also inaugurated the Indira Gandhi Memorial Hospital, a gift by India to the people of Maldives.

INDIA-USA RELATIONS

Environmental pact signed

ON April 18, 1995, India and USA signed an agreement, "Common Agenda on Environment", to share perspectives and positions on global environmental issues and to cooperate in scientific exchanges to address environmental problems of mutual concern.

The agenda was signed by Environment and Forest Minister Kamal Nath and United States Under Secretary of State for Global Affairs Timothy E. Wirth.

The agenda provides for the two countries to share their views on issues like global warming, ozone depletion, desertification, biodiversity conservation and hazardous waste. It will facilitate scientific and technological research and other joint efforts to tackle problems common to both countries.

Information on environmentally sound technologies, including sustainable energy generation and use, pollution abatement and prevention, waste management and water treatment will be shared. The Agenda will support implementation of India's environmental action programme.

The two countries will also establish working groups to discuss key environmental issues of importance to both countries and carry out activities like workshops, conferences and studies. These groups will consist of participants from Government, non-Government and private institutions.

USA's grievances on trade restrictions

WHILE presenting the 327-page 1995 National Trade Estimate Report on foreign trade barriers, US Trade Representative, Mr Mickey Kantor, expressed his grievance over India still having too many trade restric-

tions. He, however, acknowledged that India had removed several since liberalisation.

The report lists America's trade grievances against over 40 developed and developing countries, meaning thereby that US has problems with almost all trading nations of the world.

The chapter on India says among other things, that despite recent tariff reductions and liberalisation of quantitative restrictions, India's ban on consumer goods imports, quantitative restrictions under the negative imports list, and high tariffs, remain a serious impediment to US trade, especially in agricultural and consumer items

The US continues to raise and discuss India's restrictive trade practices in all trade-related meetings with the Indian officials, in the World Trade Organisation, and regular bilateral consultations, the report says

Meanwhile, US Secretary of the Treasury, Mr Robert E Rubin, during his visit of India on April 17, 1995, expressed his concern over currency fluctuations in the world markets and said that the US will work with India to evolve "some mechanism" to protect the globalising developing economies from their adverse fall-out. Mr Rubin was speaking during a joint press conference with Finance Minister, Dr Manmohan Singh.

Mr Rubin's assurance to India assumes importance since many in this country have viewed the massive US bail-out of Mexico as "unique" and have voiced the fear that the US would not show much concern for other developing countries in similar situation

POLITICAL

BJP projects itself as alternative to Congress

A three-day BJP session was held in Panaji, Goa, from April 2, 1995. A significant point was the decision to adopt a cautious approach in its efforts to come to power at the Centre.

Mr L K Advani, the party president, advised all State units to strengthen their base and intensify the party's stand on various issues. The strategy for the Lok Sabha polls was the main theme of discussion.

It was also decided that the party be projected with a secular face making full use of its nationalist plank.

The party, while blaming the Centre for the situation in Jammu and Kashmir, opposed the move to hold polls in the State under the prevailing situation.

Mr Advani also hinted that party could think in terms of tie up with AIADMK, the Akali Dal (Badal), the Assam Gana Parishad, the Haryana Vikas Party and some others. He attributed the successes of his party in Gujarat and Maharashtra to a growing feeling among the people that BJP was a party with difference. The general feeling at the party's executive was that there would be a sharper polarisation in the coming Lok Sabha polls, essentially taking on dimensions of BJP versus the rest.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Autonomous Council for Ladakh

THE Centre has decided to enact necessary legislation to give autonomy to Ladakhis. An assurance to this effect was conveyed by Union Home Secretary, Mr K. Padmanabiah, during his visit to Leh on April 14, 1995. He told the 25-member coordination committee of the Buddhist population that the draft legislation for the Autonomous Council would be considered by the Union Cabinet and a presidential notification for the proposed council would be passed by May 15, 1995.

The demand for an Autonomous Council was raised by the Buddhist population under the banner of Ladakh Buddhist Association. It had been agitating since 1989 to have the demand met. The committee has agreed to suspend all agitational programmes till May 15, 1995, awaiting a concrete step from the Central government.

The proposed measure is likely to have a positive effect on the region, as also the State as a whole. It envisages two separate autonomous councils for Leh and Kargil—the two districts in Ladakh region.

Constitution of an autonomous council should accelerate the development process, which is being undertaken on a large-scale in the recent months by a Committee of Secretaries of the Union Government through the Governor's administration. A number of projects are underway at present.

Ladakh, which was predominantly Buddhist at one time, has a fairly mixed population now. While the Leh district has a Buddhist majority, the Kargil district has a large Muslim population. The Ladakh Lok Sabha seat has always sent a Buddhist representative, except in 1989, when Mr Mohammed Hasan Commander won the election.

SCANDAL

Big Hawala racket; top personalities alleged to be involved

AN Industrialist, Mr N.K. Jain was arrested by the CBI on April 13, 1995, in a Rs 65 crore-hawala case. He was remanded to CBI custody by a Delhi Court till April 22, 1995. N.K. Jain and three others, S.K. Jain, J.K. Jain and B.R. Jain, were booked under Prevention of Corruption Act and Foreign Exchange Regulation Act (FERA).

The present case against the Jains was registered by CBI on March 4, 1995 and they were charged with paying huge sums to persons in authority. They were also suspected to have got huge payments from the Hawala-racket. These allegations were initially made by a Delhi-based hawala-dealer, Mr Shambhu Dayal Sharma, during his interrogation by CBI in 1990. The CBI had raided the premises of the Jains in Delhi in the same year. Unaccounted cash and a secret diary which contained names of 115 people, including top politicians, bureaucrats and journalists to whom money was paid by Jains, was recovered during the raids.

The multi-crore hawala case came up before Supreme Court in April after a petition was moved by Mr Vineet Narain and three others, alleging that the CBI was dragging its feet in probing the case. The Apex Court had directed CBI to take steps in this matter.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SRI LANKA

Truce fails; escalation in hostilities

THE truce agreement between the LTTE and the Sri Lankan government failed on April 19, 1995, with the renewal of hostilities. The Tamil terrorists rained mortar and rocket fire on Sri Lankan security forces camp and naval boats

The Sri Lankan government re-imposed a ban on supplies to the LTTE-controlled areas in northern Lanka and withdrew all other concessions

The agreement for cessation of hostilities had come into force on January 8, 1995

The Tamil terrorists shot down two planes within 24 hours period on April 28 and 29, 1995. The first one was an Avro aircraft, which crashed while taking off from Palali military base. 45 persons, including the northern zonal Commander of Airforce, were killed. The second was an airforce plane which was shot down over Jaffna Peninsula. All 50 persons on board were killed.

The planes are suspected to have been shot down using surface-to-air missiles.

The newly acquired anti-aircraft missile capability of LTTE could swing the 12-year-old conflict in favour of LTTE, as it was the Airforce which effectively prevented the terrorists from gaining more territory

The missiles are believed to have been supplied by Ukraine and this supply indeed emboldened the militants to launch large scale day time attacks on isolated army camps in the northern Jaffna peninsula

According to a western diplomat LTTE Chief V Prabhakaram would not be in a mood now to sit and talk peace with the government, especially after his spectacular strikes against the Airforce. Any little hope left for resuming peace talks has been shattered", he said.

President Chandrika Kumaratunga was virtually in deep trouble as her security forces were not prepared for a hightech-war to these new dimensions.

It may be recalled that LTTE had expressed its willingness to respond to any new initiative by Colombo barely a week back on April 24.

Though the Tigers appear bent on resuming full scale hostilities, President Kumaratunga is not yet willing to give the green signal to the security forces for an all out offensive. She wants to make sure that no one can point an accusing finger at her for not trying enough.

Also the security forces are ill-equipped and need to replace outdated tanks, helicopters and guns, before they

take on the Tigers. President Kumaratunga has already given her consent for the purchase of new equipment. Earlier, she had turned down the request

Things have moved back to square one. The President's sincerity has, however, played rich dividends. The support from the international community is very positive.

RWANDA

Over 8000 Hutus massacred

ON April 21, 1995, more than 8000 persons, mostly Hutus, were massacred in Kibeho refugee camp in South-west Rwanda, in indiscriminate firing by the government troops.

The government army had earlier moved in to force the 2,50,000 Hutus to return home. But the Hutus refused as they feared that if they returned to their homes they would be killed in revenge for genocide in 1994, of upto one million Tutsis and Hutu moderates

The trouble started when some Hutus packed into a tiny part of the camp and started slashing at each other over some internal dispute. Later the mass of Hutus began to move towards the troops and tried to break the army cordon. In panic the troops fired directly into the crowd and thousands were killed as the Hutus stampeded under fire

The Prime Minister of Rwanda, Mr Faustin Twagiramungu later expressed sorry for the killings but said that it was not a deliberate attack by troops on defenceless persons.

The killing was the most savage since the RPA won power in the tiny central African State in 1994, after three months of civil war and genocide by Hutu troops and militiamen.

USA

Oklahoma blast leaves more than 100 dead

MORE than 100 people died and around 400 were injured in the Oklahoma city—car-bomb explosion in United States on April 19, 1995

The Michigan Militia, a Right Wing para-military group founded in 1994, has been linked to this explosion. The investigating agencies claimed in Washington that Timothy McVeigh, a suspect of this bombing, was a sympathiser of 12000-strong group which advocated "keeping the US government checked by heavily armed citizens". Though denying complicity in bombing, Randy Rockman, the founder of the group, indicated that blasts were a retaliation for the FBI agency's assault on Branch Davidian sect in Waco, in 1993.

President Clinton assured the nation that a repetition of such incident will not be allowed. He ordered the flags to be flown at half mast for three days in the memory of the dead. He said, "this was an attack not only on innocent victims or on the people in Oklahoma City but this was an attack on the US way of life and every thing we believe in.

This was murder, this was evil and this was wrong."

The possible involvement of a right-wing militia suggests that the US is developing home-grown varieties of terrorism, which thus far was seen as an import from Asia and South America. Federal officials are worried about the chances of "copycat" attacks in other cities, and security has been stepped up throughout the US at government buildings.

USA-PAKISTAN

Prime Minister Bhutto's trip to Washington

PRIME Minister Benazir Bhutto of Pakistan reached USA on April 5, 1995 on a nine-day official visit amid positive indication from President Bill Clinton regarding easing the Pressler Amendment banning US aid to Pakistan.

The Pressler amendment was enacted in 1990. It prohibits military and economic aid to Pakistan unless the US President certifies that Pakistan has no nuclear weapons. In 1990 US President George Bush had refused to certify that Pakistan did not possess nuclear weapons. This had resulted in stalling the supply of 28 F-16 combat aircraft jets and all economic aid to Pakistan. Pakistan had already paid \$ 1.4 billion for the purchase of the aircraft.

During her talks with President Clinton, Ms Bhutto demanded that either the planes be delivered or the money paid back. However, Prime Minister Bhutto winded up her crucial visit without any substantial achievement on the military and economic aid front.

Ms Bhutto summed up her disappointment by saying, "during our half century of consistent record of support for the free world in its confrontation with communism we have been, unfortunately, singled out with discriminatory legislations".

All that President Clinton could say was that "he would work with the Congress to ease the sanctions".

Meanwhile Senator Larry Pressler, author of the Pressler amendment, charged that Pakistani officials had been advising "the terrorist State of Iran" on how to start its own nuclear programme and that "Pakistan remains a haven for terrorists".

He warned President Clinton that it would be a "huge mistake" to seek Congressional approval of aid to Pakistan. He urged President Clinton to demand that Pakistan abandon its nuclear programme.

All that Ms Benazir Bhutto could achieve during her trip was \$ 6 billion worth of MoUs with the business community of America. However, how much of this will be actually translated into investment will depend on the insurance cover America can get from the overseas private investment corporation.

Benazir admits Pak building N-reactor: During Ms Bhutto's US visit, the *Washington Post* reported that Pakistan is quietly building an unpublicised new reactor that US officials say would eventually give the country access to substantial quantity of plutonium for more powerful

and compact nuclear weapons. The reactor is being constructed at Khushab in Punjab.

Initially Prime Minister Bhutto denied existence of any new reactor. However, on being shown the evidence she admitted that such a reactor was indeed being built. She said that the new reactor was only "a small reactor for experiment purpose and is tied into our nuclear power plant from China".

She claimed that Pakistan lacked the capability to reprocess the reactor's spent fuel to separate the plutonium that could be used as bomb fuel. "We have no plans to produce plutonium", she added.

The US officials said that while Ms Bhutto's statement that Pakistan cannot reprocess the heavy water reactor's plutonium-laden spent fuel was correct at this time, and Washington was unaware of any Pakistani plans now to build such a capability, they pointed out that a reprocessing plant near the Chinese reactor at Chasma could be finished in several years to separate plutonium from the new reactor's spent fuel if Pakistan chooses to do so.

India's Minister for External Affairs, Mr Pranab Mukherjee reacted to the news of Pakistan building a second reactor to produce plutonium by saying that this confirms to India's apprehension that the NPT has failed to prevent the clandestine transfer of nuclear technology.

USA-IRAN RELATIONS

US cuts off all trade ties

ON April 30, 1995, President Clinton announced the cutting off of all trade and investment ties with Iran, including all oil purchases.

President Clinton charged Iran with supporting international terrorism and seeking to build a nuclear bomb clandestinely.

"My decision to impose this trade and investment embargo makes clear our unrelenting determination to do all that we can to arrest the behaviour and ambitions of a nation that ranks at the top of world's ten most wanted list", said Mr Clinton.

The US contends that Iran has been fostering unrest in the middle east and in other trouble spots of world.

Purchase of crude oil by American companies accounts for 20 per cent of Iran's oil exports.

WORLD ECONOMY

Highest growth in 20 years

ACCORDING to a report of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) the world goods trade boomed by nine per cent in 1994, notching up its largest increase for two decades. The prospects for 1995 are : further expansion around the globe, although at a "somewhat slower pace" than 1994.

The surge has been attributed to a sharp trading recovery in Western Europe and continued expansion in Asia, North America and Latin America.

According to the WTO Director-General, Mr Peter Sutherland, the boom reflected the renewed confidence in the global trading system that came with the decision to set up the organisation and the assurance of continuing trade liberalisation it represented

The report, a final version of which will appear in November, said the value of world merchandise exports in 1994 rose by 12 per cent, to exceed \$ 4000 billion for the first time

The recovery in western Europe, it declared, had brought a major swing in the region's trade values from a negative 10 per cent for imports and 7.5 per cent for exports in 1993 to a positive 11 per cent for both in 1994

This, in its turn, had helped raise the value of exports from the former communist States of Central and Eastern Europe by almost 20 per cent

Asia, the report said, saw a 15 per cent rise in the value of merchandise trade, partly due to a 14 per cent surge in imports by Japan and of 20 per cent or more by Malaysia, South Korea and Singapore

WTO statistics put eight Asian countries among the world's leading trading nations (in terms of value of exports and imports) Over the last decade, Malaysia has risen from 28 to 19th place and China from 29th to 11th among exporting countries On imports, Thailand has risen from 38th to 20th place, and Malaysia from 30th place to 18th

3-point plan for IMF

A three-point plan has been mooted by the IMF- Managing Director, Mr Michael Camdessus, to increase the resources of IMF to enable it respond to Mexico-type crisis and to make the organisation more effective instrument

The key elements of plan are

■ A substantial increase in IMF quotas which determines the voting powers of member countries

■ Making the Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility (ESAF) a permanent window of the fund

The main thrust of the policy is to regain some of the influence that it once had over the policies of the industrial countries

According to Mr Camdessus the IMF shall insist on members providing more transparency in accounting He insisted that a country's quota in IMF must be a true representation of its economic size

The Director-General also asked the US to take action to reduce the deficit and stem the decline in the dollar as "US had a special responsibility for maintaining a reasonable stability of the dollar" He recommended an increase in interest rates in the US to keep inflationary pressure under check

India to be the 4th largest economy

ACCORDING to the World Bank sources, in terms of Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) India will be the

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PPP method evaluates the performance of an economy on the basis of what a country buys in the market in goods and services. The traditional method used the foreign exchange value of the currency of a country to evaluate the size of the economy.

Calculating on PPP, the big six economies of the world, in the coming years, will be China, USA, Japan, India, Indonesia and Germany, in that order.

At present the G-7 countries, representing the richest and most influential, are the US, Japan, Germany, Britain, France, Italy and Canada. By 2020, four of the current G-7 countries are not expected to make it to the big six, World Bank sources say.

Already, China and India are ahead of at least two of the G-7 countries, on the basis of PPP calculation. India is probably already the sixth largest economy.

The World Bank expects another stunning development. The "global economic prospects and the developing countries 1995" report says, "by 2010, more than one billion consumers in developing countries could have per capita incomes exceeding those of Greece and Spain today".

It says that on prospective trends, developing countries would account for 38 per cent of the growth in the world output in 1995-2010, up considerably from 22 per cent in the 1980's. Their share of world output would rise from 21 per cent in 1994 to 27 per cent in 2010.

In PPP terms, developing countries would produce more than half of world output in the next decade, compared to 44 per cent now. By 2010, they would also account for 56 per cent of global consumption and 57 per cent of global capital formation—again in PPP terms.

UN

New force for Croatia

THE situation remained crucial, grim and disturbed in Croatia despite of Security Council's three resolutions voted on April 2, 1995, to create a new peace keeping force in Croatia and redeploy some UN troops on the country's border. There were apprehensions of renewed war between Croatia and the rebel serbs if the peace keeping forces were withdrawn as per indications given earlier by United States.

The new force is expected to include some 1000 peace keepers on the border as part of the total force of some 8000 securitymen.

It may be recalled that Croatia had insisted that it would not accept the new force unless the word 'Croatia' was included in the name.

Now the new mission is called 'the UN Confidence Restoration Operation' in Croatia (UNCRO).

Iraq allowed to sell some oil

THOUGH Security Council allowed Baghdad to sell oil worth two billion dollars, to finance purchases of food,

medicines and other essential commodities, Iraq criticised the offer and termed it as an infringement on its sovereignty and "worse and more dangerous than previous resolutions which Iraq had strongly rejected".

According to the new resolution Iraq would be allowed to sell oil over a six-month period—worth \$ 1 billion in each three-month period. The proceeds of the sale would be put in the escrow account to enable the UN to monitor it. Out of the total amount, Iraq is likely to get only around \$ 1.2 billion after deduction and other expenses. Besides opening a pipeline through Turkey would cost around \$ 30 million.

Iraq would also have to pay a fee for using the pipeline and for that purpose, it would be allowed to sell extra oil worth about \$ 30 million for every \$ 1 billion.

The Security Council resolution links the lifting of the oil-embargo to the elimination of Iraqi weapons of mass-destruction and related facilities.

MALAYSIA

Ruling Coalition wins election

MALAYSIAN Prime Minister Mahathir Bin Mohamad and his ruling coalition won the ninth general election of the country with overwhelming majority. It was fourth victory for Dr Mahathir. The coalition won 162 out of 192 seats in the new 'Dewan Rakyat' (House of representatives).

The Democratic Action Party (DAP) was the heaviest loser as it won barely nine seats though it had 20 seats in the last Parliament. Dr Mahathir and the ruling National Front now have unquestioned dominance over Malaysian National and State Politics.

KAZAKHISTAN

President wins referendum to stay in power

PRESIDENT Nursultan Nazarbayev of Kazakhstan has won sweeping endorsement by the people to stay in power till the end of this century.

The former communist party boss, who became the first national leader after his ex-Soviet State declared independence, was to face Presidential polls in December 1996.

The voters had been asked to vote "yes" or "no" on extending Nazarbayev's tenure to December 2000. President Nazarbayev claimed to have received 95.4 per cent of the vote.

The 54-year-old leader rejected the criticism of the opposition of dictatorial behaviour and pledged not to depart from democracy. Committing himself to a full liberalisation course, he vowed to improve the economy and to crack down on crime.

The opposition parties have condemned the result as fraudulent. In a show of displeasure the diplomats of the western governments boycotted the official announcement of the result.

Current General Knowledge

ABBREVIATIONS

CONCORD: Council for North Indian States for Cooperation and Regional Development.

IN: Intelligent Network.

INTERACT: Initiative to Educate, Rehabilitate and Assist Child-victims of Terrorism.

SAARC: South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation.

SAFTA: South Asian Free Trade Area.

SAPTA: South Asian Preferential Trading Arrangement.

SCOPE: Standing Conference on Public Enterprises.

AWARDS

Sanskriti awards, 1994

For literature: B. Jayamohan, a Tamil writer.

For journalism: Rajdeep Sardesai. He is presently working with New Delhi Television.

For Theatre: Anamika Haksar, a visiting teacher at the National School of Drama.

For Art: Atul Dodiya.

For social and cultural achievement: Dudhatoli Lok Vikas Sansthan, a voluntary organisation working in a remote village in Pauri Garhwal, Uttar Pradesh.

Each award comprises Rs 20,000 and a citation. The awards are given by a public charitable trust, Sanskriti Pratishthan, to "young and emerging talent in the age group of 20 to 35 years".

Gandhi Peace Award, 1995

VETERAN freedom fighter and chairman of the freedom fighters' high power committee, Mr. T. N. Seshan, has been selected for the award. The award has been instituted by Norway's Mahatma

Gandhi Peace Foundation.

Honest Man of the Year award, 1995

CHIEF Election Commissioner of India, Mr T.N. Seshan, has been presented the award for his tireless efforts to make "democracy safe in India".

The first ever award of its kind in the country, it has been instituted by Sulabh International.

BOOKS

Alien Nation

AUTHORED by Mr Peter. A. Brimelow, a senior editor with Forbes, the book says that the US government should stop further immigration into the US by non-whites, who are "destroying the American nation". Mr Brimelow warns fellow whites that the result of continued Asian, African and Latin American immigration at the current level will be "the snuffing out of the American nation—like a candle in a gale".

DAYS; YEARS

SAARC to observe 1995 as poverty eradication year

THE 8th SAARC summit, held in New Delhi on 2-4 May, 1995, designated 1995 as the year for Poverty Eradication. The agenda for action includes a strategy of social mobilisation, policy of decentralised agricultural development and small-scale, labour intensive industrialisation.

DEFENCE

Trials of 'Akash' successful

THE control and propulsion flight trials of the medium range surface-to-air missile *Akash*, often described as the Indian version of the US anti-ballistic tool, *Patriot*, were successfully carried at the interim test range at Chandipur-on-Sea, in Orissa, on April 21, 1995.

Akash is part of the Integrated

Guided Missile Development Programme (IGMDP) of the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO).

Akash, with its integration to *Rajendra* radar, will be an asset to India's air defence. The integration will take care of any aircraft flying too high or too low, thereby, considerably reducing the bomb carrying capability of enemy aircraft.

Among the evasive routes available to dodge an attack by a missile like *Akash* are blending of radar through electronic counter measures like jamming or changing missile's course by counter flares or chaff.

In case of *Rajendra*, its inbuilt redundancies and frequency hopping allow only a slow degradation, rather than total blending. As a result, the system remains functional for a longer period and even under intense pressure of the fourth generation electronic warfare systems.

Akash has a range of 25 km and can carry 55 kg warhead. It would replace the Russian SAM missiles, now available with India.

Naval aviation goes hi-tech

INDIAN naval aviation, from the relatively minor force in the 60s, has finally gone hi-tech with technology at par with the best in the world and manpower trained to operate these sophisticated systems.

While the human factor behind the machine remains the most important element in naval aviation, the "sand storm" of Gulf War fame has amply proved the overwhelming advantage that technology provides a numerically inferior force.

Defence analysts say that 90 per cent of India's share of threat comes from the seas. While aggression in the past mostly came through land, it

was through the seas that the Britishers conquered India

Today carrier-based fighters are a force to reckon with. It has two major roles—strike and anti-submarine operations. The fact that aircraft can operate from carriers, gives the naval aviation a wider range of operation for it can take the battle to the enemy's backyard

Carriers need to dry dock from time to time and this can be facilitated for the fact that Indian Navy has two of them.

One remains in war readiness while the other takes a much needed rest after trials and tribulations

One factor that haunts every sailor, is an enemy's submarine lurking below. While Indian Navy's Anti-Submarine Warfare (ASW), has advanced in the sector with indigenous manufacturing of sensors, the major counter still remains with ASW aircraft.

A major role played by the naval aviation is anti-ship strikes. The induction of "Sea Eagle" missiles has added more punch to anti-ship strike fleet. These missiles are carried by Sea Harriers and the Sea King choppers.

Search and rescue remains another factor in Indian naval aviation. The HAL manufactured Chetaks have been providing yeoman service in communication and search and rescue operations

EXPEDITION

World's longest ski expedition

A nine-member Himalayan adventure team of Indian army, headed by Major Harish Kohli of the Jammu and Kashmir Light Infantry regiment, was flagged off on February 17, 1995, to undertake the world's longest ski expedition in the snow bound passes of the Himalayas.

The expedition has been described as a silent saga of sustained human endurance and unconquerable spirit of adventure. In the Ladakh ranges the expedition traversed across the frozen longest

Himalayan water lakes Pangong Tso and Tso Moriri. The expedition experienced blizzards above 60 knots and temperature below minus 64 degrees celsius.

PERSONS

Desai, Morarji Ranchhodji

INDIA'S first non-Congress Prime Minister in 1977, Mr Morarji Desai died on April 10, 1995, after brief illness. He was the only Indian politician to have lived into his 100th year. He was an institution in Indian politics for over 60 years.

Mr Desai was born the eldest of the eight children—to Ranchhodji, a modest Gujarati school teacher and Vajrayaben—on February 29, 1896, at Bhadeli village, near Valsad in Surat district of Gujarat.

He strained his eyes under streetlights, studying. After graduating in physics from Bombay's Wilson College, on a scholarship from the Maharajah of Bhavnagar, Mr Desai became the Deputy District Collector of Ahmedabad at the age of 22 in 1918.

In 1930, he quit his job with the colonial government and plunged into the freedom struggle. As Revenue Minister in the government of Bombay State, in 1937, he overcame the opposition of the British bureaucracy and restored land to the Bardoli peasants. In 1952 he became the Chief Minister of the Bombay State.

Jawaharlal Nehru invited Mr Desai to join the Union Cabinet in 1956, as Minister of Commerce and Industry. Later on, he took over as Finance Minister. As Finance Minister he authored many a provocative budget proposals. His most controversial legislation was the Gold Control Order. Mr Desai became the Prime Minister at the age of 82.

Mr Desai was a politician untarnished by graft, the lure of lucre or the trappings of office. His idealism often seemed to be at loggerheads with real politics. He was often

blamed for being rigid and self-righteous, to the point of stubbornness, because in his mind there was no room for divergence between ideal and practice, word and deed.

PLACES

"Nawab Saheb ki Haveli"

HISTORY, mystery, chivalry, romance, all of them haunt the 227 year-old *Nawab Saheb ki Haveli*, one of the star attractions for tourists coming to Jaipur.

Situated in the heart of the Pink City—Pipolia Bazar—it has the unique distinction of providing from its terrace a view of 25 important historical monuments, including temples, forts and palaces. Besides, it had been the residence of the chief architect of the city and two *Dewans* (Prime Ministers).

The *haveli* was originally built by the chief architect of the city, Vidyadhar, in 1727.

PROJECTS

Marmagao dry dock to go on stream in July

INDIA'S largest floating dry dock, a westerner, would become operational in July, 1995. The floating dry dock has been constructed by Pan-United of Singapore for Western India Shipyard Limited. It has the capacity to repair ships up to 60,000 DWT capacity.

The floating dry dock would be run as a joint venture by WISL with a prominent Portuguese shipbuilder, Lisnare.

IB-Valley project dedicated to the nation

ON April 29, 1995, Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao dedicated to the nation the Rs 933-crore first unit of the 210 MW IB valley thermal power project. The project is located at Banharpalli in Orissa.

Late Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi had laid the foundation stone of this project on June 2, 1989.

The second unit of the project is expected to be commissioned within next two to three months.

SSP Project a boon : Economists

EVEN as the debate ranges on the Sardar Sarovar Project, economists claim that the project would augur an impetus for a commendable economic development of Gujarat.

In contrast, environmentalists have predicted doom as according to them the project would lead to water-logging, soil erosion, destruction of forests and wildlife and trigger health problems

Economists of the Narmada planning group, Mr YK. Alagh, Mr Mahesh Pathak and Mr D T. Buch, have brought out a book titled "Narmada and Environment—An Assessment" which says that the SSP Project would bring about prosperity to the people of Gujarat, especially in resource-deficient regions, increase employment opportunities in the command area, which would act as an impetus for the growth of agro-processing, food-processing and dairy industry.

The project's strength is underlined by the boost it would give to farm forestry and forestry on saline and marginal lands, while improving conditions for medicinal plants and oil giving plants.

The authors also dispute the adverse impact on the Nal Sarovar bird sanctuary. According to them contributions from SSP Project water will help when there are droughts and the lake does not fill up due to natural run-off from the catchment area.

Doubts expressed by the environmentalists about the contamination of ground water due to the extensive use of nitrates and have been set aside by authors by suggesting that the consumption of pesticides and insecticides, as compared to many other States, is 'low'.

RESEARCH

New findings on origin of life

ACCORDING to Chinese scientists, the diversification of modern life originated from a

biological explosion in the early Cambrian period, about 530 million years ago.

They came to this conclusion after research into a fossilised animal group in South-West China's Yunnan province, known as the 'Chengjiang fauna'.

According to Prof Chen Junyuan from the Nanjing Institute of Geology and Palaeontology, affiliated to the Chinese Academy of Science, research into the Chengjiang fauna has shown that the biological explosion in the early Cambrian period was the most significant and most influential event during the evolution of life on earth.

The earth has 4.6 billion years of history. It was a chaotic mass, with no life at all, until 3.2 billion years ago, when single-celled algae like living things appeared in the sea. It was not until the early Cambrian period, about 530 million years ago, that a burst of diversification happened to the living things on the earth, which is called by palaeontologists the 'Cambrian explosion'.

The well-preserved 'Chengjiang fauna' is convincing evidence of the explosion of life. Scientists have found among the Chengjiang fauna more than 80 kinds of animals in over 40 categories, including arthropods, lobopodians, anomalocarids, sponges, brachiopods and chordates, that are primarily the same as those existing today.

The theory is that after the explosion, life on earth underwent five cycles of extinction and resurrection, but the basic structure of life remained unchanged. More significantly, the discovery shows that the evolution of modern life was the result of several major mutations, thus challenging the traditional theory of evolution.

MISCELLANY

Space programme boosts ancillary units

THE ambitious space programme of the country has contributed

significantly to the growth of ancillary industry, especially in hi-tech areas.

The space department's operations over the year has involved more than 500 small, medium and large scale industries in public and private sectors.

According to the department of space annual report, the space industry has now geared itself to meet the growing challenges posed by the space programme, be it in terms of adopting advanced technologies or handling complex manufacturing jobs.

So far the department of space has transferred 224 technology packages to various industries, provided 132 consultancy projects and a large number of such programmes are in the pipeline. The Antrix Corporation, set up by the department, has been acting as a catalyst to sustain the space-industry partnership, besides commercially marketing the Indian space capability.

In 1994-95 the department transferred technologies for eight new products and processes. These include signal processor units, adhesive formulation, single component flushing system, auto focus enlarger, laser range finder and anti-reflection coatings.

Some industries have been identified for transfer of a few more technologies such as extended C-band television receiver feed, low noise block down converter, polyurethane resin, rapid thread checking machine and portable data terminal. A number of new products are in the pipeline for technology transfer, including silicon oil, mould release agent, S-band receiver, central control unit and remote units.

In the export promotion front also the Antrix Corporation has made major strides. The major achievements last year were the agreements entered into with EOSAT of the United States for reception and world-wide marketing of data from Indian Remote Sensing satellites and

the 100 million dollar agreement with INTELSAT organisation for leasing C-band of India's INSAT-2E, which is to be launched in 1997-98.

An order from Brazilian space agency, for supply of components for its space programme, has also been received.

Bombay to be third most populous city

BOMBAY will be the third most populous city in the world, after Tokyo and Sao Paulo, by the turn of the century, according to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)

The commercial capital of India, which has around 12 million inhabitants at present, is expected to cross the 24 million mark by 2010

The population in this city doubles every 20 years. In the seventies, it was just above five million, by nineties it had more than doubled to cross 12 million and is expected to double again in the next 20 years

However, the high numbers cannot be attributed to births alone, as Bombay also holds the record of the highest influx of migrants in the country

Calcutta also figures in the list of most populous cities, but comes nearly at the bottom. There are around 11 million people in Calcutta, as per present estimates, and the number is likely to shoot up to 16 million by 2010.

A phenomenon of the last few decades is the growth of mega cities in developing countries. By the turn of the century, 300 cities in developing countries would have populations of over one million, compared with 125 today.

Growing demand for housing, infrastructure and social services, increased use of energy, resource consumption and environmental stress will make it nearly impossible for many mega cities to cope, warns the UNFPA

The largest agglomerations in the world where the inhabitants are upwards of 10 million are: Tokyo, Sao

Paolo, New York, Mexico City, Shanghai, Bombay, Los Angeles, Buenos Aires, Seoul, Rio de Janeiro, Beijing, Calcutta and Osaka.

Tokyo, the most crowded city on earth today, has a burgeoning population of 25 million. It is expected to go up to 28 to 29 million by 2010

World's highest rail bridge

JAMMU and Kashmir will very soon have the world's highest railway bridge. The bridge will be constructed across the river Chenab along Jammu-Srinagar railway line at Salal area. It would be 290 metres high from the ground and would be about three-time taller than the 81 m high Qutab Minar. This railway bridge would be marvel of the civil engineering construction. The bridge's length would be 700 m and it will be a part of Udhampur-Qazigunj railway line, which would link Kashmir Valley with the rest of the country through railways

Indigenous Pacemaker signals hope for many

THE Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences (NIMS), Hyderabad, has developed a low cost cardiac pacemaker which signals hope for millions of heart patients in the country.

Presently, being imported from western countries at a prohibitive cost of about Rs one lakh, pacemakers are implanted on patients who lack good heart rhythm on their own and whose heartbeat is either slow or too fast.

The indigenous pacemaker, a tiny technological wonder, is the result of an ambitious project taken up in 1993 for the first time in Asia, at NIMS in collaboration with Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO).

The project was a part of efforts to utilise the spin-off from defence technology in improving health care delivery system.

The pacemaker is basically a battery-charged device, made up of bio-compatible material using titanium

technology, to give repetitive electrical impulses to the heart of a patient at a particular rate and make it contract.

The development of the state-of-the-art implantable pacemaker holds a great promise for future medical research and development in the country, besides drastically bringing down the cost of pacemaker to Rs 20,000, making it affordable.

Bedsa Caves, once the hub of Buddhist monks

ONCE it was the hub of Buddhist monks, now it lies in obscurity, craving for public attention

Facing the Pawana river, some 90 metres above the plains near Kamshet, off Bombay-Bangalore national highway, only 55 kms north-west of Pune, is a small group of caves of Bedsa.

No representation of animals or humans or absence of any Buddha figure on the walls is, according to scholars, one of the most decisive proofs of the early Hinayana character of these caves

Believed to have been excavated about 2100 years ago, before the excavation of famous Karla Caves, the Bedsa group of caves consists of a 'Chaitya' (prayer hall) and a 'Vihara' (monastery) of unique shape.

The caves have suffered vicissitudes from inside with the disappearance of the wood work and the man-made loss of ancient paintings on the walls.

The entrance to the 'Chaitya' is through a small passage cut through the rock in order to, according to scholars, get sufficiently far back to obtain the necessary height for the facade.

The mass of rock left on the each side of the passage, however, hides the greater portion of the front of the 'Chaitya' from the sight, robbing it of some of its beauty.

Four massive pillars, two octagonal standing in the middle and two pentagonal pilasters attached to the walls, form the entrance to this ancient Buddhist cathedral.

SPORTS

ATHLETICS

99th Boston Marathon

COSMAS Ndeti of Kenya won the men's competition, becoming the third runner in the history of the race to win it three years in a row.

Uta Piping of Germany has won the women's competition. This was her second triumph.

BADMINTON

5th All-India Maheshwari tournament

Men's singles: Sidharth Jain

Women's singles: Seema Bapna

Men's doubles: Rajeev Bagga and Uday Pawar

Women's doubles: Madhumita Singh and Sindhu Gulati

BODY BUILDING

34th National championship

RAILWAYS claimed the honours with a tally of 111 points. They bagged four out of the eight individual titles.

BOXING

International Boxing Federation Heavyweight title

FORTY years-plus George Foreman of USA defeated Axel Schultz of Germany to retain the title.

CHESS

Asian Zone championship for women

INTERNATIONAL woman master (IWM) Bhagyashree Thipsay of India retained the title.

14-year-old Nisha Mohota became the youngest IWM of India.

Asian Zone championship for men
GRANDMASTER Dibyendu Barua retained the title. His tally was 8.5 points out of 11.

CRICKET

Asia Cup

INDIA claimed the Asia Cup for the third time in as many appearances, when they defeated Sri Lanka by seven wickets in the final played at Sharjah.

Earlier, Sri Lanka had defeated Pakistan convincingly to enter the finals. Bangladesh was the fourth participating team

West Indies-Australia Test series

AN Australian side of rare discipline and commitment became the first team to defeat West Indies in a Caribbean series for 22 years, with victory by an innings and 53 runs in the fourth Test played at Kingston

This was also the first international Test series loss for West Indies in 29 contests.

Australia, thus, regained the Frank Worrell Trophy for the first time in 19 years and nine attempts

In the four-Test series, the first match was won by Australia, at Bridgetown, by ten wickets. The second Test in Antigua ended in a draw. The third Test at Trinidad and Tobago was won by West Indies by nine wickets.

Ranji Trophy

BOMBAY retained the Ranji Trophy by defeating Punjab on the basis of first innings lead. The final was played at Bombay.

Tendulkar cricketer of the year

INDIA'S dashing batsman Sachin Tendulkar has been declared the Indian cricketer-of-the-year under the Sun Grace-Mafatlal awards scheme. This is the second time that Sachin has won the coveted award, which carries a cash prize of Rs one lakh.

FOOTBALL

Airlines Gold Cup

EAST Bengal scored a convincing 2-0 victory over arch-rivals Mohun Bagan,

to regain the Airlines Gold Cup.

Bristol SAARC '95 tournament

SRI Lanka shocked favourite India, 1-0, to win the tournament. The tournament was held in Colombo, Sri Lanka.

TABLE TENNIS

India Cup

ARUP Basak won the men's title by beating national champion Kamlesh Mehta. The women's title was won by Anindita Chakravorty.

TENNIS

Davis Cup Asia/Oceania Group I tie

INDIA defeated Philippines 5-0 to win the tie and get a chance to come back into the elite World Group when the play off is held in September 1995.

India will now meet Croatia in the qualifying tie to be played in India.

WRESTLING

Commonwealth Freestyle championship

INDIAN grapplers performed commendably by bagging eight gold medals and the team title in the championship held in Melbourne.

All the ten Indian wrestlers who took part in the championship won individual medals, eight bagging gold and two silver.

The gold medallists were: Jai Bhagwan (48 kg), Narinder (52 kg), Ashok Kumar (57 kg), Mukesh Kumar (62 kg), Karambir Singh (68 kg), Sanjay Kumar (90 kg), Subhash Verma (100 kg) and Krishna Kumar (130 kg).

The silver medallists were: Varinder Kumar (74 kg) and Randhir Singh (82 kg).

- (a) 6.5 (b) 6.05 (c) 6.75 (d) 6.09375
(e) None of these

21. In a college $\frac{1}{5}$ th of the girls and $\frac{1}{8}$ th of the boys took part in a social camp. What of the total number of students in the college took part in the camp?

- (a) $\frac{13}{40}$ (b) $\frac{13}{80}$ (c) $\frac{2}{13}$ (d) $\frac{4}{13}$

(e) None of these

22. Suppose you know that $\sqrt{24}$ is approximately 4.898, which of the following is the best approximation of $\sqrt{\frac{8}{3}}$?

- (a) 1.633 (b) 1.333 (c) 2.666 (d) 0.544

(e) None of these

23. In an office there were grade A and grade B officers. Each officer contributed as many rupees as the number of officers in his grade. If the total collection was Rs 106, what was the total number of officers in the office?

- (a) 10 (b) 14 (c) 11 (d) 12

(e) None of these

24. The price of cooking oil has increased by 25%. The percentage of reduction that a family should effect in the use of cooking oil so as not to increase the expenditure on this account is:

- (a) 15% (b) 20% (c) 25% (d) 30%

(e) None of these

25. In a vocational course in a college, 15% seats increase annually. If there were 800 students in 1988, how many students will be there in 1990?

- (a) 920 (b) 1058 (c) 1040 (d) 1178

(e) None of these

26. The average of first five multiples of 3 is:

- (a) 12 (b) 15 (c) 6 (d) 9

(e) None of these

27. The average of the squares of seven consecutive integers is 53. The average of these integers is:

- (a) 4 (b) 5 (c) 6 (d) 7

(e) None of these

28. The sum of three numbers is 68. If the ratio between first and second be 2 : 3 and that between second and third be 5 : 3, then the second number is:

- (a) 30 (b) 20 (c) 58 (d) 48

(e) None of these

29. If $x : y = 2 : 3$ and $2 : x = 1 : 2$, then the value of y is:

- (a) $\frac{1}{3}$ (b) $\frac{3}{2}$ (c) 6 (d) 4

(e) None of these

30. A possible number when decreased by 4, is equal to 21 times the reciprocal of the number. The number is:

(a) 5

(b) 6

(c) 4

(d) 8

(e) None of these

31. The perimeter of an isosceles triangle is 20 cm. If each equal side is 2 times the base, find the length of the base.

- (a) 4 cm (b) 5 cm (c) 3.5 cm (d) 2 cm

(e) None of these

32. A man invests a part of Rs 10000 at 5% and the remainder at 6%. The 5% investment yields annually Rs 76.50 more than the 6% investment. Find the sum invested at 6%.

- (a) Rs 3600

(b) Rs 3550

- (c) Rs 3850

(d) Rs 4000

(e) None of these

33. In a race of 1 km, if A gives a lead of 40 m to B then A wins by 15 secs. But if B starts running 30 secs before A, then B wins by 40 m. Find the time taken by A to cover 1 km.

- (a) 150 secs

(b) 125 secs

- (c) 110 secs

(d) 90 secs

(e) None of these

34. Find the time taken by a 110 m long train travelling with a speed of 36 km/hr to cross 132 m long bridge.

- (a) 24.2 secs

(b) 19 secs

(c) 30 secs

- (d) 28 secs

(e) None of these

35. In a business A invested Rs 600 more than B. B invested money for 5 months whereas A invested for 4 months. Total profit was Rs 528. If A's profit was Rs 48 more than that of B's, then find the sum invested by A.

- (a) Rs 1500

(b) Rs 1450

- (c) Rs 1800

(d) Rs 2000

(e) None of these

36. The population of a town increased by 3%. If the population had been 1500 less than the present population, then there would have been a decrease of 2%. What was the original population?

- (a) 30000 (b) 25000 (c) 22000

- (d) 32000 (e) None of these

37. If 18 men, by working 10 hrs a day can dig a trench 200 m long, 3 m wide and 2 m deep, then in how many days 10 men, by working 8 hrs a day can dig 100 m long, 4 m wide and 3 m deep trench?

- (a) 15 days

(b) 10 days

- (c) $13\frac{1}{2}$ days

(d) 12 days

(e) None of these

38. A shopkeeper marks his goods 25% above cost price. Then he gives $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ discount. Find his gain%.

- (a) $9\frac{3}{8}\%$

(b) 10%

(c) 12%

(d) 15.2%

(e) None of these

39 What sum will become Rs 388 50 in 146 days at 9% p a at S I ?

- (a) Rs 375 (b) Rs 342 (c) Rs 350
(d) Rs 326 (e) None of these

40 The average age of 40 students is 16 95 years On the arrival of a new student, their average age becomes 17 years Find the age of new student

- (a) 22 years (b) 19 years (c) 25 years
(d) 18 years (e) None of these

41 Find the area of a quadrilateral whose one diagonal is 32 m long The lengths of perpendiculars from the other two vertices are 20 m and 12 m

- (a) 500 sq m (b) 512 sq m
(c) 616 sq m (d) 728 sq m

42 A boat goes 1 km downstream in $7\frac{1}{2}$ minutes and upstream 5 km/hr Find the speed of stream

- (a) $1\frac{1}{2}$ km/hr (b) 1 km/hr
(c) 2 km/hr (d) None of these

43 The cost price of 10 articles is equal to the S P of 9 articles Find gain%

- (a) 10% (b) 12% (c) $11\frac{1}{9}\%$

(d) None of these

44 A man sold a horse at 10% profit If he had bought at 20% less and sold at Rs 10 more, he would have gained 40% Find the C P of the horse

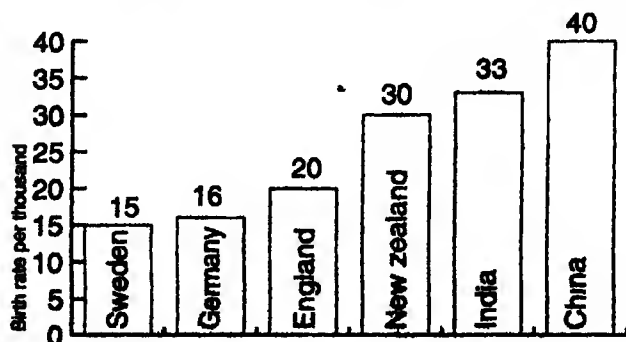
- (a) Rs 500 (b) Rs 550 (c) Rs 398 (d) Rs 630

45 Find the weight of a pipe of lead if the outer diameter of pipe is 2 4 cm and thickness is 2 mm Weight of 1 cu cm of lead is equal to 11 4 gm

- (a) 5 518 kg (b) 2 6 kg
(c) 4 720 kg (d) None of these

46-50. Read the graph carefully and answer the questions based on it:

Birth rates of different countries



46. The birth-rate of which country is 25% more than that of Germany?

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- (a) India (b) China
(c) England (d) New Zealand

47. The birth-rate of India is what per cent of the birth-rate of England?

- (a) 165% (b) 100% (c) 155%
(d) None of these

48. The birth-rate of China is how many times the birth-rate of Germany?

- (a) 0.4 (b) 5.2 (c) 4 (d) 2.5
(e) None of these

49. What is the ratio of birth-rates of India and Sweden?

- (a) 5 : 11 (b) 11 : 5 (c) 2 : 1
(d) 1 : 2 (e) None of these

50. By how much per cent is the birth-rate of England is less than the birth-rate of New Zealand?

- (a) $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ (b) 50% (c) 45% (d) 30%
(e) None of these

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. (a) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (c)

5. (a) 6. (a) & (c)

7. (a) In an isosceles $\triangle ABC$, $AB = AC$, $AD \perp BC$

$$\therefore BD = DC = \frac{a}{2}$$

$$AD = \sqrt{AB^2 - BD^2} = \sqrt{b^2 - \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{4b^2 - a^2}}{2}$$

$$\text{or } \triangle ABC = \frac{1}{2} BC \times AD$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} a \cdot \frac{\sqrt{4b^2 - a^2}}{2} = \frac{a}{4} \sqrt{4b^2 - a^2}$$

8. (e) 9. (a) Area of $\parallel\text{gm} = b \times h$

10. (d) 11. (d)

12. (d) $a^2 - 2ab + b^2 = (a - b)^2$

$$\begin{aligned} 13. (a) & \frac{(0.05)^2 + (0.41)^2 + (0.073)^2}{(0.005)^2 + (0.041)^2 + (0.0073)^2} \\ &= \frac{(0.05)^2 + (0.41)^2 + (0.073)^2}{(0.1 \times 0.05)^2 + (0.1 \times 0.41)^2 + (0.1 \times 0.073)^2} \\ &= \frac{(0.05)^2 + (0.41)^2 + (0.073)^2}{(0.1)^2 [(0.05)^2 + (0.41)^2 + (0.073)^2]} = \frac{1}{(0.1)^2} = 100 \end{aligned}$$

14. (c) $\frac{a^3 - b^3}{a^2 + ab + b^2} = a - b$ $a = 2.3$, $b = 0.3$

15. (a) 16. (c) $1l = 10^6$ cu. mm

17. (b) 18. (c) 19. (d) 20. (a)

21. (a) 22. (a) 23. (b)

24. (b) Let the first exp. be Rs 100.

After increase it is Rs 125

\therefore Consumption of Rs 25 be reduced out of Rs 125

\therefore % reduction in consumption = $\frac{25}{125} \times 100 = 20$

25. (c) 26. (d) 27. (d) 28. (a)
29. (c) 30. (e) 31. (a) 32. (c)

33. (b) Let A runs 1000 m in x secs and B in y secs.

$$\text{A.T.S. } x + 19 = \frac{960}{1000} y \quad (i)$$

$$\frac{960x}{1000} + 30 = y \quad (ii)$$

Solving (i) & (ii), we get $x = 125$ sec.

34. (a)

$$35. (c) \text{ B's profit} = \frac{528 - 48}{2} = 240$$

$$\therefore \text{A's profit} = 240 + 48 = \text{Rs } 328$$

$$\text{B's profit for 1 month} = \frac{240}{5} = \text{Rs } 48$$

$$\text{A's monthly profit} = \frac{328}{4} = \text{Rs } 72$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{A's capital} \cdot \text{B's capital} = \text{A's profit} \cdot \text{B's profit} \\ - 72 \cdot 48 = 3 \cdot 2 \end{array}$$

$$\text{Difference} = 3 - 2 = \text{Rs } 1$$

$$\text{Actual diff} = \text{Rs } 600$$

$$\therefore \text{A's capital} = 600 \times 3 = \text{Rs } 1800$$

36. (a) 37. (c)

38. (a) Let C.P. be Rs 100

$$\therefore \text{M.P.} = 100 + 25 = \text{Rs } 125$$

$$\text{Discount} = 12\frac{1}{2}\% \text{ of Rs } 125 = \text{Rs } \frac{125}{8}$$

$$\text{S.P.} = 125 - \frac{125}{8} = \text{Rs } \frac{875}{8}$$

$$\therefore \text{Profit} = \frac{875}{8} - 100 = \text{Rs } \frac{75}{8}$$

$$\text{Profit}\% = \frac{75}{8} \times \frac{100}{100} = \frac{75}{8} = 9\frac{3}{8}$$

39. (a) 40. (b) 41. (b) 42. (a)

43. (c) Let C.P. of 1 article be Re 1

$$\therefore \text{C.P. of 10 articles} = \text{Rs } 10$$

$$\text{S.P. of 9 articles} = \text{Rs } 10$$

$$\therefore \text{S.P. of 10 articles} = \frac{10 \times 10}{9} = \text{Rs } \frac{100}{9}$$

$$\text{Profit} = \frac{100}{9} - 10 = \frac{10}{9}$$

$$\text{Profit} = \frac{10}{9} \times \frac{100}{10} = \frac{100}{9} = 11\frac{1}{9}$$

44. (a) Let C.P. of the horse be Rs 100

$$\text{Profit} = 10\%$$

$$\therefore \text{S.P.} = \text{Rs } 110$$

$$\text{If C.P.} = 20\% \text{ less i.e. } \text{Rs } 100 - 20 = 80$$

$$\text{Gain} = 40\%$$

$$\text{Then S.P.} = \frac{80 \times 140}{100} = \text{Rs } 112$$

$$\text{Difference between two S.P.s} = 112 - 110 = \text{Rs } 2$$

$$\text{Actual difference} = \text{Rs } 10$$

$$\therefore \text{C.P.} = \frac{10}{2} \times 100 = \text{Rs } 500$$

45. (a) 46. (c) 47. (a) 48. (d) 49. (b) 50. (a)

GENERAL AWARENESS

Most of the questions given below were set in the (1) Staff Selection Commission Divisional Accountants/Auditors/UDC etc examination held on the 26th March, 1995, and in (2) BSRB (Baroda) Probationary Officers' exam held on the 23rd April, 1995.

Few questions given at the end of this feature are expected questions in the forthcoming examinations.

We are grateful to Shri Gopal Krishna Das of P.O. Tribeni, Dist Hooghly (WB), Shri Aisurya Ratna Mohanty of Cuttack and many other of our esteemed readers who have sent to us the recently set questions in these exams

- The approximate velocity of light per second is:
 - 3×10^{10} metres
 - 3×10^{12} metres
 - 3×10^8 metres
 - 3×10^6 metres
- The insect NOT useful to man is:
 - rice weevil
 - honeybee
 - silkworm
 - lac insect
- Plants, like animals, respond to stimuli. Which of the following is NOT considered a plant's response to stimulus?
 - Plants grow towards light
 - The roots of plants grow generally down
 - Plants die if they receive no water
 - Flower of a sunflower plant faces towards the sun
- Which is the only Asian country represented in the G-7 group?
 - China
 - Japan
 - India
 - Malaysia
- The Wimbledon 1994 Women's Single Tennis Final was won by:
 - Conchita Martinez
 - Martina Navratilova
 - Arantxa Sanchez Vicario
 - Steffi Graf
- Approach of the Planning Commission to the 8th Five-Year Plan aims at a growth rate of:
 - 5.6%
 - 6.5%
 - 7.2%
 - 4.5%
- India celebrates February 28, every year, as 'National Science Day' because on this day:
 - Vikram Sarabhai was born
 - In 1928, C.V. Raman discovered what was

- later called the 'Raman Effect'
- Nehru laid the foundation of science laboratories all over India
 - First Indian spacecraft was launched
- Lala Lajpat Rai is the author of the book:
 - Mother India
 - Unhappy India
 - Hind Swaraj
 - India Divided
 - The Central Rice Research Institute is located at:
 - Madras
 - Rajamundry
 - Cuttack
 - Cochin
 - Who was the first woman to become the Prime Minister of a country in the world?
 - Indira Gandhi
 - Sirimavo Bandaranike
 - Margaret Thatcher
 - Benazir Bhutto
 - Which of the following statements is NOT closer to the truth?
 - The Rig Vedic family comprised parents and other kith and kin apart from the husband and wife
 - The Rig Vedic women were highly respected and that most of the religious ceremonies were considered incomplete unless wives joined their husbands
 - The Rig Vedic Aryans were by and large urban people
 - The Rig Vedic people worshipped nature
 - Chandragupta Maurya's empire extended in the North-West up to.
 - Sutlaj
 - Hindukush
 - Indus
 - Ravi
 - The Great Scholar, Banabhatta, lived during the reign of:
 - Kanishka
 - Ashoka
 - Chandragupta II
 - Harshavardhana
 - Abdur Razzaq, a Persian traveller, visited Vijayanagar during the reign of:
 - Bukka
 - Harihara II
 - Deva Raya II
 - Deva Raya I
 - Which of the following Mughal emperor's tomb is outside India?
 - Akbar

- (b) Aurangzeb
(c) Shah Jahan
(d) Bahadur Shah
- 16 The decision to impart English education through the medium of English language was taken during the Governor Generalship of
(a) Lord Cornwallis
(b) Lord Wellesley
(c) Lord Dalhousie
(d) Lord William Bentinck
- 17 The deputation of Muslim leaders to the Viceroy, Lord Minto II seeking separate electorate was headed by
(a) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
(b) Agha Khan
(c) M A Jinnah
(d) Maulana Shaukat Ali
- 18 Poona Pact (1932) was signed between Mahatma Gandhi and the
(a) Extremist leaders
(b) Harijan leaders
(c) Communist leaders
(d) British Government
- 19 Climate is an important physical element because
(a) it indicates the atmospheric conditions of heat, moisture and air circulation
(b) it plays a dominant role in shaping vegetation and soils
(c) it determines the mode of human life all over the earth's surface
(d) it ultimately affects all forms of life
- 20 Which of the following words explains a narrow strip of land which joins two large land areas, otherwise separated by the sea?
(a) Isthmus (b) Strait
(c) Bay (d) Peninsula
- 21 Which of the following practices of cultivation can be referred to crop rotation?
(a) Different crops are repeatedly grown on the same land in a specific order
(b) Different crops in the same season
(c) The same crop in different seasons
(d) The same crop in different fields
- 22 In which of the following regions maximum amount of groundwater reserves has been tapped?
(a) Peninsular India
(b) North Indian plains
(c) Coastal plains
(d) Himalayan mountain system
- 23 In which State of India dry-farming is practised?
(a) Maharashtra (b) Gujarat
(c) Rajasthan (d) Assam
- 24 Which is NOT a Tundra type of vegetation?
(a) Lichens (b) Mosses
(c) Sedges (d) Steppes
- 25 The number of metropolitan cities according to 1991 census is
(a) seven (b) nine
(c) twelve (d) twenty-three
- 26 Development means economic growth plus
(a) inflation (b) deflation
(c) social change (d) price stability
- 27 Which one of the following is NOT a flow concept?
(a) Investment (b) Production
(c) Capital (d) Consumption
- 28 In which of the following regions plantation agriculture is largely practised?
(a) Temperate (b) Tropical
(c) Subtropical (d) Semi-arid
- 29 Which of the following is true?
(a) Physical planning is more important than financial planning
(b) Financial planning is more important than physical planning
(c) Physical and financial planning are equally important
(d) Physical and financial planning are complementary
- 30 Which of the following is more effective to control prices in the long run?
(a) Increase in employment
(b) Decrease in the rate of interest
(c) Increase in production
(d) Decrease in the government expenditure
- 31 Which of the following is the major item of expenditure in the budget of 1995-96?
(a) Central Plan
(b) Interest payment
(c) Non-planned expenditure
(d) Defence expenditure
- 32 Which of the following organizations is known as apex organization for industrial finance in India?
(a) Industrial Development Bank of India
(b) Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India
(c) Reserve Bank of India
(d) Industrial Finance Corporation of India
- 33 'From each according to his ability, to each according to his need' is the theoretical slogan of
(a) Feudal System
(b) Capitalist System
(c) Fascist System
(d) Communist System
- 34 An agreement to suspend hostilities in order to negotiate for peace is called
(a) Amnesty
(b) Armistice
(c) Military Pact

- (d) Appeasement
35. Indian Constitution provides for a:
- Presidential system
 - Unicameral system
 - Bicameral system
 - Unitary system
36. Which tax is levied and collected by the Union but wholly assigned to the States?
- Customs duties
 - Sales tax
 - Stamp duties
 - taxes on railway fares and freights
37. Economic justice has been incorporated in the Constitution of India under:
- Directive Principles of State Policy
 - Fundamental Rights
 - Residuary Powers
 - Fundamental Duties
38. Which ideal of the Constitution of India is achieved by the implementation of the adult franchise in India?
- Social equality
 - Economic equality
 - Political equality
 - Equality before law
39. Which one of the following is a source of revenue of a Municipal Committee?
- Income tax
 - Octroi duty
 - Excise duty
 - Foreign assistance
40. Nameplates made of brass get discoloured in air because of the presence of which of the following gases in the air?
- Oxygen
 - Nitrogen
 - Carbon dioxide
 - Hydrogen sulphide
41. Who among the following is the chief of the World Trade Organisation (WTO)?
- Peter Sutherland
 - Renato Ruggiero
 - Kim Chul-Su
 - Carlos Salinas de Gortari
 - None of these
42. Who among the following has received the best actor filmfare award?
- Shah Rukh Khan
 - Nana Patekar
 - Salman Khan
 - Amir Khan
 - None of these
43. Which of the following is envisaged in the "Hybrid Mail Service" introduced by the Department of

Posts recently?

- A message brought to the post office manually can be sent electronically to another post office for delivery through postmen at the premises of the customer
 - A message submitted at a rural post office can be relayed on phone to another post office in a neighbouring State
 - A message submitted at any post office transmitted to a ship on sea
 - A message brought to the post office on a floppy diskette can be sent manually to another post office
 - None of these
44. Approximately what was the total advances of banks insured by the Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Ltd under its various schemes during 1993-94?
- Rs 73,700 crores
 - Rs 70,600 crores
 - Rs 63,600 crores
 - Rs 85,600 crores
 - Rs 75,400 crores
45. The United Nations has completed how many years of its existence?
- 75
 - 60
 - 40
 - 50
 - None of these
46. Which of the following will be the function of the recently set up National Committee on Children?
- It will monitor the welfare schemes of children
 - It will control the use of child labour in factories
 - it will review the developmental programmes implemented by various State governments for children
 - it will review and analyse the situation of children in India
 - None of these
47. Which of the following represents the ratio of equity of the RRBs held by Central government, the sponsor banks and the concerned State government respectively?
- 50 : 30 : 20
 - 50 : 35 : 15
 - 40 : 40 : 20
 - 40 : 35 : 25
 - 55 : 30 : 15
48. The U.N. Peace Keeping Forces have pulled out in March this year from which of the following countries?
- Cambodia
 - Nigeria
 - Haiti
 - Somalia
 - None of these
49. Assembly election to which of the States were not held during February-March 1995?
- Bihar
 - Maharashtra
 - Karnataka
 - Gujarat
 - Manipur
50. The Jain Commission is associated with which of the following?

- (a) Probing the conspiracy angle of the Rajiv Gandhi assassination
- (b) Communal riots of Bombay during December/January 1992-93
- (c) Centre-State relationship
- (d) Cavern water dispute
- (e) None of these

51. The renowned multi-arts centre Bharat Bhavan is located in which of the following cities?

- (a) Calcutta (b) Lucknow
- (c) New Delhi (d) Jaipur
- (e) Bhopal

52. The National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development (NABARD) is planning to disburse production and investment refinance of about how much amount during 1995-96 for agricultural and rural development with a view to substantially stepping up ground level credit flow?

- (a) Rs 5,000 crores
- (b) Rs 10,000 crores
- (c) Rs 15,000 crores
- (d) Rs 20,000 crores
- (e) Rs 12,000 crores

53. Which of the following institutions/organisations has been entrusted with the job of determining the various service charges to be levied by banking sector?

- (a) National Institute of Bank Management
- (b) Indian Institute of Bankers
- (c) Indian Banks' Association
- (d) Institute of Cost and Works Accountants of India
- (e) Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta

54. Who is the author of the book "Muslim Law and the Constitution"?

- (a) Mr S.S. Musafir
- (b) Mr M.J. Akbar
- (c) Mr Nani Palkivala
- (d) Mr Soli Sorabjee
- (e) None of these

55. What is the estimated per cent increase in Gross Domestic Product at constant prices in 1994-95?

- (a) 6.2 (b) 4.7
- (c) 5.3 (d) 7.3
- (e) 3.9

56. International Women's Day is observed on which of the following dates?

- (a) April 18
- (b) September 27
- (c) May 15
- (d) October 8
- (e) March 8

57. Ustad Zakir Hussain is an exponent in which of the following musical instruments?

- (a) Sanoor (b) Tabla
- (c) Sitar (d) Sarod

- (e) None of these

58. An international conference on cardiology was held in February this year in which of the following cities?

- (a) New Delhi (b) Washington
- (c) London (d) Bombay
- (e) None of these

59. The world number one position in international women's tennis as per ATP rankings is currently held by who among the following?

- (a) Mary Pierce
- (b) Steffi Graff
- (c) Arantxa Sanchez Vicario
- (d) Gabriela Sabatini
- (e) None of these

60. Who has directed the film "Bombay"?

- (a) Shyam Benegal
- (b) Meera Nair
- (c) Shekhar Kapoor
- (d) Manirathnam
- (e) None of these

61. Which of the following pairs of football teams played in the final of 51st National Football championship held in February this year?

- (a) West Bengal, Kerala
- (b) West Bengal, Maharashtra
- (c) West Bengal, Punjab
- (d) Punjab, Kerala
- (e) None of these

62. Article 254 of the Indian Constitution describes which of the following?

- (a) The Parliament has the power to increase the number of judges
- (b) The Union and States have concurrent powers to legislate on any matter enumerated in List III
- (c) In case of any conflict between Union laws and State laws, the Union laws shall prevail
- (d) The Union has exclusive power to make laws on any matter not enumerated in the concurrent list or State list
- (e) The Governor of a State is the Executive head of the State Government

63. Which of the following Japanese cities was the worst affected due to the earthquake in January this year?

- (a) Tokyo (b) Koido
- (c) Hiroshima (d) Kobe
- (e) None of these

64. The final of the World Candidates Chess Championship will be played by which of the following pairs of players?

- (a) Anatoly Karpov and Gata Kamsky
- (b) Anatoly Karpov and Boris Gelfand
- (c) Boris Gelfand and Gata Kamsky
- (d) Valery Salov and Anatoly Karpov
- (e) Valery Salov and Gata Kamsky

65. Late Iftekar Ahmad was famous in which of the following fields?

- (a) Acting (b) Singing
- (c) Music (d) Literature
- (e) Journalism

66. Which of the following countries is NOT a member of the South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC)?

- (a) Bhutan (b) Maldives
- (c) Bangladesh (d) Nepal
- (e) Myanmar

67. During 1994-95, export of cut and polished diamonds registered a growth rate of:

- (a) 7.2 per cent
- (b) 8.2 per cent
- (c) 9.2 per cent
- (d) 10.2 per cent

68. India's exports of gems and jewellery are set to cross:

- (a) \$ 5 billion (b) \$ 3 billion
- (c) \$ 4 billion (d) \$ 6 billion

69. The first ever regional summit of seven South Asian countries (Bangladesh, Pakistan, India, Bhutan, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Maldives) was held on Dec 7-8, 1985 at:

- (a) New Delhi (b) Kathmandu
- (c) Dhaka (d) Islamabad

70. During the 10 years of its existence, the eighth SAARC summit was held in New Delhi in May, 1995 for the:

- (a) first time in India
- (b) second time in India
- (c) third time in India
- (d) fourth time in India

71. The production of goods by Khadi and Village Industries during 1993-94 recorded an increase of:

- (a) 9.5% (b) 10.5%
- (c) 11.5% (d) 12.5%

72. The employment growth rate in small-scale industry increased from 2.3 per cent in 1992-93 to how much percentage in 1993-94?

- (a) 3.2 (b) 4.2
- (c) 5.2 (d) 5.3

73. Production in small-scale industry increased from Rs 1,69,125 crore in 1992-93 to how much in 1993-94?

- (a) Rs 1,79,133 crore
- (b) Rs 1,80,133 crore
- (c) Rs 1,81,133 crore
- (d) Rs 1,82,133 crore

74. According to Industry Ministry's annual report for 1994-95, small-scale industry recorded what growth percentage?

- (a) 5 per cent (b) 6 per cent
- (c) 7 per cent (d) 10 per cent

75. As per the 1994-95 Economic Survey what was the total foodgrain production in 1993-94?

- (a) 150.1 million tonnes
- (b) 180.1 million tonnes
- (c) 182.1 million tonnes
- (d) 162.1 million tonnes

76. As per the 1994-95 Economic Survey what was the economic growth rate for 1994-95?

- (a) 4.3 per cent (b) 5.3 per cent
- (c) 6.2 per cent (d) 3.4 per cent

77. Industrial growth during 1994-95 was estimated at:

- (a) 6 per cent (b) 7 per cent
- (c) 8 per cent (d) 9 per cent

78. Who is author of the book "Freedom Behind Bars"?

- (a) Kiran Bedi
- (b) Nelson Mandela
- (c) J.L. Nehru
- (d) Sheikh Abdullah

79. What amount of foreign exchange was earned by coffee export in 1994?

- (a) Rs 913 crore (b) Rs 929 crore
- (c) Rs 1029 crore (d) Rs 813 crore

80. According to Wall Street journal, which city has become the world capital of high rents?

- (a) Tokyo (d) Bombay
- (c) Hong Kong (d) London

ANSWERS

- | | | | |
|---|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (a) | 3. (c) | 4. (b) |
| 5. (a) | 6. (a) | 7. (b) | 8. (b) |
| 9. (c) | 10. (b) | 11. (d) | 12. (b) |
| 13. (d) | 14. (c) | 15. (d) | 16. (d) |
| 17. (b) Oxford History of India by V. Smith, page 806 | | | |
| 18. (b) | 19. (a) | 20. (a) | 21. (a) |
| 22. (b) | 23. (c) | 24. (d) | 25. (c) |
| 26. (d) | 27. (a) | 28. (b) | 29. (b) |
| 30. (c) | 31. (b) | 32. (a) | 33. (d) |
| 34. (b) | 35. (c) | 36. (c) | 37. (a) |
| 38. (d) | 39. (b) | 40. (c) | 41. (b) |
| 42. (b) | 43. (a) | 44. (a) | 45. (d) |
| 46. (b) | 47. (c) | 48. (d) | 49. (c) |
| 50. (a) | 51. (e) | 52. (c) | 53. (c) |
| 54. (c) The author is A.M. Bhattacharjee. Refer P. 795 of April '95 issue | | | |
| 55. (c) | 56. (e) | 57. (b) | 58. (d) |
| 59. (b) | 60. (d) | 61. (c) | 62. (c) |
| 63. (d) | 64. (a) | 65. (a) | 66. (e) |
| 67. (c) | 68. (a) | 69. (c) | 70. (b) |
| 71. (c) | 72. (a) | 73. (c) | 74. (c) |
| 75. (c) | 76. (b) | 77. (c) | 78. (a) |
| 79. (b) | | | |
| 80. (b) The annual rent per sq. ft. in Bombay is now \$ 145.51. Next comes Tokyo with annual rent per sq. ft. at \$ 143.51. | | | |

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Railway Recruitment Board Exam, 22nd Jan '95

Directions for Q. Nos 01 to 05.
Pick up the correct antonym of the word in Capital Letters from the answer choices.

1 ACQUIT

- (1) convict
- (2) addict
- (3) entrap
- (4) blame
- (5) None of these

2 WANE

- (1) wax
- (2) pale
- (3) rosy
- (4) humility
- (5) None of these

3 BARREN

- (1) fertile
- (2) fertility
- (3) rich
- (4) manured
- (5) None of these

4 INCREDULOUS

- (1) indifferent
- (2) irreligious
- (3) imaginative
- (4) believing
- (5) None of these

5 SAGACIOUS

- (1) wise
- (2) voracious
- (3) ignorant
- (4) articulate
- (5) None of these

Directions for Q. Nos 06 to 10.
Pick up from the answer choices a synonym for each of the following words given in Capital Letters:

6 ABET

- (1) prevent

- (2) assist
- (3) prohibit
- (4) inhibit
- (5) None of these

7 ALLURE

- (1) entrap
- (2) soothe
- (3) defy
- (4) tempt
- (5) None of these

8 BEWILDER

- (1) edify
- (2) surprise
- (3) wild
- (4) uncivilised
- (5) None of these

9 CAJOLE

- (1) flaunt
- (2) joking
- (3) flatter
- (4) happy
- (5) None of these

10 DILIGENT

- (1) cogent
- (2) fighting
- (3) hesitant
- (4) industrious
- (5) None of these

Directions for Q. Nos 11 to 15.
Read the following passage and write from the answer choice which follow questions. Correct answer for each Question on the Answer-sheet.

When we look around us we see the glaring inequalities between man and man. While the Constitution and the laws ensure an ordered society, it is only our hard work and disciplined conduct that will enable us to achieve our social objectives and economic goals that we have set before us. Bapu

rightly stressed "Democracy is the art and science of mobilizing the entire physical, economic and spiritual resources of all the various sections of the people in the service of the common good of all." The purpose of Government is to achieve this. Our people possess intelligence in abundance, have immense capacity for hard work, and they feel for the country. All this should be mobilized to the best advantage of the nation. Again, to quote Gandhiji, "Swaraj of a people means the sum total of the swaraj (self-rule) of individuals. And such swaraj comes only from performance by individuals, of their duty as citizens. In it no one thinks of rights. They come when they are needed for better performance of duty." It is but proper that we remind ourselves, in this centenary year, of these teachings of the Father of the Nation.

11 Which of the following will help us to achieve our social goals?

- (1) scientific attitude
- (2) intelligent understanding
- (3) disciplined behaviour
- (4) none of these

12 For which of the qualities the writer praises Indian people?

- (1) intelligence
- (2) hard work
- (3) patriotism
- (1) only 1 & 2
- (2) only 2 & 3
- (3) only 1 & 3
- (4) All the three

13 Gandhiji wanted the people to do their duties

- (1) without thinking of their rights
- (2) without bothering about

- others
 (3) without thinking of the form of the government
 (4) none of these

14. The writer does not say:

- (1) There are inequalities among the people
 (2) We can achieve our economic objective with hard work
 (3) Democracy is the art of mobilizing all the resources
 (4) Indians do not have the capacity to work hard.

15. What is the appropriate title for the passage?

- (1) Indian Democracy
 (2) Bapu's Advice
 (3) Bapu's Teachings and the People
 (4) An Advice

Directions for Q. Nos 16 to 24. In the following passage numbered blank spaces are given. For each blank space some words or phrases are given in the answer choices. The candidates have to pick up the most appropriate answer choice for each blank space and have to write the respective number of the answer choices on the Answer-sheet.

The 16 Disparity between 17 and the poor, in town and country 18 calls 19 immediate attention and intelligent action. Mobilization of rural labour should go hand 20 hand with the providing of facilities to men with small means. Government agencies alone cannot 21 these huge tasks. It requires a vast network of genuine cooperatives which can 22 and run by thousands of 23 workers devoting their time and 24 to the service of the people in every nook and corner of the country.

16. (1) Glittering
 (2) bitter
 (3) glaring
 (4) ambiguous
 17. (1) rich
 (2) riches
 (3) a rich
 (4) the rich
 18. (1) likewise
 (2) alike

- (3) similar
 (4) similarly
 19. (1) out
 (2) up
 (3) in
 (4) for
 20. (1) on
 (2) in
 (3) to
 (4) by
 21. (1) cope
 (2) cope up with
 (3) cope with
 (4) cope to
 22. (1) only be raised
 (2) be raised only
 (3) be only raised
 (4) raised only be
 23. (1) addicted
 (2) debilitated
 (3) intimidated
 (4) dedicated
 24. (1) strength
 (2) stamina
 (3) energies
 (4) intelligence

Directions for Q. Nos 25 to 29. In each of the following groups of sentences select the one that is grammatically incorrect. If none of them is incorrect, take 5 your answer. Write the respective serial number of the selected group of words on the Answer-sheet.

25. (1) The day is warm. (2) It should be called to his attention. (3) He performed the job easy and quick. (4) The girl was unusually beautiful. (5) None of these.
 26. (1) It looks like it might rain. (2) We read each other's letter. (3) I would sooner serve overseas than remain inactive at home. (4) His speech is so precise as to seem affected. (5) None of these.
 27. (1) Immigration is when people come into a foreign country to live. (2) The remaining time was spent in prayer. (3) She coughed throughout winter last year. (4) The method is different from the one that was formerly used. (5) None of these.
 28. (1) I cannot believe but he is guilty. (2) He thinks as clearly as John. (3) I should not have done it. (4) He indicated that the two boys were to

go. (5) None of these.

29. (1) He did exactly as he was told. (2) What kind of a job have you? (3) We hoped to see you there. (4) The Blue house is differently shaped than the red. (5) None of these.

30. Write five sentences in English or Hindi on "Journey By Train."

One word in each of the following questions (31 to 35) is mis-spelt. Find out the word that is wrongly spelt.

31. (a) trully
 (b) sincerely
 (c) gratefully
 (d) dyeing
 32. (a) beleive
 (b) concrete
 (c) dangerous
 (d) proposition
 33. (a) peurile
 (b) concieve
 (c) derange
 (d) vacuum
 34. (a) vainty
 (b) frivolity
 (c) sanity
 (d) dignity
 35. (a) grandeur
 (b) splandour
 (c) agrarian
 (d) equality

Which of the phrases (1), (2), (3) and (4) given below each sentence should replace the phrase printed in *italics* to make the sentence grammatically correct. If the sentence is correct as it is, mark (5) as the answer.

36. They continued to work in the field *despite of the heavy rains*.
 (1) Even though there is heavy rain
 (2) although heavily rains
 (3) in spite the heavy rains
 (4) even though it rained heavily
 (5) No correction required
 37. *Had you been told* me about your problem, I would have helped you.
 (1) If you would have told
 (2) Had you have told

- (3) Had you told
(4) If you have told
(5) No correction required

38. They felt humiliated because they realized that they had cheated.

- (1) have been cheated
(2) had been cheated
(3) had been cheating
(4) were to be cheated
(5) No correction required

39. He found the gold coins as he cleans the floor.

- (1) as he had cleaned
(2) while he cleans
(3) which he is cleaning
(4) while cleaning
(5) No correction required

40. Because of his mastery in this field, his suggestions are wide accepted

- (1) are widely accepted
(2) are wide acceptance
(3) have widely accepted
(4) have been wide accepted
(5) No correction required

In the following questions (41 to 45) the sentences (a, b, c and d) are not in their proper sequence. Read the sentences carefully and arrange them in their natural sequence.

41. (a) he is one
(b) who evokes
(c) of those characters
(d) extreme reactions
(1) a d b c
(2) a c d b
(3) a c b d
(4) b a c d

42. (a) things are easier for artists
(b) the setting up of galleries
(c) about the fact that with
(d) there seems no doubt
(1) d c b a
(2) d b a c
(3) d a b c
(4) c b d a

43. (a) made life for itself
(b) much easier by abandoning
(c) doordarshan has now
(d) most of socialistic goals
(1) c b a d
(2) c d a b

- (3) d a b c
(4) c a b d

44. (a) instructors at the University have been making

- (b) over the last decade
(c) the computer's potential in the class-room
(d) optimal use of

- (1) b a c d
(2) b a d c
(3) b c d a
(4) a b d c

45. (a) the feast of meat and rice

- (b) had it to its fill
(c) and the whole village
(d) was prepared near the well

- (1) a d b c
(2) b a c d
(3) a d c b
(4) a b d c

In the following questions (46 to 50), for the underlined idiom in each sentence, four meanings or choices are given. You are required to choose the right meaning.

46. I startled him from his brown study.

- (1) idle and pleasant thoughts
(2) serious conversation
(3) preparation for examination
(4) none of these

47. There is no place for a close-fisted man in the company of friends.

- (1) a conspirator
(2) a miser
(3) a proud person
(4) a backbiter

48. The employee was in the habit of going on French leave.

- (1) earned leave
(2) special leave
(3) absence without permission
(4) absence with prior intimation

49. The witness was paid hush money before the case came up for hearing.

- (1) wages
(2) profits
(3) bribe

- (4) none of these

50. He talked nonsense and made a laughing stock of his hearers.

- (1) an object of pity
(2) an object of admiration
(3) an object of indifference
(4) an object of ridicule

ANSWERS

- | | | |
|--|---|---------|
| 1. (1) | 2. (5) | 3. (1) |
| 4. (4) | 5. (3) | 6. (2) |
| 7. (4) | 8. (5) | 9. (3) |
| 10. (4) | 11. (3) | 12. (4) |
| 13. (1) | 14. (4) | 15. (3) |
| 16. (3) | 17. (4) | 18. (2) |
| 19. (4) | 20. (2) | 21. (3) |
| 22. (1) | 23. (4) | 24. (3) |
| 25. (2) | 'it should be brought to his notice' and (3) 'he performed the job easily and quickly'. | |
| 26. (1) | 'it looks as if it might rain'. | |
| 27. (5) | | |
| 28. (1) | 'I cannot believe that he is guilty.' | |
| 29. (4) | The Blue house is shaped different from the Red one. | |
| 30. | Journey by Train | |
| A journey by train means different experiences to different people. It is exciting for the young but business-like for the grown ups. It enables us to sit together in one compartment and break the age-old barriers of caste, colour and creed. It takes us to various parts of the country and opens before us a rich panorama of 'unity in diversity'. It is indeed a vibrant victory of science and technology over time and space. | | |
| 31. (a) | truly | |
| 32. (a) | believe | |
| 33. (b) | conceive | |
| 34. (a) | vanity | |
| 35. (b) | splendour | |
| 36. (4) | 37. (3) | 38. (2) |
| 39. (4) | 40. (1) | 41. (3) |
| 42. (1) | 43. (4) | 44. (2) |
| 45. (3) | 46. (1) | 47. (2) |
| 48. (3) | 49. (3) | 50. (4) |

TEST OF REASONING—I

Find out the missing number:

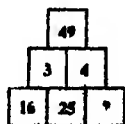
- 1 22, 21, 25, 16, 32,
(a) 14 (b) 13 (c) 12 (d) 7 (e) 15
- 2 46, 47, 43, 52, 36,
(a) 42 (b) 61 (c) 51 (d) 34 (e) 29
- 3 7, 32, 14, 24, 21,
(a) 29 (b) 16 (c) 18 (d) 17 (e) 23
- 4 23, 32, 45, 54, 66,
(a) 72 (b) 84 (c) 66 (d) 68 (e) 75
- 5 9, 21, 45, 93, 189,
(a) 381 (b) 211 (c) 343 (d) 414 (e) 415
- 6 4, 8, 12, 32, 6, 7, 13,
(a) 40 (b) 38 (c) 51 (d) 35 (e) 42
- 7 6, 9, 15, 24, 39,
(a) 63 (b) 53 (c) 47 (d) 61 (e) 71
- 8 3, 1, 4, 4, 5, 9,
(a) 11 (b) 13 (c) 6 (d) 16 (e) 7

Qs. 9-12. In all the questions given below, numbers in four of them have a similar relationship. Your task is to find the odd-man out.

- 9 (a) 3 8 (b) 6 35 (c) 7 50
(d) 1 0 (e) 9 80
- 10 (a) 6 23 (b) 3 11 (c) 1 3
(d) 8 31 (e) 5 18
- 11 (a) 21 24 (b) 28 32 (c) 14 16
(d) 70 80 (e) 54 62
- 12 (a) 26 12 (b) 44 20 (c) 10 3
(d) 32 14 (e) 22 9

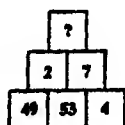
Qs. 13-15. Find out the missing number (In questions 13 and 14, the arrangement of numbers is the same).

13



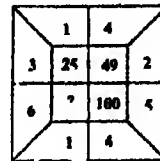
- (a) 7 (b) 10 (c) 11 (d) 8 (e) 9

14



- (a) 93 (b) 63 (c) 87 (d) 81 (e) 69

15



- (a) 81 (b) 64 (c) 84 (d) 53 (e) 68

Qs 16-18 Which set of letters can be filled in the gaps to complete the series?

- 16 x - xzyxv zyxyxz - xyx - yxyxz
(a) vxx (b) xxyz (c) yxyz
(d) xxyz (e) None of these
- 17 caa - ccaab - ca - bccaab - caa
(a) bcca (b) bbcc (c) bcac
(d) bcba (e) None of these
- 18 g - fghfg - ghghfg - fgfgh
(a) hfhg (b) ghgh (c) ghgh
(d) gfhg (e) None of these

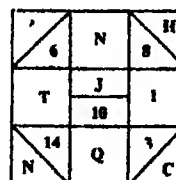
Find the odd-man out:

- 19 (a) FI (b) BF (c) JM
(d) TX (e) ZD
- 20 (a) IJN (b) SQU (c) XVZ
(d) HFI (e) FCI
- 21 (a) CHK (b) IJN (c) STW
(d) MNQ (e) YZC
- 22 (a) XC (b) SH (c) VF
(d) TF (e) QJ

Find out the missing letters and numbers.

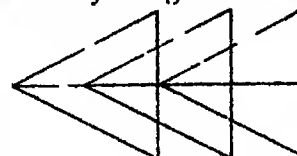
- 23 J¹⁰ K¹¹ ?
E⁵ H⁸ I⁹
G⁷ C³ I¹²
(a) D⁴ (b) Y²⁵ (c) F⁶ (d) M¹³ (e) A¹

24



- (a) I (b) D (c) I (d) 4 (e) B

25 How many triangles are there in this figure?



- (a) 10 (b) 13 (c) 15 (d) 18

Which figure from 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 would be the next one in the series?

PROBLEM FIGURES

26.					
27.					
28.					
29.					
30.					
31.					
32.					
33.					
34.					
35.					
36.					
37.					
38.					

1	2	3	4	5

39					
40					
41					
42					
43					
44					
45					
46					
47					
48					
49					
50					
51					

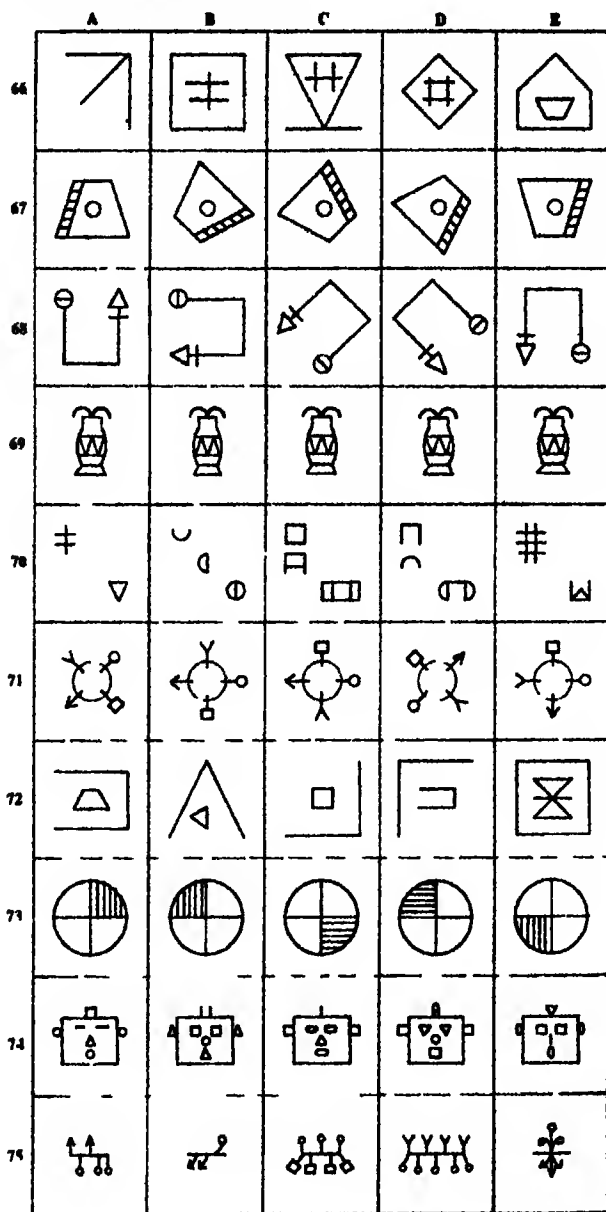
52.	↑ ↑ S □	S □ ↑ ↓	∕ ∕ ↑ ↓	↓ ↓ □ S	↑ ↑ S □
53.					
54.	ψ ≡ □	□ ≡ ⊖	⊖ ≡ ∇	Δ ≡ ×	× ≡ ⊖
55.	○ + □ Δ	Δ X ○	Δ ○ □ +	Δ X □ ○	Δ + □

S ∕	∕ ∕	S □	S ∕	∕ ∕
↓ ↓	↑ ↓	↑ ↓	↑ ↓	↑ ↓
⊖ ≡ ≠	⊖ ≡ ≠	⊖ ≡ ≠	⊖ ≡ ≠	⊖ ≡ ≠
○ □ ∇ ○ X	○ □ ∇ ○ X	□ ○ Δ +	○ □ Δ X	○ □ Δ +

The first two figures have a definite relationship. Your task is to find out the right figure from 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 for the question-mark in Problem Figures so that the second set may have the same relationship.

PROBLEM FIGURES					1	2	3	4	5
56.			?						
57.	φ → ↑ ↓	→ ↓ φ ↑	← ↑ φ ↓	.	δ > ↑ ↓	δ > ↑ ↓	δ < ↑ ↓	δ < ↑ ↓	δ > ↑ ↓
58.			.						
59.	φ □ φ □	φ □ φ □	X Δ Y ψ	.	κ λ X O	κ λ X O	κ λ X O	κ λ X O	κ λ X O
60.			.						
61.				.					
62.			.						
63.	□ □ □ □	□ □ □ □	□ □ □ □	.	□ □ □ □	□ □ □ □	□ □ □ □	□ □ □ □	□ □ □ □
64.	φ □ □ φ	□ φ □ φ	.	Δ ○ ↓ ↑	Δ ○ ↓ ↑	Δ ○ ↓ ↑	Δ ○ ↓ ↑	Δ ○ ↓ ↑	Δ ○ ↓ ↑
65.				.					

Find the odd-man out:

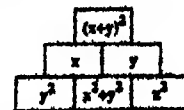


ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

- 1 (d) Go on deducting and adding $1^2, 2^2, 3^2$ by turns
- 2 (b) Reverse the process of question 1, i.e., add 1^2 then subtract 2^2 , add 3^2
- 3 (b) There are two series, 7, 14, 21 and 32, 24, 16
- 4 (c) In sets of two, the digits of preceding number are reversed
- 5 (a) Each next number is double plus 3 of the preceding number
- 6 (e) $4 + 8 = 12, 4 \times 8 = 32, 6 + 7 = 13, 6 \times 7 = 42$
- 7 (a) Each number is the sum of its two preceding numbers
- 8 (c) There are two series, 3, 4, 5, 6 and $1^2, 2^2, 3^2$
- 9 (c) The relationship among numbers is $x \times x^2 - 1$
- 10 (e) The relationship is $x, 4x - 1$
- 11 (e) The ratio among all the other numbers is 7 : 8
- 12 (a) Deduct 4 from the first number and then divide by two to get

the second

13 (c)



14 (i)

15 (b) $[(6+1) + 1]^2$

16 (c) The series is $xyxy/xyxy/$

17 (c) The series is $caabc/caabc/caa$

18 (a) The series is $ghfgh/fghfgh/ghfgh/fgh$

19 (c) All the others have difference of 3 letters

20 (e) 21 (b)

22 (d) Same position from two ends

23 (e) Corresponding numbers to letters add up to 22.

24 (a) Number matches with the position of letter in alphabets

25 (c)

Qs 26 to 55 For answering these questions study the movement of each figure independently as well as in relationship with other figures. Mark changes in shape, their speed and direction of movement. Following hints might help you.

- I The movement may be clockwise, anti clockwise, up and down or vice versa to opposite corners or round or across the other figures. Different figures may follow different paths.
- II The figures may revolve or turn upside down or may tilt at the same position or may do so during their movement. (Example questions 32, 33, 36)
- III The figures may move at a constant pace or may cover one or two extra steps during their movement. (Example—Circle in question 26)
- IV Figures may appear or disappear or appear after a few steps according to a set pattern. (Example questions 27, 45)
- V Something may be regularly added to the figure. (Example—Question 29 (one line, two lines) Question 38 (one leaf left and right))

26 (3) 27 (1) 28 (4) 29 (3) 30 (2)

31 (5) 32 (4) 33 (5) 34 (3) 35 (1)

36 (2) 37 (3) 38 (5) 39 (2) 40 (5)

41 (4) 42 (2) 43 (5) 44 (2) 45 (3)

46 (5) 47 (1) 48 (4) 49 (3) 50 (1)

51 (2) 52 (5) 53 (1) 54 (3) 55 (4)

56 (1) The inner figure rotates and becomes outer figure, the outer figure goes inside turning upside down.

57 (4) Mark the movements of figures.

58 (4) One part of the inner figure is added to the outer one and vice versa.

59 (5) Mark the movements of different figures.

60 (3) Mark how figures cross each other.

61 (2) Parts of the figures at corner combine to form the inner figure.

62 (3) See the pattern.

63 (1) See how each square rotates.

64 (3) 65 (2)

66 D The inner figure should have one line less than the outer figure.

67 D Lines are on the wrong side.

68 B Figures are on wrong edges.

69 B The pattern in the middle is wrong.

70 D The lines of the figures at the upper corner combine as such and form a figure in the opposite corner.

71 E The figure with a square should be opposite to Y and the one with a knob opposite to arrow.

72 C All the other inside figures have one line extra.

73 B The direction of lines forming the pattern is wrong.

74 C Ears and lips should have the same shape.

75 E Number of lines or pattern forming the figure below the line should have one line extra, here the number is the same.

TEST OF REASONING—II

Find the odd-man out:

- 1 (a) anger (b) love (c) hatred
(d) flattery (e) liking
- 2 (a) dagger (b) spear (c) sword
(d) gun (e) knife
- 3 (a) lactometer (b) barometer (c) diameter
(d) hydrometer (e) thermometer
- 4 (a) camel (b) goat (c) cow
(d) sheep (e) dog
- 5 (a) violin (b) guitar (c) sitar
(d) veena (e) piano
- 6 (a) sneeze (b) whistle (c) snore
(d) cough (e) hiccup
- 7 (a) Scorpio (b) Cancer (c) Capricorn
(d) Equator (e) Taurus
- 8 (a) Bhils (b) Todas (c) Sikhs
(d) Nagas (e) Maoris

Items given in questions 9 to 16 have a definite relationship. Your task is to pick-up from the options the set with similar relationship.

- 9 rose : flower
(a) aeroplane : sky
(b) man : humanity
(c) peacock : bird
(d) Lata Mangeshkar : music
- 10 boy : man
(a) infant : child (b) book : volumes
(c) bachelor : couple (d) chair : sofa-set
- 11 gun : pistol
(a) pen : ink (b) metre : distance
(c) wine : vine (d) table : drum
- 12 gangsters : under-world
(a) gods : heaven
(b) monks : holy-order
(c) citizens : legislation
(d) students : school
- 13 language : communication
(a) gestures : habit
(b) vehicles : transportation
(c) law : discipline
(d) diving : swimming
- 14 walk : run
(a) planet : star
(b) school : university

(c) injection : prevention

(d) paisa : rupee

- 15 coat : winter
(a) fashion : models
(b) chart : education
(c) bed : rest
(d) vaccination : epidemic
- 16 water : clouds
(a) scooters : cars
(b) knowledge : alertness
(c) fruit : trees
(d) food : grocer

If the second half of the following alphabets is written in reverse order followed by the first half as such: 'A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z'

17 Which letter would be in the middle of 17th letter from the end and 12th letter from the beginning?

- (a) Q (b) C (c) O
(d) P (e) None of these

18 Which letter would be fourth to the left of tenth letter from right? (L ↔ R)

- (a) N (b) H (c) A
(d) U (e) None of these

19. Which two letters having 12 letters between them in the alphabetical order have the same number of letters between them in this arrangement as well?

- (a) D & V (b) E & V (c) D & W
(d) I & R (e) None of these

20 If it is possible to make a word with second, fourth, fifth and seventh letters of the word MUSIROOM, which would be the third letter of that word?

- (a) U (b) H (c) R
(d) O (e) No word can be formed

According to a certain code:

'My father is sick' is 'nuk tik pel bam'

'Take sick to hospital' is 'sig bam zen hup'

'There is no hospital' is 'dor pel cux sig'

'Take my mother there' is 'zen fut dor tik'

21. Which word is coded as 'cux'?

- (a) there (b) is (c) no
(d) hospital (e) None of these

22. The code word for 'sick' is:

- (a) sig (b) bam (c) tik
(d) pel (e) None of these

23. The code for 'my mother father' would be...

- (a) fut nuk tik (b) nuk pel tik

- (c) zen fut tik (d) zen pel nuk
(e) None of these

24. If SIGNATURE is coded as QKEPYVSTC, the code for PRIMARY would be:

- (a) NTGOCTW (b) NTGOYTW
(c) NTGOYPW (d) NPGOYPW
(e) None of these

Questions 25 to 28 are based on the following information:

Among A, B, C, D, E and F:

- (I) A earns more than F but less than B.
(II) The combined income of C and D is equal to F's income.
(III) B does not earn as much as E.
(IV) E earns more than F.
(V) D's income is two-thirds of C's income.

25. Who earns the most?

- (a) A (b) B (c) E
(d) F (e) None of these

26. If the six persons' names were written in order of the amount earned by them and we started counting from the highest, whose name would be on third number?

- (a) A (b) B (c) C
(d) F (e) None of these

27. If F earns Rs 12450 per month what is the income of C per month?

- (a) Rs 7470 (b) Rs 6750 (c) Rs 7860
(d) Rs 8300 (e) None of these

28. Which information is superfluous?

- (a) I (b) III (c) IV
(d) V (e) None

29. If 6th April of a certain year fell on Wednesday, 20th September of the same year would be on:

- (a) Thursday (b) Friday (c) Monday
(d) Saturday (e) Tuesday

30. In a family of four Mr Kashinath is four years older than his wife and their daughter was born three years after her brother. The total of their ages is 115 but five years back the total age of parents was four times of the total age of children. How old is Mrs Kashinath now?

- (a) 39 (b) 41 (c) 40
(d) 43 (e) None of these

Shivani, Akhilesh, Dharmvir, Prem Singh and Renuka belong to five different States of India and hold the highest posts in their own field of technology. Read the information given below and answer the questions that follow:

The States to which they belong are U.P., M.P., Bihar, Gujarat and Maharashtra.

Their fields of technology are—fertilizers, computers, solar energy, atomic energy and spacecraft.

Dharmvir and Akhilesh do not belong to Maharashtra or Gujarat and have nothing to do with fertilizers.

Shivani and Renuka have no knowledge of spacecraft or fertilizers nor they belong to M.P. or Bihar.

Dharmvir does not belong to Bihar nor is interested in spacecraft.

The officers in-charge of fertilizer is from M.P., spacecraft is from Bihar and atomic energy is from U.P.

Shivani has nothing to do with solar energy.

The person interested in computers is not from Gujarat.

31. The computer expert is:

- (a) Shivani (b) Akhilesh (c) Dharmvir
(d) Prem Singh (e) Renuka

32. Prem Singh belongs to:

- (a) U.P. (b) M.P. (c) Bihar
(d) Maharashtra (e) Gujarat

33. The expert in solar energy belongs to:

- (a) U.P. (b) M.P. (c) Bihar
(d) Maharashtra (e) Gujarat

34. In which department does Dharmvir hold the highest post?

- (a) computers (b) fertilizers
(c) solar energy (d) atomic energy
(e) spacecraft

35. Which of the following combination is correct?

- (a) Akhilesh : spacecraft : Gujarat
(b) Prem Singh : fertilizers : U.P.
(c) Dharmvir : atomic energy : U.P.
(d) Shivani : solar energy : Maharashtra
(e) All the above are correct.

Q. 36-42. In each question given below are given two statements followed by four conclusions numbered I, II, III and IV. You have to take the two given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follow from the statements, disregarding commonly known facts.

Statements:

36. 1. Some trees are rocks.
2. All rocks are stars.

Conclusions:

- I. Some stars are trees.
II. No star is a tree.
III. Some trees are not stars.
IV. All stars are rocks.

- (a) Only I and II follow.
(b) Only III follows.
(c) Only II and III follow.
(d) Only I and III follow.
(e) Only IV follows.

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements

37. 1. All dolls are cakes.
2. All cakes are biscuits.

Conclusions

- I. All biscuits are dolls.
II. Some biscuits are dolls.
III. All dolls are biscuits.
IV. Some biscuits are not dolls.

- (a) Only III and IV follow
(b) Only II and III follow
(c) Only I and III follow
(d) Only I, II and IV follow
(e) None follows.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements

38. 1. Some letters are knives.
2. Some knives are jugs.

Conclusions

- I. Some letters are jugs.
II. All letters are jugs.
III. Some jugs are not letters.
IV. No letter is a jug.

- (a) Only II and IV follow
(b) Only II, III and IV follow
(c) Either I or IV follow
(d) Only III and IV follow
(e) None follows

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements

39. 1. All flowers are guns.
2. Some guns are horses.

Conclusions

- I. All flowers are horses.
II. No flower is a horse.
III. Some horses are not guns.
IV. Some horses are flowers.

- (a) Only II and III follow.
(b) Either II or IV follow.
(c) Only I follows.
(d) Only IV follows.
(e) None follows

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements:

40. 1. All rivers are glaciers.
2. Some volcanoes are glaciers.

Conclusions:

- I. All glaciers are rivers.
II. Some glaciers are not volcanoes.

- III. Every glacier is either river or volcano.
IV. Some rivers are volcanoes.

- (a) Only II and IV follow.
(b) Either I or III follow.
(c) Either II or III follow.
(d) Only I and III follow.
(e) None follows.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements

41. 1. All the thieves were punished.
2. Mahesh was punished.

Conclusions

- I. Mahesh was a thief.
II. No one else was punished except thieves.
III. Mahesh was not a thief.
IV. Some people other than thieves were also punished.

- (a) Either I or III follow
(b) Both I and III follow.
(c) Only I and II follow.
(d) Either III or IV follow
(e) None follows

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements

42. 1. Some buses are helicopters.
2. Some helicopters float.

Conclusions

- I. Some buses can float.
II. Nothing else can float except helicopters.
III. Some helicopters are not buses.
IV. No bus can float.

- (a) Only III and IV follow
(b) Only I and IV follow
(c) Either I or IV follow.
(d) Only III follows
(e) None follows.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Q. 43. to 49. In each question below is given a statement followed by three assumptions numbered I, II and III. An assumption is something supposed or taken for granted. You have to consider the statement and the assumptions and decide which of the assumptions is implicit in the statement. Then decide which of the answers is correct.

Statement:

43. Many women organizations have held demonstrations in front of a theatre showing a certain movie and have sent petitions to the Minister concerned and the Chairman of Film Censor Board to ban the film.

Assumptions:

- I. Only the Minister and the Film Censor Board have power to ban the movie.
- II. Movie has some obscenity which is an insult to womanhood.
- III. Women organisations are alert and concerned about morals and values.

- (a) Only I and II are implicit.
- (b) Only II and III are implicit.
- (c) Only I and III are implicit.
- (d) None is implicit.
- (e) All are implicit.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement:

44. Some of the leaders are very much against the investments made by multinational giants and believe that only a Swadeshi approach to development can bring about economic upliftment for the country.

Assumptions

- I. The outsiders are too powerful to allow the Swadeshi industries to stand on their feet
- II. The horizon of these leaders is very limited and narrow.
- III. These leaders are more concerned about common masses rather than the big fish.

- (a) Only I and III are implicit.
- (b) Either I and II is implicit or I and III.
- (c) All are implicit.
- (d) None is implicit
- (e) Only I is implicit.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement:

45. Mr X, an accused in a murder case was shot dead by some unidentified assailants while he was on his way to the local district court.

Assumptions:

- I. He was shot by the gang to which he belonged.
- II. He was shot as an act of revenge.
- III. His friends were ashamed of him so they shot him.

- (a) Either II or III is implicit.
- (b) Either I or II is implicit.
- (c) Both I and II are implicit.
- (d) Only I is implicit.
- (e) None is implicit.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement:

46. A university is introducing many job-oriented courses in technology and management.

Assumptions:

- I. The stereo-type education results in unemployment.
- II. Young people doing these courses are bound to get suitable jobs.
- III. With introduction of these new courses, all the students will get admission in university.

- (a) Only I and II are implicit.
- (b) Only II and III are implicit.
- (c) Only II is implicit.
- (d) Only I is implicit.
- (e) None is implicit.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement

47. The scrutiny of a special science project for junior schools revealed that although about 3000 science kits had been sanctioned by the government, only 20% schools received them.

Assumptions

- I. Junior schools had no utility for these kits.
- II. The money sanctioned for buying these kits was misused.
- III. The remaining schools already had these kits.

- (a) Only I is implicit.
- (b) Only II is implicit.
- (c) Only III is implicit.
- (d) Only I and II are implicit
- (e) None is implicit.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement:

48. The migratory birds that come to India every year from far off countries across the mighty Himalayas have begun their homeward journey in hordes.

Assumptions

- I. The birds would again come next year.
- II. The birds can't stand high temperature of summers.
- III. The birds follow the same route every year.

- (a) Only I and II are implicit.
- (b) Only II and III are implicit.
- (c) Only I and III are implicit.
- (d) None is implicit.
- (e) All are implicit.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement:

49. When a farmer accidentally played the stereo cassette of Michael Jackson, he was surprised to see the wild pigs and monkeys running away from his field.

Assumptions

- I Indian animals do not appreciate western music
- II The fast beats and high tones of music scared them
- III The cassette had been especially made to drive the wild animals away

- (a) Only I and II are implicit
- (b) Only II is implicit
- (c) Either II or III is implicit
- (d) All the three are implicit
- (e) None is implicit

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Q 50-56 In each question given below a statement is followed by three courses of actions numbered I, II and III. A course of action is a step or an administrative decision to be taken for improvement, follow up or further action in regard to the problem, policy etc. on the basis of the information given in the statement. You have to assume everything in the statement to be true, then decide which of the three suggested courses of action logically follows for pursuing.

Statement

50 State budgets are not sufficient for family welfare programme', observes the Family Welfare Secretary of a State.

Courses of action

- I He should request the Centre to sanction some funds ear-marked for this particular programme
- II He should invite private organisations to lend a helping hand
- III He should drop some of the proposals and adjust the programme according to the budget sanctioned

- (a) Only I and III are right
- (b) All are reasonable
- (c) Only I and II are right
- (d) Only II is right
- (e) None is right

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement

51 The arrest of some of the foreigners who were accused of practising black-magic has become an embarrassing international affair.

Courses of action

- I These foreigners should be handed over to their respective countries along with the list of charges against them
- II They should be released immediately
- III They should be punished according to the law of the country in which they have been arrested

- (a) Only I and III follow

- (b) Only II follows
- (c) All the three follow
- (d) Any one of the three is right
- (e) Either I or III is right

Statements

52 Murders of residents of colonies by thieves and burglars have shocked the whole city and the people living in these new colonies feel very unsafe.

Courses of Action

- I The city needs a 'red-alert'
- II Colonies should appoint their own guards
- III The city should be handed over to army

- (a) Only I follows
- (b) Only II follows
- (c) Only III follows
- (d) Only II and III follow
- (e) None follows

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement

53 It is suspected that the huge amount of money generated by smuggling goes to terrorist activities.

Courses of action

- I An operation search of recipients of this money should be organised
- II All friendly nations should join hands to fight with this evil
- III Every smuggler should be given capital punishment

- (a) Only I is right
- (b) Only II is right
- (c) Both I and II are right
- (d) Only III is right
- (e) All the three are reasonable

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement

54 During a raid, the police of a country found evidence of development of germ and nuclear weapons as well as some secret documents concerned with uranium, but the main culprit had run away.

Courses of action

- I A committee of experts should be formed to test the weapons and destroy them
- II The secret documents should be sealed and kept in safe custody
- III A photograph of the culprit should be regularly flashed on TV with an appeal to help the authorities in getting him

- (a) Only I follows.
- (b) Only II is right.

(c) Only II and III are right

(d) All are right

(e) Only I and II are right

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement

55 On a certain old road, accidents are constantly increasing

Courses of action

I The road should be made broad

II Traffic police should be appointed there

III Road should be divided into two parts with a divider to check collision

(a) Only II and III are right

(b) Only I is right

(c) All the three are right

(d) None is right

(e) Only I and III are right

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement

56 The new product of a company is not selling very well

Courses of action

I The company should stop the productions of this new item

II The company should give sufficient publicity to it

III They should introduce some sales promotion schemes

(a) Only I and II follow

(b) Only II and III are right

(c) Either I or III is right

(d) All are right

(e) None is right

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Q 57 to 63 Below is given a passage followed by several possible inferences—which can be drawn from the facts stated in the passage. You have to examine each inference separately in the context of the passage and decide upon its degree of truth or falsity. Mark your answers

A if the inference is definitely true

B if probably true

C if data is inadequate

D if probably false

E if definitely false

In a determined bid to regain the confidence of the poor, the Ministers concerned have been directed to restructure the two decade old 20 point programme to suit the fast changing needs of the masses. While retaining the basic thrust of these socio-economic programmes, the schemes meant for special target groups would be

reviewed point by point. A special emphasis is being laid for evolving a mechanism expeditiously for monitoring the flow of commercial credit to the weaker sections, especially the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. It is very clear that the country's top leadership wants to fine-tune its socio-economic programme urgently to counter the general impression that the ongoing economic reforms were only making the rich richer and further widening the gap between the 'haves' and the 'have nots'.

57 Twenty years back, the needs of the weaker sections were entirely different

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐

58 The new economic reforms are bridging the gap between the rich and the poor

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐

59 After another two decades the programme would again need restructuring

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐

60 The idea of restructuring the programme is a recent one

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐

61 No other section of society is weak or down-trodden except the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐

62 Originally the twenty point programme was drawn to cater to the needs of the common people

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐

63 People in general are not much satisfied with the economic reform programme

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐

Q 64 to 70 In each of the following questions a question has been answered by answers AI and AII. Mark your answers

A if only AI is sufficient to answer the question

B if only AII is sufficient to answer the question

C if both AI and AII are needed to answer the question

D if either AI or AII is sufficient to answer the question

E if neither AI nor AII can answer the question as the information is not sufficient

64 Q Where do birds fly, above the clouds or below them?

AI Birds fly above helicopters

AII Helicopters have their courses above the trees but below the clouds

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐

65 Q On which date was Rajesh born?

AI His birthday falls between 9th and 15th December

AII This year, his birthday is falling on Sunday

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐

66 Q Who is the tallest among A, B, C and D?

AI A and C are taller than B but shorter than D

AII C is taller than B but shorter than A who is not

as tall as D.

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐

67. Q. Who is P's partner in the game of bridge?

AI. P is not Q's partner and S is not R's partner

AI. S is not P's partner.

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐

68. Q. How old is B?

AI. The average age of ABC is 16 but B is 3 years older than the twins A and C.

AI. The average age of ABC is 16 and A is 3 years younger than B

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐

69. Q. Who among A, B, C and D is running in third place?

AI. B is ahead A but behind D who is ahead C.

AI. C is behind A.

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐

70. Q. Who among the five singers A, B, C, D and E is in the middle?

AI. C is between B and E, D is to the left of B and A is at one of the corners

AI. B is not near A or E who are on extreme corners.

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. (d) All the others are natural emotions
2. (d) It is a different kind of weapon from others.
3. (c) All the others are instruments for measuring something.
4. (e) All the others are utility animals and come in the category of cattle and herds
5. (e) All the others are string instruments.
6. (b) All the others need no effort.
7. (d) All the others are signs of Zodiac
8. (c) All the others are tribes while this section is based on religion
9. (c) The relationship is that of general category and specific item.
10. (a) The latter is the advanced form of the former.
11. (d) Both belong to the same category.
12. (b) The relationship is that of the person and the general section to which he belongs.
13. (b) The relationship is that of object and its performance.
14. (b) The latter is advanced form of the other. Do not mix it up with (d) where one is a part of the other
15. (d) One is a check for the other.
16. (c) The first one is obtained from the other
- 17 to 19. The formation of the letters in alphabets would be.

ZYXWVUTSRQPONABCDEFGHIJKLM

17. (d) 18. (a) 19. (e) G & T

20. (a) HOUR

21 to 23. Sort out common words and codes.

21. (c) 22. (b) 23. (a)

24. (b) For 1, 3, 5... letters the code letters are second letter before them and for the remaining ones second

letter after them in the alphabet

25. (c) 26. (a) 27. (a) 28. (c)

29. (e) 30. (b) 31. (e) 32. (b)

33. (d) 34. (d)

35. (c) Note : Draw a chart and put tick-mark and cross according to information.

36 to 42 These questions are best answered by drawing diagrams of all the probabilities in the relationship among items, weighing pros and cons and then reaching a fool-proof conclusion. Let each item be represented by a circle irrespective of its size

36. (d)



37. (b)



38. (c)



39. (e)



40. (e)



41. (a) 42. (c) 43. (e) 44. (a)

45. (b) 46. (d) 47. (b) 48. (e)

49. (b) 50. (c) 51. (c) 52. (a)

53. (c) 54. (d) 55. (c) 56. (b)

57. D 58. C 59. C 60. A

61. E 62. A 63. B

64. E. It is not stated whether the birds fly below or above the clouds.

65. C 66. D 67. C

68. A. In the second part, it is not stated that A and C are twins.

69. C 70. B

Reading Enriches Personality

Carlyle called a collection of books as a real university.

"Reading serves for delight, for ornament and for ability. The simple admire it, the wise use it", says the famous English writer Bacon.

Most people read fitfully. They concentrate only when spectre of examination begins to haunt them. In fact, that is the only period when their "reading" turns to 'studying'.

There is a systematic long-range way of studying which ensures the maximum benefit. By reading carefully one useful small volume, you can gather the distilled wisdom of years of intellectual labour of an author. Besides enjoying the privilege of being taken into the author's mind, you can share his insights and perceptions. Fast and superficial reading deprives you of this benefit.

The first and the foremost thing is to draw a distinction between reading and studying. Reading can be equated with casual thumbing through a book, a magazine or a newspaper. It requires no depth-dwelling on the subject.

Study, on the contrary, means going deep into the meaning, the concept and the rationale. The element of superficiality is eliminated. The former is like a sprint through a garden, the latter is like a leisurely walk—examining flowers, plants and their texture.

Serious reading 'educates' you in the real sense. Most people study only for passing examinations. Though important (our educational system being what it is) it stuns the mental growth of the individual.

To go through the 'college' and the 'university' of life successfully, you must not stop reading. You must

go on educating yourself from the time you leave the portals of the college/university

Self-improvement books give simple, sound advice for practical day-to-day life. They provide us with philosophy of living, and psychology which enables us to understand ourselves and others. They make life more meaningful and 'lubricate' human relationships. In a nutshell, they equip us with the art of living.

Interaction with great minds produces inspiration which has been defined as "the eye of the soul". They inspire us to set higher standards of practical living and show how principles can be applied to real-life situations.

Each one of us yearns to improve personality. We strive and succeed in having a polished exterior. A well-groomed personality may only be a "tailor-made" personality if the landscape of the mind is barren.

You can transform yourself, become a new man or woman by following the sound guidance of experienced writers. If you think that you are drifting along aimlessly, sans strength of character, seek a suitable book, immerse yourself in it, apply the principles sincerely and watch yourself changing into a magnetic personality.

If the desired results are to be obtained, you have to go about it in a businesslike manner.

A curious and information-hungry person reads anywhere and everywhere. Go to the clinic of a dentist and the woman who is suffering from unbearable pain diverts her mind by reading a magazine even if it is an old issue.

People subscribe to a pay-and-

read library. The 'vendor' comes to their house everyday with magazine and takes away the one lent earlier. They get the benefit of reading scores of magazines in a month. Hunger for information is met. Some entertainment is a plus.

No wonder, they are filled with information like a soaked sponge, can reel out facts, and discuss almost any subject in any company. They have developed a distinct personality.

So can you. Anybody. The problem is that most people have a desire to be knowledgeable but have no goal. They have acquired a touch-and-go approach to their reading. No wonder, they remain blank like unwritten books!

They spend lot of time on reading but lament that they are unable to retain much. Their mind is like sieve.

They complain of lack of concentration. They bemoan that their mind often goes a wool-gathering and what they read seldom leaves any impress on their mind.

Many university students I come in contact with say that they go for more reading than they can reasonably manage. Too much of haphazard reading leads to overcrowding and confusion in the mind.

In most such cases, and others of their like, the problem is to be traced in their unorganised reading pattern. People who have a regular reading pattern achieve more, get more benefit from their reading and eventually emerge more successful in life. Also they acquire a more polished and enriched personality.

First step should be to decide what your purpose is in reading. The pattern of your reading will change

with the job to be done. Your attitude to reading, for an examination, for instance, will differ from the way you read a novel.

You read technical works and magazines connected with your profession. You read newspapers and periodicals to inform yourselves of events. You read textbooks—to each you bring a different attitude and method. Mark it. Keep the distinction in mind.

You may wish to improve your comprehension of what you read, your retention of the facts and ideas. Or you may wish to increase the speed of your reading so that you may read more. When you read, you should have a definite aim. Aimless reading gets you nowhere. You go to library, move from shelf to shelf pick a book here, put it back, pick another, put it back. You come out of the library virtually empty-headed.

Contrast them one who goes with a list of books he wants, gets them or consults them, and comes home a wee-bit more informed, more equipped with right kind of information in lesser amount of time.

Make a list of the questions you expect the book to answer for you. This has been the method of many famous people who have thereby derived much benefit from their reading.

Gibbon said: "After glancing my eye over the design and order of a new book, I suspend the perusal until I had finished the task of self-examination, till I had revolved in a solitary walk all that I knew or believed or had thought on the subject of the whole work or of some particular chapter: I was then qualified to discern how much the author added to my original stock."

A large number of people make the mistake of thinking that to read critically is something to be left to the specialist. But this is not so. Critical reading is an activity in which every reader should become engaged.

Arthur W. Kornhauser in *How to Study* says:

"Think critically while you read. Draw your own conclusions. Go beyond the book. Spend a large part of your study time thinking over the material you read rather than merely

memorising the points. Too many students accept blindly as true whatever they see on a printed page. A safer attitude is one that carefully weighs and considers facts, opinions, and theories that are read. Nothing is true simply because it is in a book."

While this advice is directed to students, it should be followed by everyone wishing to derive real benefit from reading.

The way to develop a critical state of mind is to stop at the end of each chapter and ask yourself such questions as:

"On what points do the author's conclusions agree with my own?"

"On what points do his differ from mine?"

"What reasons does the author give for his beliefs and contentions?"

"What are my reasons?"

After you have finished your session of reading for the day, try to spend the following half-hour or so quietly and, preferably, alone. This will allow your mind to digest thoroughly the mental food it has taken in, and it will enable your unconscious mind to carry out its work on what you have taken into your mental dwelling house.

It is when the work of your unconscious mind has united with the work your conscious mind has done that valuable ideas are likely to be born.

If you want to enrich your life by reading, your best plan is to start now by setting aside an hour or so each day for this purpose.

Everyone of us makes time each day for feeding our bodies, and we should be at least equally disciplined about setting aside time each day for enriching our minds.

If you are under emotional strain, talk it out with someone to lighten the burden. Sometimes such things can be talked off your mind. But, in the final run, you have to regulate your mental and emotional resources in such a manner that you discard outside help. Emotional and mental 'crutches' are aids of the weaklings. Will you like to call yourself one?

Pause for a while and repeat to yourself what you have read. It sinks in your mind.

Read for ideas, not simply for the words in which they are clothed. Ideas are things. It is they which move the world, not the worlds! Words only are the apparel, the ideas wear to decorate themselves.

Watch the words. Make words a special study. Note each new word you come across. Try to find its meaning from its similarity to words you know already, or look up the dictionary definition and other meanings of the word. For, words often have more meanings than one. If you want to read well, you must master words.

Time spent in word study will pay you well. The command of language gained will more than compensate for any temporary slowing down of reading and learning.

Put your mind on the spot. It is best, if possible, to have a definite time and place for study. Get away from distractions. Quietness, systematic approach and planned goals prepare your mind, so that you will be in the right mood for work.

Concentration is the art of uniting forces, just as a General does in a battle. Scattered forces lack unity and cohesion. A scattered brain has given birth to the phrase *scatter-brain*!

Boredom, which attacks most people at times, can be combated by deliberately creating new interest and by more persistent effort. Change the mental scenery. To fight monotony, switch to something lively, picturesque or amusing. This brings to you, your "second steam" and you resume your study in right earnest again.

If you persist, a new insight will illuminate your previous study effort in many rewarding ways.

Reading decorates your mental landscape. The "dunghill" of your mind vanishes. Instead, you will find a wealth of beautiful ideas, fascinating phrases and illuminating philosophies which enrich your life. You carry a halo.

"Get a habit, a passion for reading", not flying from book to book but read systematically, closely, thoughtfully, analyzing every subject as you go along and laying it up carefully and safely in your memory", says W. Writ.

Recent Happenings

MS Shoes Scandal

The Capital Market got a major jolt recently in the shape of the MS Shoes Scandal, culminating in the arrest of the Chairman and promoter of the company Mr Pavan Sachdeva by the CBI. Mr Sachdeva was arrested on charges of rigging the share prices and "misleading investors". The company was also charged with "insider trading". The company planned to raise Rs 699.51 crore through a composite public-cum-rights issue of Fully Convertible Debentures (FCDs) for HUDCO's prime hotel project in South Delhi and a yarn project.

The promoter, the SEBI, SBI Caps and the BSE authorities—all had a role to play in the wrongs committed. The Chairman Mr Sachdeva indulged in insider trading and price rigging. He himself bought shares to prop up prices before the public issue. From Rs 50 early last year the share prices zoomed to over Rs 500 in January 1995 although the company's fundamentals were not that strong. Also, investors were misled. Wrong information about collaboration in the yarn project was given. Marubeni Corporation of Korea later denied having entered into any buy back arrangement as claimed by the company in its pre-issue advertising campaign.

In a previous issue of the same company in December '93 FCDs were issued which would get converted into shares on April 1, 1995 (17 months later). Since the company wanted the Rs 428 crore public issue

before the budget and also wanted to benefit the existing FCD holders it asked for a waiver of a SEBI guideline that stipulates that rights issue would have to close within 30 days of the public issue. By allowing the waiver, SEBI allowed the existing FCD holders (which includes a sizeable promoter's holding) to get benefitted at the cost of the prospective investors. This also leads to a situation where promoters can divert money from the present public issue to subscribe to their Rights entitlement of Rs 130 crore later. Moreover, SEBI allowed 50% collection money on application whereas stipulation is for 25%. It also allowed MS Shoes to come out with a public issue even though promoters were not bringing in any money. It did nothing to stop the heavy speculation and rigging in the market which continued for over one year leading to a boom in the share price and thus enabling the company to charge a higher premium.

SEBI was also lax in dealing with the "misinformation campaign", namely (a) Prospective investors were left comparing issue price (Rs 190) with existing peak-cum-rights price (Rs 550) although the ex-rights price after the existing FCD holders would exercise their option on 1.04.95 would have come down drastically (the price of the scrip as on 18-04-95 was Rs 90). (b) The issue was cleared even though no "record date" (a record date is the last date on which all unregistered shares have to be lodged with the com-

pany to entitle a shareholder to the rights issue; after this date, the market reacts and the price comes down). (c) Although it could force the company to come with a clarification in the print media, it could not stop the ads on Doordarshan which were misinforming the public.

SBI Caps, the lead manager of the issue, faltered on three accounts: (a) They certified that they had checked the issue prospectus and that it was in line with SEBI guidelines. This was a wrong declaration done to benefit the company and its promoters. (b) They also indulged in "insider trading" by selling 60,050 shares of MS Shoes itself. (c) They did not properly correct the ads.

The BSE administration proved woefully inadequate. It selectively collects and waives margins thus favouring some brokers. The brokers in their zeal to generate more daily brokerage, without realising the potential liability, accept orders for more shares than their capacity to handle. A broker in the BSE, Mr Sunil Jhaveri accumulated liabilities of Rs 19 crore because his client (a Delhi based broking firm Sareen & Company) had failed to honour its commitment with respect to shares purchased on the BSE on behalf of Mr Sachdeva. This led to a disruption in the entire settlement procedure and delayed the transactions leading to closure of BSE for three days.

The fallouts of this scandal were many. A CBI investigation was initiated and the Chairman and promoter Mr Sachdeva was arrested.

in the first week of April. Senior officials of SEBI were arrested for their involvement in clearing the issue and granting waivers inconsistent with guidelines. Senior officials of SBI capital Markets were also arrested for wrongly certifying that the issue was consistent with SEBI guidelines, thus misleading investors. There has been a negative impact on foreign investments. FIs expressed concern about the working of the Stock Exchanges. Investor confidence was dented. Faith in SEBI's ability to protect investors came down.

On the positive side, SEBI announced that all investors would be refunded money by the Issue Registrars. Norms for qualification and conduct of merchant bankers are being strengthened. To check insider trading and rigging the new SEBI Chief Mr D.R. Mehta has suggested the strengthening of the existing system and better monitoring. SEBI also announced that Primary Market reforms would be concretised soon after the Malegaon Committee report on April 30.

BAT vs ITC

Towards the end of March, British American Tobacco (BAT) Industries Plc demand the resignation of ITC Chairman Mr Krishan Lal Chugh after deciding to implement the Cadbury committee recommendations to restructure ITC management so that too much power would not be concentrated in any one hand. Charges of committing financial irregularity and breaching the confidence of the board by speaking to the press following the February board meeting were levelled against Mr Chugh.

An Extraordinary General Body Meeting (EGM) and board meeting were called for during the same week. The Financial Institutions having their members on the board after maintaining initial silence decided to support Mr Chugh and vote in favour of the present management. The FIs said that they were in favour of a good management and the interests of the company. IDBI, IFCI, ICICI, each had one member on the board and these FIs, along with UTI, LIC and GI together hold 36 per cent of ITC's equity while BAT holds 31.6 per cent. The FIs said that charges, especially, unsubstantiated ones, couldn't be levelled against the chief executive of a company.

BAT also linked its support for ITC's entry into the power sector to the ouster of Mr Chugh. To this, the Financial Institutions said that it was in the interest of the company to diversify especially when it had the resources

In the historic EGM and board meetings held later Mr Chugh won the mandate of the board (12 : 5) but BAT was successful in blocking the special resolution seeking ITC's entry into the power sector on technical grounds. BAT managed to seek a vote on the special resolution in the shareholders' meeting and only 35.72 per cent of the votes—as against the 75 per cent required for a resolution to be approved, according to Indian laws—were cast in favour of ITC's entry into the power generation business. BAT Industries later claimed that it was satisfied that appropriate measures for investigations had been put in place and the *modus operandi* and composition of the controversial nomination committee finalised at the ITC board meeting.

In an era of liberalisation of the Indian economy and the entry of multinationals into various sectors, the ITC-BAT tussle served as an example of the kind of problems that can arise when there is struggle for power and

CONCORD

divided opinions on new ventures.

On April 4, Chief Ministers of North Indian States took a step towards forming regional trade alliances, at the annual session of Council of North Indian States for Cooperation and Regional Development (CONCORD) organised by the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII).

CONCORD was initiated by CII Northern region in May 1994 to provide an impetus to regional development and thus enhance economic development across the country. It focusses on the benefits of cross border cooperation, particularly in the case of economic investments that cut across State boundaries. The specific areas of action are creation of a common market, port access and development, power generation and transmission, water resources management, training for employment, networked tourist circuits, agro products distribution, cross border industrial growth. The ultimate objectives are to increase employment in the region, spur larger investments, foster economic growth and promote a better quality of life for the people in this region. Through State-State cooperation, CONCORD hopes to ensure that the benefits of liberalisation and Industrial progress percolate down to the masses. The idea is that government and industry work together and Industry shares the onus of spearheading the development in the region.

The Chief Ministers reached a consensus for bringing uniformity in sales tax rates and power tariff and would take a final decision soon. In the absence of uniform tariffs, some States use cheap tax as an unsustainable way of attracting Industry. Uniformity would end this. At a time when countries are dismantling International barriers, this step of the States to dismantle internal barriers is a welcome sign.

Becoming an MBA : Interviews

The interview is the last step of the admission procedure for MBA. Many students become the victims of over-confidence at this stage, thinking that if you have made it thus far, the interview is a mere formality and will be a walkover. This is unfortunately not the case, and students have been known to get left out at interviews. The heartbreak is therefore much larger.

It is important to prepare for the interview as well. Many students do not do so, hoping to answer questions on the spur of the moment. While it is good to be spontaneous, very often one may be left groping for words.

One should also understand how the interview works. One answer leads to the next question, so it is important to structure answers which sound positive while leading to another question. The idea is that the candidate should direct the interview on topics that he has well prepared.

Consider the question, "what subjects did you have in college?" A deadpan answer mentioning the subjects gets you nowhere and the conversation moves to other areas. But if you answer, "I had Economics and Mathematics in college, but my favourite subject was Economics", chances are that the next few questions will be on Economics. So if you are well prepared on a particular subject, you can use this to your advantage. However, this may not work everytime.

Follow Through

Many candidates while appearing for an interview think that they can get away with superficial answers, hoping that the panel does not know anything about the subject. This is a dangerous assumption because the panel members are usually learned people.

The follow through—that is, the ability to withstand cross questioning—has to be well rehearsed. Sup-

pose you mention that John Grisham is your favourite author. Can you follow this through if the panel wants to know about Grisham? What are his major themes, names of his works, how he compares with contemporary writers, and why he is your favourite author? If you are not asked these questions, volunteer the information, without of course sounding talkative.

Prepare the follow through for all the possible questions that can be asked. At every answer, think of the next logical question that can be asked. Rehearsing with family and friends helps, but if you lack confidence, seek professional help. Listing down the line of questioning on a paper helps clear the mind and results in better preparation.

Common Questions

Prepare also for some questions that are most likely to be asked. If you have poor results in graduation, expect to be questioned on why you did not work, and how can you be expected to study seriously for the MBA. Prepare your subjects of BA thoroughly. If it was political science, better review all the theories alongwith the current political scenario, and form your views on it. Do not give superficial answers that the political scene does not affect you, as many young people are bound to answer.

Similarly, if English literature was your subject, be prepared to talk on the authors you read in college. Your answer should reflect your extra reading. Do not give the impression that you do not know anything more than what you have

studied.

If you are going to do MBA, you should also know about the current issues in business and economics. Your general knowledge should also be up to date. Such as, who is the editor of the newspaper you read, the cartoonist, and so on.

Hobbies

Expect also to be questioned on your hobby and how you pass your spare time. Many students have trouble on that account because they do not have anything that can be called a hobby. It is a sad reflection on our times that many young people do not have a hobby at all!

Watching television, shopping, driving, making friends, listening to music, are typically hollow responses. If you do not have a meaningful hobby, at least prepare one for the interview. Get to know how that hobby operates. If gardening is what you wish to prepare, get to know the names of plants that are planted in the season, the size of your plot and how often you look after it. If you do have an unusual hobby, steer the interview to it. You will enjoy speaking about it and the panel will also find it interesting.

Another common question is, "Why do you want to do MBA?" Commerce students will be asked, "Why not CA?" There are no stand-

Try answering these questions

1. Introduce yourself.
2. Give three reasons why you think you should be selected.
3. What was today's headline in the newspaper?
4. Why do you think you are suitable for doing MBA?
5. What is your favourite subject and why?
6. What is the level of India's external debt? Inflation rate? GNP?
7. Why do you want to do MBA?
8. What are your plans if you are not selected?
9. How do you pass your spare time?
10. How is an MBA a better manager than a graduate?

ard answers, but do prepare your responses to such questions

Some don'ts

Some students think that they can get in by the sheer power of positive thinking, as many self-help books advise. While thinking positively is a good thing, a mere positive attitude is not enough. In fact, one must not be too positive or over confident. To the question, "What are your plans if you are not selected?", an over-confident answer will most likely kill your chances, while a non-committal answer will imply non-seriousness. Here are some more don'ts.

Don't be witty. Remember, you are not the joker. A story is told of a candidate who was asked 'Are you married?' by a female member of the panel. A counter question 'Is this a question or a proposition?' sounds not only foolish but shows an immature mind.

Don't sound casual: Many students try to project the happy go lucky attitude. This seldom works. It is better to rehearse answers and preparing your follow through. If you just mention something without knowing the details, you are likely to feel embarrassed if a subsequent question is asked.

Don't bluff: If you are caught in a situation in which you do not know a particular answer, don't hazard guesses. Back out politely by saying, "I am sorry but that is one aspect that I do not know."

Don't complain: Some students complain about their college, the political situation, corruption, and so on. Remember, nobody is interested in your complaints, nor is any business school going to take in a complainer. Complaining will not get you anywhere!

Body Language

It is also important to dress well and understand the impact of body language. If you feel awkward with your hands, carry a file or a folder. Don't give the impression that you are nervous. Walk confidently but not aggressively.

A formal dress should be worn for men; a tie is essential. Girls should

wear suits but not garish colours. A little make up is recommended. No jeans or T-shirts. Do not over-dress or do anything elaborate with your dress or appearance. It is important to look neat, but not as if you are going to a fashion show.

During the interview, remember to wish everyone present. Do not sit until asked to do so. If two members of the panel ask questions simultaneously, be polite and answer questions one at a time. Do not interrupt the questioner. If you do not agree with a viewpoint, don't quarrel but do mention that you do not agree.

Take special care of your language - no slang. Your father is not your "pop". Speak normally and do not move your hands around too much. Do not look here and there but directly at the person asking the question.

Power of patience

Being patient is difficult at times, especially if you have been waiting long. Many schools of management and university departments are poorly

managed and badly organised to conduct interviews. Students are called in the morning but the work may commence several hours later. There may not even be proper sitting place or even provision for drinking water. At Delhi University last year, students were asked to wait in a crowded room without a fan, for several hours. The candidates wore suits and ties and the weather was hot.

One is naturally irritable and impatient in such an environment. How do you manage that? The only advice is to somehow remain cheerful. Take a walk outside and find something to drink, but do not rent your feelings. Your outburst will not change them, on the other hand you may end up being the loser.

Finally, please remember that the interview is a test of confidence, maturity, knowledge and patience. How you express yourself is important, and you must prepare for it. Please do not expect to be well-prepared by reading a few magazines after receiving your interview call!

Admission Alert

This column is started as a service to students and gives the admission notices of institutes that are still open. Institutes should send us their information well in advance so that it can be featured in this column.

- 1 **Post Graduate Diploma in Management**—(3-year part-time) for working executives. Last Date: 10 May. Test to be held on 21 May. Apply to International Management Institute, B-10, 30-31 Qutub Institutional Area, New Delhi-110 016.
- 2 **Masters Programme in International Business**—(MPIB—2-year, full-time). Eligibility: Graduate of any recognised university. Last Date: 15 June. Written test: 18 June. Apply to Symbiosis Institute of Foreign Trade, Senapati Bapat Marg, Pune-411 004.
- 3 **Master of Communication Studies**—(M ComS—2-year, full time). Eligibility: Graduation. Last date: 7 June. Entrance Examination: 14 June. Apply to Publication Section, University of Pune, Pune-411 007.
- 4 **Bachelor of Business Management (BBM) and Bachelor of Hotel Management (BHM)**—(3-year degree courses). Eligibility: Class XII with 40% marks. Last date: 15 May. Apply to NRI Institutes, No. 6 Papreddypalya, Nagarabhen 2nd Stage, Bangalore-560 072.
- 5 **Master of Finance and Control (MFC) and Master of Marketing Technology (MMT)**—(2-year, full time). Eligibility: Graduation with 50% marks. Last date: 19 June. Entrance Test: 12 July. Apply to Manager Printing and Publications, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra-132 119.
- 6 **Post Graduate Diploma in Business Management**—(2-year, full-time). Eligibility: Graduation. Last date: 13 May. Written test: 28 May. Apply to Administrative Officer, LBS Institute of Management, Shastri Sadan, Sector-111, R K Puram, New Delhi-110 022.
- 7 **MBA**—(2-year, full-time or 3-year, part time). Eligibility: Bachelor/PG degree with 50% marks. For part-time, 45% marks and 2 years work experience. Last date: 25 May. Entrance test: 25 June. Apply to Deputy Registrar (Pub.), M D University, Rohtak.

Energy Conversion

Over the centuries a wide array of devices and systems has been developed for converting energy from forms provided by nature to those most useful to society. Some of these energy converters are quite simple. The early windmills, for example, transformed the kinetic energy of wind into mechanical energy for pumping water and grinding grain. Other energy-conversion systems are decidedly more complex, particularly those that take raw energy from fossil fuels and nuclear fuels to generate electrical power. Systems of this kind require multiple steps or processes in which energy undergoes a whole series of transformations through various intermediate forms.

Many of the energy converters widely used today involve the transformation of thermal energy into electrical energy. The efficiency of such systems is, however, subject to fundamental limitations, as dictated by the laws of thermodynamics and other scientific principles.

Definition of Energy

Energy is usually and most simply defined as the equivalent of or capacity for doing work. The word itself is derived from the Greek *energeia*: *en*, "in"; *ergon*, "work". Energy can either be associated with a material body, as in a coiled spring or a moving object, or it can be independent of matter, as light and other electromagnetic radiation traversing a vacuum. The energy in a system may be only partly available for use.

The idea of energy goes back at least to Galileo in the 17th century. He recognized that, when a weight is lifted with a pulley system, the force applied multiplied by the distance through which that force must be applied (a product called, by definition, the work) remains constant even though either factor may vary. The concept of *vis viva*, or living force, a

quantity directly proportional to the product of the mass and the square of the velocity, was introduced in the 17th century. In the 19th century the term energy was applied to the concept of the *vis viva*.

Force is associated with the acceleration of a mass; kinetic energy, or energy resulting from motion, is the result of the spatial integration of a force acting on a mass; momentum is the result of the temporal integration of the force acting on a mass; and energy is a measure of the capacity to do work. It might be added that power is defined as the time rate at which energy is transferred (to a mass as a force acts on it, or through transmission lines from the electrical generator to the consumer).

The concept of energy conservation: A fundamental law that has been observed to hold for all natural phenomena requires the conservation of energy—*i.e.*, that the total energy does not change in all the many changes that occur in nature. The conservation of energy is not a description of any process going on in nature, but rather it is a statement that the quantity called energy remains constant regardless of when it is evaluated or what processes—possibly including transformations of energy from one form into another—go on between successive evaluations.

Energy can exist in many forms within a system and may be converted from one form to another within the constraint of the conservation law. These different forms include gravitational, kinetic, thermal, elastic, electrical, chemical, radiant, nuclear, and mass energy. It is the universal applicability of the concept of energy, as well as the completeness of the law of its conservation within different forms, that makes it so attractive and useful.

Early humans first made controlled use of an external, nonanimal energy source when they discovered how to use fire. Burning dried plant matter (primarily wood) and animal waste, they employed the energy from this biomass for heating and cooking. The generation of mechanical energy to supplant human or animal power came very much later—only about 2,000 years ago—with the development of simple devices to harness the energy of flowing water and of wind.

Waterwheels: The earliest machines were waterwheels, first used for grinding grain. They were subsequently adopted to drive sawmills and pumps, to provide the bellows action for furnaces and forges, to drive tilt hammers or trip-hammers for forging iron, and to provide direct mechanical power for textile mills.

Windmills: Windmills, like waterwheels, were among the original prime movers that replaced animal muscle as a source of power. They were used for centuries in various parts of the world, converting the energy of the wind into mechanical energy for grinding grain, pumping water, and draining lowland areas.

The primary exception to the steady abandonment of windmills was resurgence in their use in rural areas for pumping water from wells. The first wind pump was introduced in the United States by David Hallay in 1854. Wind-driven pumps remain important today in many rural parts of the world. They continued to be used in large numbers, even in the United States, well into the 20th century until low-cost electric power became readily available in rural areas.

Steam Engines: The rapid growth of industry in Britain from about the mid-18th century (and

somewhat later in various other countries) created a need for new sources of motive power, particularly those independent of geographic location and weather conditions. This situation, together with certain other factors, set the stage for the development and widespread use of the steam engine, the first practical device for converting thermal energy to mechanical energy.

Internal-combustion engines: While the steam engine remained dominant in industry and transportation during much of the 19th century, engineers and scientists began developing other sources and converters of energy. One of the most important of these was the internal-combustion engine. In such a device a fuel and oxidizer are burned within the engine and the products of combustion act directly on piston or rotor surfaces. By the early 1900s the internal-combustion engine had replaced the steam engine as the most broadly applied power-generating system not only because of its higher thermal efficiency (there is no transfer of heat from combustion gases to a secondary working fluid that results in losses in efficiency) but also because it provided a low-weight, reasonably compact, self-contained power plant.

Electric generators and motors: Other important energy-conversion devices emerged during the 19th century. During the early 1830s the English physicist and chemist Michael Faraday discovered a means by which to convert mechanical energy into electricity on a large scale. While engaged in experimental work on magnetism, Faraday found that moving a permanent magnet into and out of a coil of wire induced an electric current in the wire. This process, called electromagnetic induction, provided the working principle for electric generators.

During the late 1860s Zenobe Theophile Gramme, a French engineer and inventor, built a continuous-current generator. Dubbed the Gramme dynamo, this device contributed much to the general acceptance of electric power. All of Gramme's machines were

direct-current (DC) devices. It was not until 1888 that Nikola Tesla, a Serbian-American inventor, introduced the prototype of the present-day alternating-current (AC) motor.

Direct energy-conversion devices: Most of these energy converters, sometimes called static energy-conversion devices, use electrons as their "working fluid" in place of the vapour or gas employed by such dynamic heat engines as the external-combustion and internal-combustion engines mentioned above. In recent years, direct energy-conversion devices have received much attention because of the necessity to develop more efficient ways of transforming available forms of primary energy into electric power. Four such devices—the electric battery, the fuel cell, the thermoelectric generator (or at least its working principle), and the solar cell—had their origins in the early 1800s.

The battery, invented by the Italian physicist Alessandro Volta about 1800, changes chemical energy directly into an electric current. A device of this type has two electrodes, each of which is made of a different chemical. As chemical reactions occur, electrons are released on the negative electrode and made to flow through an external circuit to the positive electrode. The process continues until the circuit is interrupted or one of the reactants is exhausted.

In a fuel cell, continuous operation is achieved by feeding fuel (e.g., hydrogen) and an oxidizer (oxygen) to the cell and removing the reaction products.

Thermoelectric generators are devices that convert heat directly into electricity. Electric current is generated when electrons are driven by thermal energy across a potential difference at the junction of two conductors made of dissimilar materials.

In a solar cell, radiant energy drives electrons across a potential difference at a semiconductor junction in which the concentrations of impurities are different on the two sides of the junction.

Discovery and application of nuclear energy: Scientists first

learned of the tremendous energy bound in the nucleus of the atom during the early years of the century. In 1942 they succeeded in unleashing that energy on a large scale by means of what was called an atomic pile. In a power generation system of this kind, much of the energy released by the fissioning of heavy nuclei (principally those of the radioactive isotope uranium-235) takes the form of heat, which is used to produce steam. This steam drives a turbine, the mechanical energy of which is converted to electricity by a generator.

Another direct energy converter with considerable potential is the magnetohydrodynamic (MHD) power generator. This system produces electricity directly from a high-temperature, high-pressure electrically conductive fluid—usually an ionized gas—moving through a strong magnetic field. The hot fluid may be derived from the combustion of coal or other fossil fuel.

Exploiting renewable energy sources: Growing concern over the world's ever-increasing energy needs and the prospect of rapidly dwindling reserves of oil, natural gas, and uranium fuel have prompted efforts to develop viable alternative energy sources.

Many countries have initiated programs to develop renewable energy technologies that would enable them to reduce fossil-fuel consumption and its attendant problems. Fusion devices are believed to be the best long-term option, since their primary energy source would be the hydrogen isotope, deuterium, abundantly present in ordinary water. Other technologies that are being actively pursued are those designed to make wider and more efficient use of the energy in sunlight, wind, moving water, and terrestrial heat (i.e., geothermal energy). The amount of energy in such renewable and virtually pollution-free sources is large in relation to world energy needs, yet at the present time only a small portion of it can be converted to electric power at reasonable cost.



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PHONES 0172-650362, 650466 FAX 0172-44398

Chandigarh, India
P.O. - Uttarpur, India
Pin-712268

MASTER

VOLUME 36, No. 12 JULY, 1998

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LAYOUT

CORE COMMUNICATIONS, CHANDIGARH

COVER DESIGN : RAMINDER SINGH

ARTWORK : DD GRAPHIC STUDIO

BANKERS

INDIAN BANK, CHANDIGARH

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H.S. PAUL, PAUL MEDIA SERVICES,
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NEW DELHI-110 015
TEL : 5465508 FAX NO. 011-5465596

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

YEARLY : Rs 150.00; HALF YEARLY : Rs 95.00
PAYMENT MUST BE REMITTED BY M.O. OR
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126, INDUSTRIAL AREA-I, CHANDIGARH

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETORS, CHANDIKA
PRESS PVT. LTD. BY D.D. KHANNA AT CHANDIKA PRESS PVT.
LTD., 126, INDUSTRIAL AREA-I, CHANDIGARH-160 002

PHONE : 0172-650362 FAX : +91-172-44398

RNI No. RNI/434/59

Dear Sirs,
We are pleased to inform you that the July issue of the Master has been published and is now available at all bookshops and newsagents.

The July issue contains a special feature on the 50th Anniversary of the Indian Independence Movement.

The August 1995 issue will be the 17th Anniversary Special issue containing 52 extra pages of valuable information. We are confident that you will find it to be useful and informative.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

S. P. Khanna

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READERS' FORUM

The best two letters of the month, appearing in the box, have been awarded a prize of Rs 50 00 each. Readers are invited to send us their views on topics covered in this issue. The decision of the Editors will be final.

THE HUMAN FACTOR

Skill and efficiency of human capital is very essential for the economic reforms to be successful. It is indeed the need of the hour to ensure proper utilisation of the vast human capital of India. Otherwise our chances of winning the economic battle will be remote.

Siba Ram Mishra
Chukuli, Orissa

According to the Katha Upanishad, "The man who has intelligence for his charioteer and the well-controlled mind for reins, attains the end of the journey." No doubt human factor is a very important aspect of the nation-building process.

To grow economically and otherwise the human potential of the country needs to be effectively developed.

Salila Nayak
Berhanpur, Orissa

ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

Unfulfilled promises, corruption, frequent change of leadership in the States and infighting were the main reasons behind the defeat of Congress in recent Assembly Elections. It is still not very late for the Congress Party to mend its shortcomings. A right step taken today can ensure victory in the 1996 elections.

V.S. Prasad
Kuknada, Andhra Pradesh

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Social development means overall development and not just economic. Along with economic gains strong values of morality and duty also need to be inculcated in the people. The economic liberalisation has opened the doors to cultural invasion

through use of electronic media. Age old and tested values are being questioned in the name of modernity.

While ensuring that the country develops economically it is necessary to see that it develops culturally and morally too. Only when we will develop economically, morally and spiritually will we qualify to be called developed.

Neelu Sharma
New Delhi

THE NEW DIPLOMACY

A diplomat is the one who is an expert in playing politics (short for polite tricks), rather than threat and force, to achieve his end.

Sundeep Kumar
Farakka, West Bengal

It is very encouraging and heartening to know that diplomacy is gaining ground and recently has been able to solve many a conflicts. Indian diplomats should take a cue from this development and work towards solving the problems with its neighbours, especially Pakistan, by engaging some experts in diplomacy.

Arun Kumar Rai
Allahabad

EDUCATION, BUT NOT FOR ALL

The fact that majority of politicians, high officials and influential persons send their children abroad for studies or to expensive private schools and colleges in India is proof of the state of education in India. Even our rulers and administrators do not have faith in the system created by them.

Aparnita Bhattacharjee
Mudnapore, West Bengal

NPT IN UNEQUAL WORLD

The extension of NPT has brought to front, once again, the double standards of USA. They are a classic example of hypocrites who want environmental safeguards but do not agree to transfer the ozone-free technology; want poverty alleviation but link the required aid with defence expenditure; and at home preferred civil war in 1860 rather than allowing a State to secede, but today regard Kashmir a disputed territory.

Believing in a nuclear-free world yet doggedly preserving their nuclear weapons is only the recent head added to the chain of duplicity worn by United States.

S.C. Mohindru
Jharipani

EDUCATION, BUT NOT FOR ALL

Quality education in India costs too much, enabling a few to bear and free education falls prey to anarchy and chaos, thereby epitomising the vulnerability of the proposition "Education for all".

Further, education needs to be reformed so as to govern each individual's moral, physical and social aspects of life rather than becoming just a selection tool for jobs.

Awanish Ratan
New Delhi

INDIA AND ITS CULTURE

Last few years have seen the Indian youth getting alienated from their cultural roots. Today's youth knows more about Madonna, Michael Jackson and Sridevi than Pandit Shiv Kumar Sharma, Pandit Jasraj, etc.

Today's youth should not forget to study Indian culture and traditions; because this is where our identity lies. This, however, does not mean that they should completely alienate themselves from western culture. There are lots of positive aspects of western culture which should certainly be adopted. But, first we should be aware of our own roots, our own selves.

Navtan Kumar
Patna

SOCIAL SUMMIT

I don't think it is necessary to put up a \$ 25 million show of 118 heads of nations to decide about the fate of the poverty-stricken majority of the world. All that is required is a sincere effort from the leaders. If nations could cut down expenditures on weapons the money so

saved could easily help feed the starving millions!

Sham Sankar
Trivandrum

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Pawan Talwar
Uttarkashi, Uttar Pradesh

I am a regular reader of CM and find it unique among magazines. Thank you for the exhaustive feature on Environment in the April '95 issue. Such features are very beneficial for students preparing for competitive examinations.

Ra Devendiran
Madras

I am a B.Com final year student and a regular reader of CM. I request you to kindly start a regular feature on computers.

J. Lakshmi Narayan Reddy
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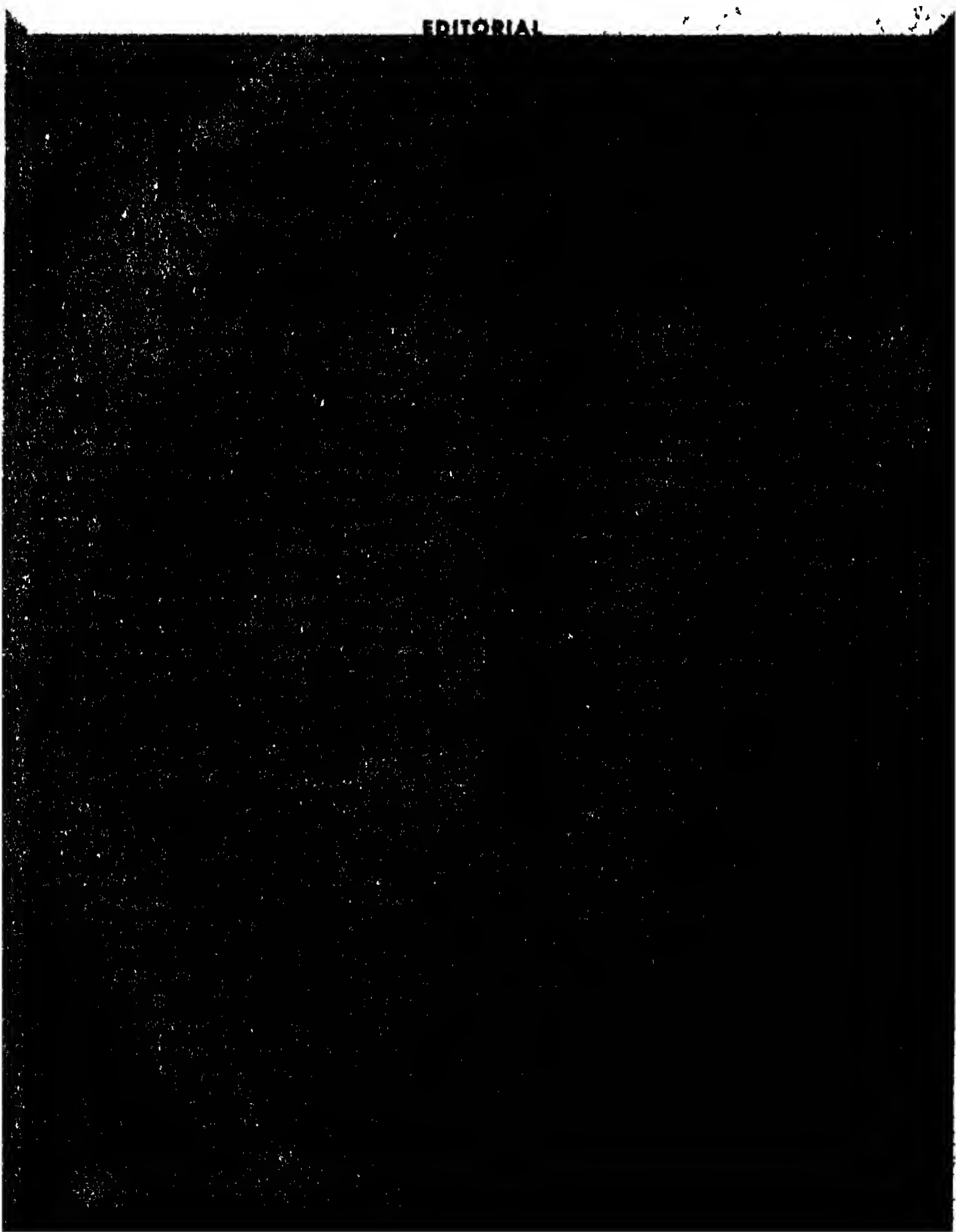


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Police: From Force to Service

The role and function of the police is increasingly being called into question. If it is law and order that it is supposed to maintain, has it been able to do either?

Two recent judgements of the Supreme Court have brought the functioning of the police into sharp focus. It has also brought to light the nexus that exists between politicians and the police, leaving the public at the exploitative end. The failure of the police is evident from the fact that whenever there is a major problem anywhere in India, it is usually the army or the central forces that have to be called to restore law and order.

For the most part, the police is seen as power drunk, corrupt, without professional ethics and as agents of the ruling clique. The problem may also lie in the strong colonial legacy that the police has inherited. The British used the police to suppress Indians, now politicians do the same.

This article looks at the shortcomings of the present system in terms of orientation and training of the police. It also suggests ways through which functioning of the police can be improved.

As life moves on to the fast track, so does crime. The days of electronic crime are here. And as India opens up and integrates with the rest of the world, it will undoubtedly come on the crime map of the world. It will attract the attention of the high-tech criminals, the drug and narcotics gangs and the high flying smuggler.

To track down such crime, new methods of detection and patrolling are required. But a look at the police force in India reveals a dismal picture. It is still rooted in outdated British rules, and the methods employed by them are still of the

"danda" carrying constable. Far from solving the crime of the next century, the police is incapable of solving crime of this century itself.

Today, the police is not trusted, and is largely seen as corrupt. It does not see itself as providing service to the public, but as a supreme force, exploiting and harassing everyone else. It fails in its basic function of maintaining law and order: in State after State it is the army or the Central forces that are called out to do so.

Survey

INDEED, there is no other government function with a worse image than that of the police. "The image of the police is bad because police performance is bad" was the observation of B.N. Mullick. But unfortunately free India has done nothing to change the functioning of the police. The transition from force to public service is long but not even a start has been made as yet.

Not many surveys have been done, but one that was done several years back revealed the general opprobrium in which the force is held by a large variety of people. An overwhelming majority of them asserted that the police are corrupt (88.6%), that they do not prevent or investigate crime properly (75.3%), and that they are in league with criminals (84.6%).

Electronic media has exposed police criminality further. People may not have actually seen the police beating up an offender, but it comes alive as one sees the video tapes on the Meham elections or of the Mandal agitation.

Surprisingly, the police themselves do not see themselves as any of the above. Only 12.17% see them-

ves as corrupt and harassing, and 56% think of their image as fair and satisfactory. Only 18.32% admitted to their foul image. This shows the divide between police and public perceptions.

Since the police is to provide service to the public, surely something must be done to improve the service and thereby the public image. Precious little has been done, and the attitude seems to be one of complacency.

Cosmetic Measures

INSTEAD, some cosmetic measures are taken up periodically to improve public image. Either advertising campaigns are taken up to show how friendly the police is, or some school programmes. Both fail miserably and are nothing but wastage of money and effort.

Rather than take up public relation exercises, it is better to improve the service. Once the service is good, public image improves by itself, but this fact is ignored by the police who think that cosmetic measures will improve public perception. It will not; no amount of good advertising is ever known to sell a bad product.

Colonial Legacy

THOUGH police performance is bad all over India, it cannot be wished away by falling back on the cliched argument that the police suffers from a colonial legacy. The British undoubtedly used the police to suppress the freedom movement and to put down the "natives". But to justify that the Indian police is wicked because it was born in sin, is simply ignoring the responsibility to do something about it.

We have been free for over four decades, and some excellent officers

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have served in the IPS. Concerns at the political level have also been expressed. So why does the colonial legacy still persist? Surely a half century is a long time to change attitudes of a force which was used primarily to suppress the aspirations of Indians.

The answer lies in the rather unfortunate fact that the place of the British have been taken by the politicians. The colour of the skin may have changed, but not the attitudes. In fact, they may actually have declined. Politicians who control the police force use it openly and unashamedly for their greed and petty ends. Manipulation in elections, displacing people from their land and settling personal disputes is common.

Supreme Court Judgements

THE reason for this is that police officers look up to politicians for personal and professional favours, and are willing to bend backwards to help the politician in power. The police force is under the direct control of the State's Home Minister, and intelligent Chief Ministers keep the Home portfolio with themselves. The police force thus becomes a willing appendage to the evil politician.

It is perhaps because of this reason that political will is absent whenever the question of police reforms comes up. No politician will like to give up control over a servile police force. Several commissions have been appointed but their recommendations have been totally ignored.

Where political will is lacking, the Supreme Court has come to the rescue of the common man. Two recent judgements promise to change the way the police operates in this country. In most recent judgement, three Haryana police officers belonging to the Indian Police Service (IPS) cadre, have been sentenced to imprisonment for acting illegally on behalf of the Chief Minister, Bhajan Lal. The officers detained two persons with the intention of harassing their employer, who was involved in

a legal dispute with the CM's son-in-law, Anoop Bishnoi. The officers were found guilty not only of abusing their power to intimidate innocent individuals, but also of trying to mislead the apex court with false affidavits that sought to deny the charge of wrongful confinement.

The judgement is a boost for honest officers who can refuse illegal orders on this ground. Even officers who act on their own and are "more loyal than the king" in the words of the Supreme Court, will have a fear of being sent to jail if they misuse their power. By taking a tough stand on abuse of power by police officers, the Court has underlined the need for the police to put an end to the dubious tradition inherited from the British *Raj*.

The judgement is historic because this is the first time that police officers have actually been jailed, though the Court has come down heavily on the police in the past. Unfortunately Bhajan Lal's son-in-law was let off for want of evidence, and it is widely felt that to change the system, the political class should not be excluded from the Supreme Court's purview. Only then can judicial activism help strengthen the foundations of democracy.

The second historic judgement is the one in which the Court directed 5 police officers of the Punjab Police for killing a suspected terrorist couple in Calcutta. This case brings to light the fact that in their fight against terrorism, the Punjab Police often went beyond the permissible limits of the law.

Methods of Improvement

WE do not have to go very far to look for ways to improve the police force. Several committees have looked into the working of the police. All that needs to be done is to implement their recommendations. For this, a strong political will is required.

Secondly, a change in the legal process is required. Minor acts, whose violation is punished in other democracies by law magistrates or

peace officers, go before judicial courts in India and remain pending for years. This gives illegitimate powers to the police. An innocent person can be detained for a long time before being heard.

Thirdly, the police can be made accountable to a committee of people rather than the Home Minister of the State. The possibility of giving illegal orders is thus minimal because others in the committee can vote against such orders. People who point to the colonial legacy of the police might like to know that such a system operates in the UK. In other words, we have taken the bad things from the British *Raj* but not cared to look at the good things.

Fourthly, a lesson can be taken from Singapore. In this country, Minor Acts are enforced with strict severity so that people realize that even a small act will be punished. This is how Singapore is kept clean and law abiding, and the police can gradually be shifted to bigger duties.

Fifth, if judgements are swiftly announced like in Singapore, there would be less opportunity for the police to detain anyone illegally.

Gradually of course the focus of the police has to shift from being a force to being a service. This realisation will come slowly, but a start must be made. The public has every right to expect a cost effective, non-discriminatory service. It is the tax payer's money that supports the police, and the responsibility of providing a good service lies squarely with the leaders. Maybe they can learn a thing or two from other service industries.

A total re-orientation of the police is thus required. A lot needs also to be done about training, so that attitudes can change over a period of time. The training must be modernised to fight modern crime. It is no good to tell a policeman not to use third degree methods unless he is trained in other methods. Only if the service improves will the public perception change.

The SAARC Summit: Beyond Words

The eighth summit of the South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC) was held in New Delhi in the first week of May. Started in 1985, it will complete a decade of existence in December this year.

Doubts have been expressed about the usefulness of the SAARC, because regional co-operation has remained a distant dream. So bogged down is the region in bilateral issues that its progress has been painfully slow.

Economic co-operation has also been tardy, and it was only in this summit that a time frame was agreed for the implementation of SAPTA, the South Asian Preferential Trade Agreement.

The need for co-operation is even greater now, since other regional groupings are moving towards greater integration. This is the age of regional trading blocs, and South Asian nations being the world's weakest economies, must go all out to strengthen ties among themselves.

With the SAPTA, the first steps towards co-operation have been taken. At the end of the summit, the seven member nations resolved to fight terrorism, eradicate poverty and remove illiteracy by the end of the century.

This article assesses the progress of the SAARC while describing the outcome of the latest summit. It also describes what still needs to be done for better co-operation among South Asian countries.

AT the Dhaka launch of the SAARC in 1985, General Ershad had expressed the dream of the seven South Asian countries becoming a "mighty reality". After almost a decade, there are doubts whether it

has been useful at all, because the only visible co-operation is the exchange of some television programmes. Political differences have bogged down any ideas of regional and economic co-operation thus far.

Fortunately, there is now a growing realisation that regional co-operation in South Asia is more of a necessity. The world is moving towards regional trading blocs, such as the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the European Union (EU). The West has its own trading regime, the World Trade Organisation (WTO).

This is the age of regional trading blocs. The new global framework provides a lot of opportunities but for only those who can capitalise on these. The South Asian countries run the risk of being overwhelmed by massive entry of goods and services from developed countries if they cannot muster the will to meet this challenge. Pranab Mukherjee, who has taken over as the Chairman of SAARC foreign ministers, struck the right chord when he said that regional co-operation must be accelerated.

The first faltering steps have been taken towards economic co-operation. The eighth SAARC summit held in New Delhi from May 2-7, brought forth some initiatives which, even if realised in a small way, are bound to strengthen mutual co-operations among the member States.

The New Delhi summit not only marked the beginning of the South Asian Preferential Trade Agreement

(SAPTA) but also pledged to fight terrorism, eradicate poverty and remove illiteracy.

Delhi Declaration

THE summit ended with a declaration, finalised by foreign ministers of SAARC countries. The member nations agreed to designate 1995 as the "SAARC year of poverty eradication" and recommended the setting up of a mechanism to act as a forum for exchange of information.

The declaration reiterated the "unequivocal condemnation" of all acts, methods and practices of terrorism as criminal and stressed that the highest priority be accorded to enactment of legislation at the national level to implement the SAARC Regional Convention on Suppression of Terrorism.

It also stressed that drug trafficking is linked to organised crime, illicit arms trade and terrorism and that this posed a serious threat to the security and stability of the region. All member States were urged to take necessary action for effective implementation of the 1993 SAARC

SAARC: An Area of Darkness? (Figures as % of world figures)

POPULATION	21.3%
GDP	1.3%
FOODGRAIN PRODUCTION	9.7%
EXPORTS	0.9%
IMPORTS	1.0%
AGRICULTURAL VALUE ADDITION	1.3%

Convention on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic substances.

The declaration called for a mid-year review of the action plan, which designated 1991-2000 as the "SAARC decade of the girl child". It also emphasised the urgency to address issues of gender disparity and empowerment of women.

Member States also committed themselves to the global objective of "shelter for all by 2000". It expressed the resolve of countries to step up national and regional efforts for attaining the goals of reduction in infant mortality and total immunisation of children.

The declaration stressed the importance of international co-operation for building up national capabilities, transfer of technology and promotion of multilateral projects and research efforts in minimising natural disasters. Protection of the environment through concerted action was emphasised.

The establishment of a three window South Asian Development Fund with the merger of the SAARC Fund for Regional Projects and the SAARC Regional Fund was endorsed. The declaration reiterated SAARC's Commitment to the purposes and principles of the UN charter and reaffirmed its resolve to strengthen the UN as the central instrument of peace, security, disarmament, development and co-operation in the world.

Nuclear disarmament also came in for notice, and urged the conference on disarmament to negotiate an international convention barring the use, or threat of use, of nuclear weapons under any circumstances. The successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations was welcomed and reaffirmed the member countries' commitment to fully implement as scheduled, the final Act of the negotiations. The declaration also welcomed the WTO and hoped that it would expand international trade.

From Words to Action

As far as the rhetoric goes, SAARC governments are moving along the right track. But if the vast gap between precept and practice is to be closed, they will have to get down to specifics quickly and efficiently. It is perhaps another of South Asia's traits to imagine that the job is done by passing resolutions. If the 4000 word Delhi Declaration is to amount to anything substantial, some concrete action must emerge before long.

Mr Abdul Gayoom, the Maldives President and next chairman of SAARC, described the declaration as a reflection of the organisation's resolve to promote regional cooperation in the pursuit of achieving greater economic and social progress.

The Delhi declaration is no doubt an impressive document, which sets out an action plan as the SAARC enters its second decade. At a time when there is considerable scepticism about the effectiveness of SAARC, its role as the voice of South Asia will be judged by the steps taken to achieve the goals of the declaration. It is most important therefore to move from words to action.

SAARC: An Area of Darkness

V.S. Naipaul described South Asia as "an area of darkness". The region is the poorest and the most populous area in the world with 1.2 billion people. Four members—Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal and Bangladesh—belong to the category of Least Developed Countries (LDCs). Member countries face common problems such as illiteracy, malnutrition and over-population.

The biggest

challenge faced by SAARC therefore may not be power disparities and political differences, but rampant poverty. It is estimated that 480 million people, consisting of 40% of the total population of South Asia, remain below the poverty line. This figure is almost twice the total population of the United States.

A World Bank sponsored conference of experts from SAARC countries concluded that unless credible and sustainable country based programmes for reducing poverty are adopted within a reasonably short time, the stability of South Asia's socio-political systems will be exposed to risk.

Poverty Alleviation: Meeting the Challenge

POVERTY eradication was stressed in the Colombo summit in 1991. A study in poverty in the region had been sponsored by SAARC involving experts from the 7 member countries, through the Independent South Asian Commission on Poverty Alleviation (ISACPA). Led by the former Prime Minister of Nepal, K.P. Bhattarai, the Commission had prepared a report, *Meeting the Challenge*, which was adopted at the Dhaka summit in 1993.

The latest resolve to eradicate

WHAT IS SAARC DOING?

Malnutrition in SAARC countries

Low birth weight babies

	1985	1990
India	30%	33%
Bangladesh	31%	50%
Nepal	23%	26%
Pakistan	25%	25%
Sri Lanka	28%	25%

Under-weight children under the age of 5

Bangladesh	66.5%
India	63%
Nepal	51%
Pakistan	44.5%
Sri Lanka	42%

Child Labour

India	80 million
Pakistan	10 million
Nepal	4 million
Sri Lanka	1 million

poverty by 2002 is thus a continuation of the Dhaka declaration. The Delhi declaration says that member countries will have to play a lead role in promoting the support structures needed for poverty eradication so that the poor have the right to food, work, shelter, health and education. And all this could be achieved, according to the Bangladesh Prime Minister Begum Khalida Zia, who said in her address that the approach was emphasised in the Dhaka declaration. Among other things, it recognises the right to *daal bhaat*, a concept dedicated to the achievement of freedom from hunger and deprivation in South Asia.

The concept of *daal bhaat* has a basis in international law. Article 11 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights guaranteeing right to food, has been in force since 1976. The Universal Declaration on eradication of hunger and malnutrition adopted in 1974 by World Food Conference and en-

dorsed by the UN General Assembly strengthens this concept.

But the only concrete step that the SAARC nations have undertaken towards making *daal bhaat* a reality is the creation of a Regional Food Security Reserve. If SAARC countries rush to each other's help during food crisis using the regional reserve, there will be less need to import food from abroad. Thus, these countries will be able to save their foreign exchange.

Structural Adjustment and Poverty

UNFORTUNATELY, the structural adjustment programmes undertaken by these countries are not compatible with the *daal bhaat* concept. Market economies have no place for the poor, who continue to be marginalised as disparities of income grow. "The processes of structural adjustment and stabilisation can aggravate the poverty situation and widen the disparities between the rich and the poor", says the inde-

pendent group on South Asian Cooperation (IGSAC).

The group also warned that structural adjustment should be formulated by giving poverty alleviation top priority. While the market will introduce efficiency in the economy, the State will have an increasing role to play.

There are geographical concentrations of poverty in the eastern regions of the SAARC. The "poverty rectangle" consists of eastern States of India starting from eastern U.P. and going through Nepal, Bhutan and Bangladesh. "It is necessary to convert this into a growth rectangle", says the IGSAC. It says that countries should join together for infrastructure development, agricultural investment and joint exploration of energy.

This has been recognised by all member States. The Delhi summit's main achievement apart from SAPTA has been the resolve to eradicate

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poverty in South Asia and to declare 1995 as the year of poverty eradication. But free market economies cause withdrawal of State subsidies and reduction in social expenditures.

How are the two opposing forces to be reconciled? It seems that leaders of the SAARC countries have not thought about reconciling poverty alleviation with their notion of taking loans and opening economies. Thus the declaration to eradicate poverty may just be a cosmetic declaration, which means nothing. The number of poor may actually increase as economies open up. How serious are the leaders in eradicating poverty in this background?

Nutrition and child Labour

THERE was another matter which the leaders had not thought of. As the summit progressed, child workers marched to the venue of the SAARC summit to draw attention to their plight. There are 80 million child workers in India alone, and their numbers showed that nothing seriously has been done about them.

Human development holds the key to economic growth and unless the SAARC nations do something about this, they will not be taken seriously in the world arena. The figures of nutrition showed another story. India, a leading member of the SAARC, has an appalling 33% of low birth weight babies, according to the UNDP Human Development Report. This means that every third newborn is low birth weight; and the state in other SAARC nations is no better. Surprisingly, these figures happen to be higher than those of poor countries in Africa.

None of this could be tackled by the SAARC conference. Child labour threatens to become a major issue because Europe is planning to put a labour clause prohibiting import of goods that use child labour. But there

is no hiding from the fact that child labour does exist, and we have not been able to do anything about it.

SAPTA

BUT the biggest achievement of the Delhi summit was the South Asian Preferential Trade Agreement (SAPTA). After two years of wrangling, the 7 SAARC members were able to agree on an initial list of concessional tariffs. Foreign secretaries of the member countries have formally agreed to make SAPTA operational from December 8, 1995 to coincide with the 10th anniversary of the formation of the SAARC.

India has responded to fears of economic domination by offering soft customs duty rates on 106 items. Pakistan has proposed 35, Sri Lanka 31, Maldives 17, Nepal 14, Bangladesh 12 and Bhutan 7.

Considering the political hostilities and mutual fears, SAPTA is a big achievement. "It's a significant beginning for the process of regional economic co-operation", says P. Chidambaram, India's Commerce Minister. The mood now is to set up the more ambitious of SAFTA, the South Asian Free Trade Area.

At present intra SAARC trade amounts to 3.4% of world trade. This figure should increase. Though the reductions offered are too few considering that SAARC trades in 3000 tariff lines, it is hoped that intra regional trade may go up to 8-10%.

Diplomats of other countries feel that the delay in SAPTA has been because of Pakistan. It was unwilling to provide the list of items each country was asked to forward. The fact that a time limit was finally announced was due to the pressure from other members, who are no longer willing to be stalled.

India and Pakistan are two giants in the SAARC. Bilateral problems have often stood in the path of regional co-operation. Sri Lanka's

President Chandrika Kumaratunga blames both the countries for SAARC's miserable performance. "Two mature countries like India and Pakistan should be able to work together despite differences", she said.

Pakistan's Game Plan

PAKISTAN has, however, allowed its differences with India to stand in the way of SAARC. This time, the dates of the summit were postponed to facilitate the presence of Pakistan's Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto. She still did not come, but Pakistan's President Farooq Leghari came instead.

Mr Leghari acted and talked like a politician and asked for an amendment to the charter of the Association to provide scope for political debate. Clearly Kashmir rides high on Pakistan's agenda, and it is willing to use a forum for regional co-operation to raise the issue. Pakistan's President then went on to meet the secessionist Hurriyat leaders in a blatant abuse of hospitality. On his return to Islamabad, he even called for the repeal of TADA. It was surprising the government of India kept silent over the whole affair. It showed the foreign policy makers of our country in very poor light.

SAARC has had a chequered existence since its birth in 1985. Now, Pakistani leaders threaten to derail the process by claiming that no co-operation is possible till the Kashmir issue is addressed.

There is no doubt that the road for SAARC is strewn with hurdles. The challenge before the Delhi summit is to make regionalism work in South Asia, to turn hopes into realities inspite of adverse circumstances. It is upto our leaders to forget disputes but if they cannot, other leaders must push forth for meaningful co-operation. Otherwise SAARC will remain a poor man's club, a mere talk show.

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Need for Stability in Monetary Policy Regulation

Every year during the month of April and September the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) announces changes in the monetary policy to regulate the flow of credit and money supply in the country. The prime function of short-term monetary policy is used as an instrument to have strict control over the money supply (M) in the economy to the extent of the needs of the economic system. Although it is not a direct measure to regulate the flow of money and credit, yet the trade and industry are faced with uncertainties about the cost and availability of credit for executing their plans. The process, however, lacks certainty and transparency. One policy is the monetary regulations are at times contrary to the long-term economic policy being pursued by the economy. Same could be the case with the recent credit policy announced by the Government in April 1995.

Short-run Measures

CREDIT regulation measures announced by the RBI every six months are essentially aimed at achieving short range adjustments in the demand and supply of money, with an eye on the rate of inflation. It has been recognised that the period from April to September is slack season for economic activity in the Indian economy while the period from October to March is considered to be the busy season. Traditionally the RBI follows a practice of having different credit policies for both the seasons as demand for credit and money is lesser during the so-called slack season as compared to the busy season when due to stepped up economic activity the demand for credit also goes up considerably.

The routine six monthly review of the credit policy considers a wide range of important monetary parameters. As credit control is one of

the prime functions of any Central Bank RBI also performs this function by reviewing the Bank Rate, Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR), Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR), lending and borrowing rates etc. In addition to these measures having direct bearing on the quantity of total credit in the economy is such the RBI also reviews the measures relating to the regulation of direction of credit to effect the required qualitative changes. This includes the regulation of treasury bills to review the credit availability to the Government, regulation and control of export-import credit, credit to the capital and money markets, regulation of food and non food credit deposit ratio, sectoral distribution of bank credit and other related aspects. This process further aims at regulating the reserve money and growth of money supply keeping the requirement of the economic system in view. As a result of above measures, every six months some important changes in regulation of credit take place. These changes could include increase or decrease in the lending/borrowing rates, changes in availability of credit to one particular sector, changes in the credit availability to the Government or even alterations in the credit rate for the external sector.

It would, however, be wrong to presume that these measures are only short term adjustments without any consideration, whatsoever, to the long-term overall monetary policy being pursued by the Government. For example, as a long term policy measure, the Government decided about 3 years ago to gradually reduce the CRR and SLR to a particular level over a period of four years. This long-term objective is being, in general, followed by the successive six-monthly credit policies. The

recent credit policy announced by the RBI, however, has left these aspects untouched. But at the same time, the successive credit policies also run contrary to the overall long term objectives of the monetary policy. To quote an example, it is a known fact that to achieve true globalisation and liberalisation, credit must be available to the trade and industry at a much cheaper rate. It has also been admitted that the interest rate level in India is much higher than the international standards. But, despite these two axioms, the RBI has neither been able to reduce the interest rates regularly nor could muster the courage to allow free-float interest rate in the economic system. The reasons are not far to seek. The continuing inflation pressure requires a "dear money policy" which essentially means higher interest rates to keep the money supply within permissible limits to contain the inflation. At the same time, it has been, of late, realised that the rate of savings in the country is gradually coming down thanks to the spurt in consumerism during the recent years. To encourage the savings (and thus the investment), interest rates are required to be kept at reasonably higher level. Hence, notwithstanding the overall objectives of reducing the interest rates to make the credit available cheaply, the RBI invariably finds itself enhancing the lending and borrowing rates, as is clearly witnessed in the credit policy announced in April 1995.

Combating Inflation

ONE of the most serious economic problem faced by India during the past about 18 months has been the mounting inflationary pressure. Several cautious steps were taken by the Government to combat the inflation in such a manner as to ensure that the process of economic develop-

ment was not adversely affected. But, despite these measures, the double digit inflation was persisting. It was thus expected that the new credit policy would aim at containing the inflation by adopting several anti-inflationary measures. With this Central objective in mind, the RBI announced its new credit policy amidst the hopes of a free-float interest rate regime.

With a view to contain monetary and credit expansion, the RBI left the CRR, SLR and lending-rate stipulations unchanged. At the same time, the maximum term deposit rate has been increased by one percentage point from existing 11 per cent to 12 per cent for maturity time beyond 46 days. This measure would certainly result in hike in prime lending rates by the scheduled commercial banks. This would be necessitated by the fact that the increase in deposit rates has come without corresponding increase in the CRR norms and the banks will be forced to jack up the prime lending rates to maintain their current spreads. The RBI Governor expects the aggregate bank deposits to grow by Rs 65000 crore, or 17 per cent, during the current financial year. The resultant lending rate hike would be consistent with the central bank's policy of curbing excessive expansion of non-food credit in the recent past. Both these measures would result in reduction of money supply, thereby reducing the pressure on the prices. Another important feature of the new credit policy is that the credit out-flow to the Non-Bank Financial Companies (NBFCs) has been reduced considerably. The policy seeks to cut drastically the overall borrowing limits for all categories of NBFCs and the worst affected are the loan and investment firms and the residuary non-banking companies, as their existing borrowing limits have been cut by 50 per cent. Similarly, these limits of borrowing for equipment leasing and hire-purchase companies have also been reduced by 25 per cent. This cut is 1/3rd in case of other leasing and hire purchase companies.

In a significant move, the RBI has observed that the ban imposed by it

in September 1994 on the bridge loans to NBFCs was not being observed strictly by the bankers. The ban has now further been extended to all the companies making public issues. The practice of providing such bridge loans is observed throughout the world and a complete ban on this practice has been criticised by many. It is felt that rather than completely banning this activity, procedure and mechanism should have been evolved to have proper checks to ensure that such loans were not misused to rig the public issues, resulting in cheating of the small investors. The ban is obviously prompted by the recent scandal involving M.S. Shoes, where bridge loans to the tune of Rs 100 crore were illegally diverted to the secondary market by the promoter to rig the share price and thereby cheat the investors. The ban would, however, help the small investors to get a fair deal by hastening the allotment process and improving the quality of public issues in future.

Export Credit

THE new credit policy also aims at regulating the export credit. The RBI has relied on a reduction in export credit refinance for restricting the credit and monetary expansion. From the existing two tier formula for export credit rupee refinance, the RBI plans to switch over to a normal single tier system, coupled with bringing forward the base year by one year. With the target of reducing the export credit refinance limit by Rs 1200 crore, the RBI will now provide 100 per cent export credit refinance vis-a-vis their increase in export credit over the monthly average level of 1992-93. The post-shipment credit has also been altered. The existing rate of interest, which was 6.5 per cent on the post-shipment export credit denominated in dollars, has now been raised to 7.5 per cent. Refinance rate for this type of credit has also been hiked by one percentage point from the existing 5.5 per cent. Further, the RBI realised that the current limits of the bank for this purpose were wide. To mend this the RBI reduced the export credit refinance limits to 70 per cent of the outstand-

ings export credit, as compared to 80 per cent earlier. It is expected that this measure itself would result in reducing the dollar dominated credit refinance by about Rs 825 crore during the current financial year.

Certain other measures adopted by the RBI include permission to the mutual funds set up by private sector to lend in the inter-bank call and notice money market. Further, with a view to provide funds for the newly established Rural Infrastructure Development Fund being set up by the NABARD, the RBI has announced the interest rates at which the banks could contribute to this fund.

Critique

EVIDENTLY, the main thrust of the recent monetary regulation package is on containing the inflation rate. Ironically, the day on which the new credit policy was announced, the inflation rate, after remaining in double digit continuously for 19 weeks, declined to 9.38 per cent from 10.03 during the previous week. A week after, it further declined to less than 9 per cent. This reduction in the rate of inflation, however, cannot be attributed to the credit policy. But, it is admitted that the downward trend in the inflation rate would be assisted by the reduced money supply in the coming months.

However, successive credit policy changes result in persistent uncertainty in the economy, particularly about the credit availability. Short term objectives sought to be achieved by such policy measures, at times, run contrary to the long term policy. For example, the recent anti-inflationary thrust may be counter productive for rapid economic development. At the same time, by reducing the availability of export credit, it may hamper the growth of exports during the current financial year. Efforts, therefore, must be made to have a stable long-term monetary perspective so that the pace of the on-going process of reforms is not dampened. Short-term adjustments, hence, require to be totally phased out over the coming years so that the monetary and credit regulation is stabilised.

The condition of man is a condition of war

EVER since his first appearance on the planet earth the condition of man has been that of a fighter, pitted against hostile forces, sometimes unleashed by nature and quite often let loose by other men. From battles to a war and vice versa, man has remained in the thick of action, both physical as well as intellectual. Initially unarmed and alone, with very little sophistication and strategic advantage of his existence, he was both a victim and a victor of his situation. His state of being, bodily as well as psychologically, has been conditioned and cultivated by a countless series of kicks and kudos, and today, when he strides over land, water and space like a Colossus, he still finds himself in a state of dilemmas confronting him at every turn and twist of life.

Equipped with brain and brawn, man is in a better position to have a dig at his enemies other than his own fellow human beings and thus prove himself superior to other creatures in every respect. Put against his foes, he can give a better account of his powers and proclivities in a battle-torn life, where problems make sudden appearances and seem to outwit him. Caught in the whirlpool of enigmas and the cob-web of unforeseen or inexplicable events, man always finds himself on his toes or being pushed to the corner. Tensions and traumas, hopes and fears that a war-battered life brings in its trail, leave him little time to compose and concentrate. The stresses and strains of daily life allow him no respite to 'stand and stare' and come to terms with his surroundings and with himself. Pulls and pressures of daily

demands, ambitions and aspirations keep him pre-occupied with devising and designing new strategies so that he comes out of the fire of conflict, successful.

Having come a long way since the stone age, he still remains the object to be harried as a result of decay and decline of his faculties. Seemingly, he does not throw up his hands in defeat and disgust, yet the scars of many a battle that he has fought become apparent on the mirror of his face. Sometimes as an 'outsider' or an 'angry young man', he finds his own achievements failing him. Many a time the predicament of 'to be or not to be' haunts him and the war-theatre shifts from his daily routine of 'bread and butter' to the restive mind where doubts and confusion cloud his ingenuity and intuitive powers. This psychological war rages inside the man till he finds himself crisis-ridden or a split-personality. Despite the stupendous strides that he has made in fields of science and technology, medical science, communications *et al*, the war against diseases like neurosis, cancer, senility and now AIDS saps his vitality and valour.

Man, whether he lived in the primitive times or in the medieval times or else he is a member of modern milieu, has always had to resort to tactical retreats or advances whenever his survival is in danger. Conflicts and compromises are the two sides of a coin that he tosses about to secure his safety and insulation against surprises. With the best of tools and defence devices at his control and command, computers

and robots to carry out his orders, and lighten the boredom and hazards of life, he has yet to come to peace with himself. Like a fish out of water, he sees 'red' in all directions and therefore is unable to alter the war-like situation to his heart's desires and mind's motives.

We live in an 'age of fear'—fear born out of the possible break-out of atomic warfare, depletion of ozone layer and worst of all the fear of inevitable death in the absence of any moral, cultural and spiritual support. Man's condition in today's world is further complicated and confused when he can no longer be sure that he shall obtain humanitarian reactions from another human being even if he speaks the language of humanity to him. In this age of fear which supports and sustains the wily web of war, whether among nations or within the man himself, coercion has replaced conciliation, expediency has ousted excellence, technical and ideological (or economic) considerations ignore the individual's instinct for freedom, happiness and justice. In the words of Camus, the French novelist and Nobel Laureate: "There is nothing less excusable than war and the appeal to natural hatreds. But once war has come, it is both cowardly and useless to try to stand on one side under the pretext that one is not responsible. It is both impossible and immoral to judge an event from outside...." Thus the condition of man, whether a soldier or a pacifist, is that of an activist or a warrior, who has no option but to take the bull by the horns and combat and contain the forces of war that are out to harass and humiliate him into submission.

Question Box

Q. I want to become a fashion designer. Please let me know how does one become a designer and why?

—Manoj O Bhagat, Makarpura, Baroda

A. Fashion designing is a glamorous profession. With garment exports increasing at record speed, there is a shortage of designers. One can either join an export house or start one's own business, as many fashion designers have done. Salaries are good, you can expect Rs 3500 per month as a trainee, going up to Rs 20,000. This is more than what other professions offer.

Among the reputed colleges are the National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT), International Institute of Fashion Technology, the Pearl Academy of Fashion and the SNDT Polytechnic at Bombay. There is usually an entrance test for admission. There is a shortage of good professionals, and if you think you have the talent, join one of the institute by all means!

Q. Please answer the questions: Who is the editor of (a) The Times of India (b) The Hindustan Times and (c) Indian Express.

—H.M.K. Dixit, Aishbagh, Lucknow.

A. (a) Gautam Adhikari, Executive Editor, The Times of India.

(b) V.N. Narayanan, Editor in Chief, The Hindustan Times.

(c) H.K. Dua, Editor in Chief, Indian Express.

Q. Is there any difference between Chairman and Speaker of Lok Sabha? If so, who is our present Chairman of Lok Sabha?

—Rajesh Arora, Bahadurgarh, Rohtak.

A. The presiding officers of the Lok Sabha are called the Speaker and Deputy Speaker. At present the Speaker is Mr Shivraj Patil. The Lok Sabha does not have a Chairman. However, the officers of the Rajya Sabha are called Chairman and Deputy Chairman. The Vice President of India is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, that is, Mr K.R. Narayanan.

Q. I am a student of XII class (Commerce). I want to join the B.B.A. (Bachelor of Business Administra-

tion). Kindly guide me and inform about the job opportunities after this course.

—Kapil Chawla, Pitampura, New Delhi.

A. Though it is a comparatively new course, it is increasingly becoming popular. In fact, it is emerging as an alternative to the B. Com course since it offers more job opportunities than the B. Com. However, to rise to senior management levels, it would be important to acquire a masters degree (MBA) after the BBA.

There are a number of institutes offering this course, as direct contact and through correspondence. Look out for admission notices in newspapers and apply. You will have to clear an entrance test, so be prepared with your basics. The session usually starts in July, so look out for notices in May/June. The Competition Master too announces some admission tests in "Admissions Alert".

Q. What is the difference between C.I.A. and F.B.I.?

—Rohit Wadhwa, Madanpuri, Gurgaon.

A. The CIA stands for Central Intelligence Agency and FBI is the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Both are agencies of the U.S. government. The C.I.A. conducts operations internationally while F.B.I. is responsible for internal investigations.

Q. What is fax? Who invented it? What are its uses?

—Alok Kumar Akela, Purnia, Bihar.

A. Fax is the short form for facsimile, and is a device that transmits black and white pictures, drawings and printed material at a distant place. It is sent by means of radio or telephone. At the receiving end one gets the exact replica of the document sent from one end.

It is difficult to say who invented the fax, but its uses are obvious. Documents can be submitted over long distances in a matter of seconds. The fax makes business communication very easy and has become very popular all over the world.

Q. What is cellular telephone? How does it differ from ordinary telephone?

—S.R. Srinivas, New Delhi.

A. A cellular phone allows you to make telephone

calls while moving. It can thus be installed in vehicles and allows you to be in touch even when you are not in office or home. It is called so because the calling and receiving zones are divided into cells. An ordinary telephone, on the other hand, remains confined to a particular area and can be operated only in a small area where the number is located.

Q. What is a stock exchange? How did exchanges start?

—Swati Dutta, Palamau, Bihar

A. A stock exchange is a market for the purchase and sale of securities such as shares, stocks and bonds. Such markets have existed for centuries. They started initially as meetings in a restaurant of a few men who acted as intermediaries between buyers and sellers. They did this for a commission. In London, stockbrokers met at the Jonathan Coffee House. In the U.S., the brokers met everyday under a tree on Wall Street. These men were the original 24 members of the New York Stock Exchange.

Elsewhere, stock exchanges sprang up even earlier. The origin of the Paris stock market goes back to 1138 and in Amsterdam the first exchange was founded in 1611.

Q. Why are most pencils hexagonal?

—S. Vishwanathan, Madras.

A. Hexagonal pencils do not roll off desks. That could be a reason for their shape. But practically speaking, they are easier to make and are more cost effective. A round pencil wastes wood. Nine hexagonal pencils can be made from the same amount of wood needed for eight round ones.

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Prosecuting a Corrupt CM

Mr A Corruption among politicians is rampant in our country. If there is anything common among ministers of different States, North or South, it is the allegations of corruption they attract soon after assuming official responsibility. If they are not involved themselves, it is their family members. It is truly a dismal situation. And, while police officials and bureaucrats can have CBI enquiries on their conduct, politicians seem to have a certain immunity—they can only be booted out in the elections. There is little consolation in this, because the minister can continue his errant ways till then. By the time the elections come, he has made enough money to last him for various generations. Can nothing be done about them?

Mr B Even if they are booted out in the elections, what about punishment? An IAS officer can be suspended, but the only punishment of the politicians is to be removed from office. They should in fact be treated and prosecuted like criminals, because it is public money they have cornered. The news that the Tamil Nadu Governor M. Chenna Reddy has given permission to prosecute the Chief Minister, Jayalalitha, on allegations of corruption and criminal misconduct, is thus a positive development. At last the politicians will know that they

cannot go about their corrupt ways without anyone to check them.

Mr C That is true, but I am still not happy with this because there is tremendous delay in granting of the permission by the Governor. In this case, Mr Subramaniam Swamy had presented a petition to the Governor on November 2, 1993 for sanction to prosecute the Chief Minister. But the order was given on February 25, 1995, a good 16 months afterwards. As no orders were passed for a long time, Mr Subramaniam had to move the Madras High Court for a direction to the Governor for the grant of the necessary sanction, but this petition was dismissed on the ground that legal proceedings were not maintainable against the Governor. Delay defeats the very purpose of prosecuting a minister, because justice delayed is justice denied. Sixteen months is a long time for a corrupt minister to continue amassing wealth wrongly. I don't understand why permission must be obtained at all for such a purpose. Chief Ministers and other politicians should be treated like ordinary people and prosecuted like any civil servant, if found guilty.

Mr D I agree that 16 months is a long time. It was only because of Mr Subramaniam Swamy's persistence that the permission was obtained. An ordinary person cannot spend his time on this only. But it was important that the

Governor was satisfied in every way before he gave permission. It was important that he did not rush into granting permission but had applied his mind before doing so. In spite of this, there may be charges that the sanction accorded by the Governor was a political decision, as claimed by Ms Jayalalitha. Justice Rajinder Sachar has charged that it is "more political than mere charges of corruption" because there was a history of antagonism between Reddy and Jayalalitha. But your point that a corrupt politician should be treated like any corrupt public servant, is a valid one. Politicians have shamelessly gone about doing corrupt acts once they are in power because they think they enjoy immunity. Since other public servants can be prosecuted if found guilty, I quite agree that permission should not be required to prosecute a corrupt minister.

Mr E You have raised a relevant point. Permission would also be meaningless if the Governor and Chief Minister are friends. These days governors are also politicians and a situation may arise that the Governor is sympathetic to a corrupt Chief Minister. Obviously, he will never give permission to prosecute, no matter how persistent a person is. So if the Governor wishes to stall the prosecution for whatever reasons, he will easily do so.

Mr D But permission is necessary, I think. If a person can directly approach a court of law in this matter, the opposition may bring unsubstantiated charges against a minister, in the hope of obtaining political mileage. As Ms Jayalalitha has herself pointed out in her petition in the High Court that frivolous charges may be brought upon a CM, especially before elections, in the hope of tarnishing the image of a leader. So there has to be some protection against this kind of thing. But what is to be done if the Governor does not give permission deliberately? I think the CBI should be empowered to secretly keep investigating the conduct and assets of a minister. And when solid proof is collected, it should go to the Court with evidence. But then the CBI has to have a certain amount of independence to be able to do so.

Mr A Don't forget that the CBI is also under the control of political masters, and can be easily manipulated. Moreover, if the CBI starts looking into the assets of politicians—and there are so many of them—it will have little time to do anything else. No, I think that rather than burden the CBI, there should be an independent agency that looks into the affairs of politicians. They should be required under law to declare their assets and those of their wives, children, in-laws etc. The independent agency that I propose should keep monitoring these assets periodically. If they rise dramatically in any given period, one can be sure that the politician is corrupt. This monitoring is more economic than anything else. If our leaders are serious about controlling corruption, they should create a separate intelligence cell, which should be

independent and should even have the power to investigate the Prime Minister's assets.

Mr B This sounds like a good idea. In other countries this function is done by the press and there is a very strong public opinion. No public figure can escape wrong doing. In fact, India may be one of the few countries where a known corrupt politician can continue in office pending a sanction for prosecution. In the US, a President may be impeached as happened in the case of Richard Nixon. Politicians the world over are expected to maintain high morality. We have seen that in Japan a Prime Minister can be forced to resign if charges of corruption are known. In Britain the press performs an important role. Even if the tabloids report any wrong doing by MPs, they are forced to resign. Sometime back a Norwegian minister was censured for accepting a gift from an airline, which had a public scheme of rewarding frequent fliers. The point was that he could not even accept this because he travelled on official duties. If only India had similar standards, we would not be debating this. Unfortunately, even if the press does report any corrupt act of a politician, nobody really cares, and the charges are soon forgotten.

Mr A The government should seriously think of creating such an investigating body. But that will take time, and till that happens, something simpler can be done. The government can simply incorporate in the rules that serious allegations of corruption should receive the automatic sanction of the Governor. Also, that frivolous complaints attract severe punishment. This will prevent misuse of the provision. If this is done, politicians will find it difficult to get away with financial

wrong doing and misuse of office. Lok Pal is also an answer, but that law too provides immunity to top political post in each State. The judgement of the Court in the Jayalalitha case, and before that in the A.R. Antulay case, is unambiguous. It shows that every citizen has a right to demand accountability from the leaders. Given perseverance, an individual can succeed in bringing a Chief Minister to face prosecution on charges of corruption. The next step for the Court is to make the process a little simpler, so that if the charges are serious enough, a person with less perseverance can also do the same. I would say that fear of the disgrace and the resultant publicity will keep many a Chief Minister and his progeny in check. After a long time the people of India see a silver lining and have the means to control corrupt politicians, who have spoiled public life and morality.

Mr E There is much to be said in favour of creating an independent agency too, because a person cannot keep running to the Court for what is essentially an investigative function. Nor does he have the means to collect solid proof against a Chief Minister. The independent agency will solve many of the problems that an individual is likely to face. It is about time that the government got serious about its task of controlling corruption. I feel that the present system of obtaining permission from the Governor can be continued and simplified but at the same time an independent investigative agency should also be created. Corruption is one of our major problems, which not only is bad in itself, but is giving us a bad name. And, if politicians can be controlled, stopping corrupt bureaucrats and the police would become an easy task.



Kashmir on the Boil

Just when normalcy was returning to Kashmir, came the news of the destruction of the 535-year old shrine of the Sufi saint Sheikh Noor-ud-Din by mercenaries and militants. The Charar-e-Sharief tragedy was foreseeable as the situation had been building up for over two months. There was no doubt about the intentions of the gang that was holed up inside the shrine.

The fact that it did happen inspite of clear indications of the terrorists, shows fatal flaws in the government's decision making mechanism and the absence of a comprehensive structure to deal with challenges to national security.

So does the utter inadequacy of the government's information policy. There has been no attempt to use the media to project the reality of the situation in Kashmir. In the absence of first hand accounts, questions remained about the happenings at Charar-e-Sharief.

The burning down of the shrine dealt a serious blow to the process of political normalisation in the State. Suddenly a question mark hung over the holding of elections. The government decided to extend the President's rule by another six months beyond July 17, postponing the poll plans, ostensibly to allow the situation to ease a little.

The decision may come as a shot in the arm for the militants and Pakistan's game plan in the area. Charar-e-Sharief thus represents the failure of the government on all counts.

Our Cover Story looks at the recent developments in Kashmir and examines the long term implications of what BBC called, "India's Powderkeg".

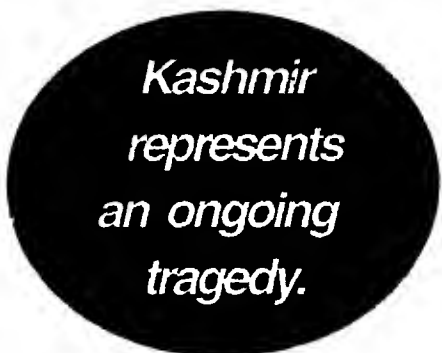
KASHMIR represents an ongoing tragedy. It also represents how an indecisive government lets events take their own course, even in matters of national security.

The burning down of Charar-e-Sharief showed that problems do not go away by themselves, they only get worse. As expected, Pakistan went about scoring propaganda points in its campaign to annex the Indian State. The Indian government, on the other hand, dithered over whether to go ahead with the elections and finally decided to extend the President's rule.

What makes the tragedy heart-rending is that it occurred when people in Srinagar were warming to the idea of an election. The Charar episode is thus a tremendous setback in the normalisation process. There had been no imposition of curfew for over 18 months and the last time that curfew was imposed was during the

Hazratbal siege in 1993. Custodial deaths had declined and many felt that the time was ripe for a concerted effort to restore peace.

While people had not turned pro-India, they had become disillusioned with Pakistan. There was realisation that though India was not going to grant independence, maximum freedom within the Indian Constitution was popularly perceived as the



next best option.

But these gains have now gone up in flames with the shrine at

Charar-e-Sharief. The Army came in for blame. Why did they besiege the town when eventually they failed to either protect the shrine or to nab the terrorist leader Mast Gul?

Failures

The bankruptcy of the government's Kashmir policy stood exposed. There was talk of going ahead with the elections even as curfew continued in the State.

The involvement of Pakistani trained militants of Harkat-ul-Ansar in destruction of the shrine notwithstanding, there is no escaping the conclusion that in Kashmir the government has failed the people. The ban on the media was a major mistake because it ensured that the truth of the developments would never be known.

The government's failure to hold talks with the Hurriyat leaders who wield considerable influence in the

History of Kashmir Problem

By the terms agreed upon for the partition of the Indian sub-continent between India and Pakistan, the rulers of princely States were given the option for either Pakistan or India. The Maharaja of Kashmir, Hari Singh, believed that by delaying a decision he could maintain the independence of Kashmir.

On October 20, 1947, Pashtun tribesmen invaded the State, and there was also a revolution by the Muslim subjects of the State. The Indian government decided to send its forces, but not before sign-

ing of the Instrument of Accession to the Indian Union, on October 26, 1947.

This was the signal for intervention both by Pakistan and India. Pakistan considered Kashmir a natural extension of its country, but India intended to confirm to the act of accession. Localised war continued till 1948 and was terminated by a UN cease fire. In July 1949, India and Pakistan defined a cease fire line that divided administration of the territory. Muzaffarabad, Kotli, part of Mirpur and Punch districts

comprise the State of Azad Kashmir under Pakistan while Jammu with part of Punch and Mirpur districts, Kashmir Valley and Ladakh came under Indian control.

In India, the State of J & K retains a special status defined by Article 370 of the Constitution. J & K has its own constitution adopted in 1956, that affirms the integrity of the State within the Republic of India. The Union government has direct powers in defence, external affairs and communications, Supreme Court jurisdiction and

emergency powers. A Governor is appointed by the President of India.

Ironically, while the government of India has been very generous to Kashmir in respect to plan allocations and shown special accommodation to the State, anti-Indian feelings persist among large sections of the Kashmiri people.

Some people want to have an independent State. Pakistan openly encourages secessionist groups, assisting them in many ways.

valley, was also a blunder which proved costly

The remarks of Mr Rajesh Pilot soon after the tragedy only added fuel to the fire

The burning down of the shrine destroyed the last vestiges of moderation. Some feel that the movement can only degenerate into violence. The government has decided to buy time, and only a coherent policy can end the violent phase of the movement.

Charar-e-Sharief

THIS is what the terrorists wanted. Their game plan was to infiltrate into the sacred shrine and have a confrontation with the armed forces. This would draw international attention and discredit India.

A damage to the shrine would alienate the Muslims all over the country. This was the game plan followed at the Golden Temple too.

At Charar-e-Sharief there was an additional objective too. The relative stabilisation of the situation would speed up elections, which would weaken the Pakistani stand on Kashmir.

By burning the shrine of Sheikh Noor-ud-Din alias Nund Rishi, who epitomised the very essence of Kashmiriyat, disturbance could be caused in entire Kashmir.

Regarded as the patron saint of Kashmir, Sheikh Noor-ud-Din was the first sufi saint who founded a remarkable order of Islamic *rishis*. He forged a synthesis of spiritual teachings and the Kashmiri way of life. This secular approach made him the object of veneration by Muslims and Hindus alike. Even Emperor Jehangir was struck by the simplicity of the life of members of the order founded by Sheikh Noor-ud-Din.

His tomb, built around the time of Akbar, had elaborate carvings. There was an adjoining Masjid built by the then Pathan governor, Atta Mohammed Khan, which was also

Shimla Agreement

The Shimla Summit between President Z.A. Bhutto of Pakistan and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India was held in first week of July 1972. The summit continued for five days. Progress was slow. The agreement was signed on the night between July 2 and 3.

The main points of the agreement were:

- Pakistan undertook to end the policy of confrontation against India and to begin working for harmonious relations to achieve durable peace.
- The two sides agreed to disengagement of troops and return of occupied territory across recognised international borders, leaving the *status quo* as on December 17, 1971 intact in Jammu and Kashmir.
- Both sides agreed that Indo-Pak differences are to be settled by peaceful means through bilateral negotiations or by any other peaceful means mutually agreed upon.
- Both sides reiterated their faith in the UN charter.
- Resumption of normal contacts in communications, travel facilities, etc.

India's principle of bilateralism was incorporated in the pact. The two countries resolved "to settle their differences by peaceful means through bilateral negotiations or by any other peaceful means mutually agreed upon between them. Pending the final settlement of any of the problems between the two countries, neither side shall unilaterally alter the situation and both shall prevent the organisation, assistance or encouragement of any acts detrimental to the maintenance of peaceful and harmonious relations."

This was the most vital proviso of the Shimla agreement, and one that met to a great extent India's objective.

The importance of this proviso was that Pakistan for the first time entered into a solemn commitment not to make any unilateral attempt to disturb the situation in regard to any dispute between the two countries. This clearly applied to the Kashmir dispute also.

This pending a final settlement of the Kashmir problem, if ever, Pakistan is forbidden to use force or foment subversion to detach Kashmir from India. The central objective of Pakistan's policy of confrontation. Under this proviso, Pakistan cannot seek outside intervention either, except with the concurrence of India.

In effect, Pakistan's claim on Kashmir was frozen although it may continue to talk of the right of self-determination and the like "in principle". Of course, the pact binds India also not to use force to dislodge Pakistan from occupied Kashmir.

However, since India had no idea to do any such thing, the force of the commitment is for all practical purposes on Pakistan.

It was thought that with improvement of relations the Line of Control may well become international border with some mutually agreed re-adjustments and rationalisation.

Unfortunately, Pakistan has failed to live up to the agreement and continues to abet subversive activities in the valley. Weak policies of Indian government have helped in further fuelling the fire.

burnt down

Clearly, religion has nothing to do with this desecration, it is politics. Pakistan is shedding crocodile tears over the incident, though if it had the interests of Islam in mind it would not support mercenaries who destroy shrines.

Lack of Kashmir Policy

YET, it is Pakistan that has gone about scoring propaganda points. Indian policy on Kashmir is conspicuous by its absence and it almost seems that the government expects the problem to be solved by itself. While a "political process" is talked about, people do not know what this is or how it is to be accomplished.

This is evident from the fact that soon after the destruction of the shrine, the Prime Minister declared that elections will be held in Kashmir.

The decision to extend President's rule thus adds scepticism about the government's seriousness in conducting elections.

The government is stuck in a bind. But, according to Tavleen Singh, who has written *Kashmir: A Tragedy of Errors*, the biggest mistakes were committed by the government and the security forces.

Kashmir has been a series of mistakes right from the beginning, she says. Soon after the Charar-e-Sharif destruction, talk of greater autonomy for Kashmir was talked about, though it was pointed out that autonomy was not the issue at all. Instead, the government should fight terrorism and subvert Pakistan's efforts of creating mischief.

The government also realised

that brave talk apart, holding elections in the State would be next to impossible. While going back on its own resolve, it did expose its lack of coherent policy on Kashmir. Charar-e-Sharif has put the clock back by years. It is a continuation of the tragedy of errors that Tavleen Singh has written about.

The lack of media policy resulted in the government losing a chance to expose the direct Pakistani involvement in encouraging terrorism. Media presence may in fact have saved the shrine.

Role of Army

THE army came in for a lot of criticism in handling the Charar-e-Sharif. It could neither save the shrine nor arrest the leaders. Nor does it seem that experience has been gained from the Golden Temple and Black Thunder episodes where the press was used to tell the world about the real story. Here it was the army's word against Pakistani propaganda.

Worse, the crucial element is what the people of Kashmir believe to be the truth. The army version is not accepted, and the Kashmiri mind has been more susceptible to terrorists' version. Which was that it was the army who set off the fuses and that a military helicopter sprayed explosive powder on the buildings.

The media could have easily dispelled such rumours. Unnecessary secrecy has achieved circulating of rumours and allegations.

There was no way of ascertaining

facts, and the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) blamed the Indian army for "Operation against the peaceful residents of Charar-e-Sharif, who have been subjected to a long siege, large scale killings, criminal attacks."

One could not blame Pakistan for stepping up their psychological warfare. But countering the warfare through unbiased reporting, as had been done in earlier operations, was missing.

The lack of a media policy resulted in the government losing a chance to expose the direct Pakistani involvement in encouraging terrorism. Media presence may in fact have saved the shrine.

For example, if wireless messages between the terrorists and Pakistan's Inter-Services

Intelligence (ISI) wing were intercepted and broadcast over international television network revealing plans to destroy the shrine, world pressure would have prevented Pakistan from giving the signal for going ahead. It would also have been easier to convince the Kashmiri people of Pakistan's real intentions.

But to be fair, the army was fighting a war of nerves and all blame cannot be shifted on it. Lack of decisions by the leaders no doubt hampered the army—there is some truth in the statement of a senior officer that the army was expected to solve the problem with one hand tied behind its back. Even in the propaganda war, not a word is said about militants misusing the shrines, and it is unfair to expect the army to solve such hold outs.

Prospects for Elections

IN the charged post-Charar scenario, holding elections have become virtually impossible, a situation which the government

recognised. The government wanted to hold them before July 17, the day on which 5 years of President's rule would be completed.

Article 356(4) was amended in 1993 and 1994 extending the limit for President's rule first to four years and then to five years. But given the arbitrary procedure, extending this deadline did not constitute a major deviance.

Pakistan holds that there is a case for supporting the Kashmiri people's right to self-determination. This is basically flawed, because the right to self-determination is not an absolute right. If self-determination is used to establish an exclusive quasi-fascist state and to practise ethnic cleansing as has been done by the Bosnian Serbs, then it certainly does not deserve support. The right can be used only if a democratic and secular order is sought.

Conceding independence would also subjugate the people of J & K to the other regions of Jammu, Ladakh, POK and other Northern parts. The Pakistani demand is thus flawed. At the time of partition, the Maharaja of Kashmir elected to accede to India.

The position that a majority of the people in J & K were Muslim and that religion forms the basis of nationhood, is also flawed. This had a validity in 1947, but certainly not now. India's secular credentials have been proved, and Pakistan is left with a weak position.

Moreover, as has been revealed by P.N. Dhar, the Pakistan Prime Minister Z.A. Bhutto had agreed to the "Line of Control" as the basis of dividing Kashmir.

It was agreed at the Shimla agreement that this line would be respected by both sides. It was

thought that the gradual use of LOC would cause public opinion on both sides to be reconciled to its permanence.

Pakistan is clearly going back on this understanding. The situation has also changed to a great extent. Since 1989-90, the people of Kashmir have emerged as an independent entity,

The task facing the government today is to first remove the fear of the gun, stop infiltration from Pakistan and create conditions conducive for elections.

and cannot be asked to choose between India and Pakistan. India has offered maximum autonomy within the Constitution as a solution.

India's Position

INDIA'S position that the Kashmir problem does not exist, is also a flawed one. The government has repeatedly misused the constitutional provision to safeguard J & K's status, and hence the condition on which Kashmir's accession and merger has been violated. The feeling is that granting greater autonomy is a remedy for the difficulties being experienced in the functioning of our political system.

But granting of more autonomy in the relations between Centre and the States will only increase the difficulties. The militants are divided between those who want to join Pakistan and those seeking independence. To do so on the basis of theocracy and communalism, denying the Indian identity, is certainly not the answer.

What had dawned on the people of Kashmir was not independence in the near future but the offer of "maximum freedom" that the Indian Constitution had to offer.

The destruction of the shrine has devastated the people. The shrine signified the spiritual roots of the Kashmiri identity, since Sheikh Noor-ud-Din is known as Alamdar-e-Kashmir. The desire to protect this identity forms the core of sentiments of the Kashmiri.

Though India is keen to hold elections and install a local government, free and fair elections are unlikely in this charged atmosphere.

Neither are the people ready, nor are the parties willing to risk the lives of leaders. The militants, supported by the local people, will try to create violence and wreck all moves for holding the polls. The scenario is polarised between the supporters of the elections and the protagonists of the right of self-determination.

The separatists feel that the years of violence which has resulted in more than 10,000 deaths and greater destruction in the valley, cannot be solved by elections. The aim of the 'jehad' according to the separatists, is to secure liberation of Kashmir from Indian occupation. The alleged excesses of the Indian security forces over all these years, has only resulted in greater alienation.

Healing Touch

IT is time for the government to use the extension of the President's rule to apply a healing touch. The elections have been postponed because even if they were held, few people would have actually participated. The task facing the government today is to first remove the fear of the gun, stop in-

filtration from Pakistan and create conditions conducive for elections. The situation, in many ways, is similar to that of Punjab some years ago.

The houses of people that have been burnt must be rebuilt. At the same time, the government can introduce more transparency.

A revamp of the administration is also required. Over the years, this has been handled by retired army generals or former RAW men.

According to Tavleen Singh, just one year of discussions with the local people is enough to bring the State back to the polling process. Kashmiri representatives from human rights groups, newspapers, political parties, militants and women's organisation can be involved in this process.

At the same time, the government should start a process with the Hurriyat. The Kul Jamait Hurriyat conference was established on September 9, 1993 under the chairmanship of Mirwaiz Umar Farooq, president of the Awami Action Committee. Over 30 organisations are represented on its general council.

Its constitution does not explicitly mention plebiscite but a peaceful struggle to secure the right of self-determination in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the U.N. Security Council.

The need for a dialogue is felt at all levels. Shabbir Ahmed Shah of the People's League has been pressing for a political solution.

He has proposed an eight point plan consisting of a code of conduct for the militants, a "unity of hearts" and stopping of killings of "our own by our own".

He made a significant point that

The government of India has a daunting task ahead. . . Action on war footing is required. Kashmir has been neglected for too long but if we are serious to counter Pakistani mischief, the people of the State must be brought into a process of negotiation. On one level is the need to start a dialogue . Secondly, more transparency is required to put down rumours of human rights abuses.

the U.S. withdrew from Vietnam when its people became aware of and protested at its excesses there.

What can be Done?

THE government of India has a daunting task ahead. The leaders are too involved in a fight for their own survival, and this is another tragedy. But the leaders owe it to the Indian people to resolve the Kashmir imbroglio. Action on war footing is required. Kashmir has been neglected for too long but if we are serious to counter Pakistani mischief, the people of the State must be brought into a process of negotiation. On one level is the need to start a dialogue—delegations of eminent people should visit the valley.

Secondly, more transparency is required to put down rumours of human rights abuses. The Red Cross

should be given freedom for its humanitarian activity in the State. Immediate action should be taken to enquire into charges of excesses by the security forces. In short, an integration process should be started. For this, the Indian government should realise that a problem does indeed exist; the thinking that ignoring a problem will solve it, will be fatal.

The process of negotiation and discussion can only be started through mature actions and thought. Kashmir cannot be retained by force, and the government's approach must shift from coercion to persuasion.

It must guarantee genuine autonomy and protection of human rights. A process of dialogue with the political leaders and militants can thus be started. Only if the government is open and respects the popular will, can any meaningful negotiation take place.

Once this dialogue advances, elections can be undertaken. Extraordinary statesmanship is required here, and the Prime Minister must rise to the need of the hour.

At the same time, talks with Pakistan can also start. There is no doubt that Pakistan's politicians have an interest in keeping the Kashmir issue alive, but the disclosure of India's well intentions will put international pressure on it.

There is a lesson to be learnt from Charar-e-Sharief. But the government has to be alive to Pakistan's opportunism to be able to do anything about it. Kashmir needs to be treated with compassion and not ignorance. That perhaps, is not too much to expect from our leaders.

Women Officers in Indian Army

About three years ago, history was created when it was decided to selectively induct women as officers in the armed forces. In several developed countries women are recruited in the armed forces but this concept was revolutionary for India, where socio-economic environment largely inhibits the fair sex from venturing out in the careers like Army.

Till recently women in the armed forces were allowed entry only as doctors in the Army Medical Corps (AMC) and Army Dental Corps (ADC) and as nurses in the Military Nursing Service (MNS). With a view to induct and utilise more women in the armed forces, a proposal was recently approved by the Government of India to induct women in the army in several services/Corps. To start with, it was decided to induct women as officers in the Army Services Corps (ASC), Army Ordnance Corps (AOC), Army Education Corps (AEC), Corps of Engineers (Engrs.), Corps of Signals (Sigs), Electrical and Mechanical Engineer Corps (EME), Intelligence Corps (Int. Corps), and Judge Adjutant General (JAG) Branch. This was in addition to the existing provisions for recruitment of women Officers in AMC, ADC and MNS. In addition a decision was also taken to induct women in the Indian Air Force (which will be dealt in a separate feature on careers).

Career Prospects

Career in the Armed forces offers a rare blend of adventure, good career prospects and a prestigious job. Several special concessions are offered by the Armed Forces to its Officers which are not available in any other service. This includes provision of free rations, facility of CSD (Canteen Stores Department) where goods of day-to-day use are

available at concessional rates, free first class railway warrant once every year upto the home town to avail the leave, concessional railway warrants for subsequent journeys, two months' annual leave (with the facility of encashment on yearly basis), concessional furnished family accommodation, furnished bachelor accommodation in the Officers' mess at every station and free medical service through its various Military Hospitals and Regimental Medical Inspection Rooms. These special benefits are in addition to normal admissible benefits like the casual leave, Army Group Insurance Scheme, Provident Fund, etc.

While the career in AMC, MNS and ADC are short service as well as regular commissions, the new scheme known as Women Special Entry Scheme (Officers) (WSES)(O) is slightly different. The initial contractual period is five years but in case any candidate is found unfit or unsuitable within first six months, her commission can be terminated any time before the expiry of five-year period. The scheme further provides that all the lady Officers granted commission under this scheme would serve the Indian Army for a period of five years from the date of grant of Commission subject to fulfilment of other conditions. In addition, the lady officers carry reserve liability to serve the Indian Army for a period of five years plus two years on voluntary basis, or upto 37 years of age, whichever is earlier. It means that after their release, the lady Officers remain on reserve for five years and can be recalled for duty during this period in case of emergencies. This period could be extended by two more years if the Officer so desires or upto 37 years of age, whichever is earlier. WSES(O), however, does not have any provision for permanent

commission, although this matter is said to be under consideration of the Government of India. Lady Officers in the two entries other than WSES(O), like AMC, ADC, etc, however, have the provision for permanent commission.

Eligibility & Selection

The candidate must either be a citizen of India, or a subject of Nepal or Bhutan, or of Tibetan Origin but of Indian Domicile whose parents entered India as refugee prior to 1st January 1962 with the intention of permanently settling in India. Any person of Indian origin who migrated from the countries like Pakistan, Myanmar (Burma), Sri Lanka, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Zambia, Malawi, Zaire, Ethiopia and Vietnam, with the intention of permanently settling in India is also eligible. However, all the candidates who are not the citizens of India but are otherwise eligible under any of the above mentioned categories, must obtain and attach certificate of eligibility alongwith her application which is issued by the Government of India.

While the age limit for ASC, AEC and JAG is 21 to 27 years, this age limit is 19 to 25 years for all other branches including AOC, Engrs, Int Corps, EME and Sigs. Minimum qualification, however, varies from service to service as per the table given on next page.

The advertisement for recruitment of lady Officers under the WSES(O) appears from time to time as per requirement, normally twice every year in most of the national and important regional newspapers. The candidates are required to apply to the Additional Directorate General of Recruiting (Women Entry Section), West Block-III, R.K. Puram, New Delhi-110066. The format of application is usually given in the

advertisement. Short-listing of eligible candidates is done at the Additional Directorate level and the short-listed candidates are then required to appear before the Service Selection Board (SSB). Such candidates are allowed second class to and fro railway fare for the first time only. The selected candidates are then required to undergo a medical examination which is usually done by a special Medical Board at the nearest Military Hospital. The aspiring candidates must therefore ensure that they are in good physical and mental health and free from any disability which is likely to interfere with the efficient performance of their official duties. The broad indications of medical standards are that the height and weight should not be less than 36 kgs and 142 cms respectively for women candidates. Corrected distance vision should be at least 6/6 for better eye and 6/18 for the worse eye and Myopia of not more than minus 5.5 D including astigmatism.

SSB Interview

SSB interview is a comprehensive

test of one's personality, which is the basis of selection to the Armed Forces. Even for selecting the lady Officers under the WSES(O), the candidates have to qualify the SSB interview. While the basic design of the interview remains the same, the standards of physical fitness, however, are relaxed for the women candidates. As usual, the SSB interview lasts for 3 to 4 days in which the candidates are examined thoroughly by the Psychologist, Group Testing Officer (GTO) and the Interviewing Officer.

SSB interview is a scientifically designed system of personality test in which physical fitness, mental robustness, leadership qualities, planning capabilities, psychology and intelligence of a candidate are tested by conducting several tests. These tests include intelligence tests, Situation Reaction Tests (SRT), Thematic Apperception Tests (TAT), group planning tests, command tasks, group tasks, progressive group tasks, obstacle course, group discussion, personal interview etc.

All these tests are aimed at looking for certain personality traits among the candidates.

A candidate spends most of the time with the GTO, who carries out a detailed analysis of her personality. Personality traits tested by the GTO include physical fitness, leadership qualities, spirit of cooperation, planning capabilities, judgement, decision making etc. These qualities are judged vis-a-vis specific requirement for the armed forces. The standards in all the tests need not be very high and any candidate who does fairly well in all the tests has good chances of success. On the basis of their performance in various tests, the GTO recommends the candidates for selection. The third aspect of the SSB interview is viva-voce or personal interview. The interviewer is usually the senior most Officer in the Board and interviews a candidate in depth. The interview usually lasts for 30 to 40 minutes in which the interviewer looks for certain personality traits like specific suitability of a candidate for the armed forces, general awareness, knowledge, presence of mind, communication skills, judgement and other related qualities. The final event is the Conference in which all the three assessors examine the candidate together. Usually the candidate is just called in, asked a couple of formal questions about accommodation, food, etc and the suggestions of the candidates are also invited. In case of a few candidates, they may be given an imaginary situation for reaction. It is recommended that no complaints/suggestions should be made in the conference and if confronted with an imaginary situation, it should be solved by maintaining natural poise.

Selected candidates, after successfully qualifying the medical examination, are then required to wait for a call to join the Officers Training Academy (OTA) Madras for 6 months' training. On successful completion of the training the candidates are granted commission in the rank of Second Lieutenant.

Sr No.	Service/Corps.	Educational Qualification
1.	ASC (Food Scientists)	M.Sc. (Organic Chemistry/ Bio-Chemistry /Micro biology / bio-Chemistry of foods).
2.	AOC	First Class B A. with Computer Science/Material Management/ Commerce/Economics. OR First Class BSc with Computer Science/Material Management/ Physics/Chemistry
3.	AEC	First or High second class Post Graduate Degree in the concerned subject.
4.	Engrs	B.E. Civil/Electrical/Mechanical/ Architecture.
5.	Sigs	B.E. Telecommunication/Telecom and Electronics/Computer Science/Computer Engineering.
6.	EME	B.E. Computer/Computer Science / Computer Science & Engineering/ Electronics/Electronics and Computers/Mechanical/Electrical Automobile. OR MSc Computer Science/MCA.
7.	Int. Corps	Graduates in any discipline.
8.	JAG	LLB or equivalent.

Questions on Social and Economic Problems

The following questions were asked in the main examination (Paper II) for recruitment of the Assistant Development Officers/Development Officers in Group 'A' of NABARD, held on 16.4.95.

We are grateful to Shri Amit Kumar of Patna and Shri PV Jimesh of Bhopal for sending these questions to us

Liberalisation—A Panacea for Economic Woes?

Q. Critically examine the statement—"Liberalisation is the Panacea for India's economic woes".

Ans. At the end of the 1980s, India found itself facing a deepening economic crisis i.e. high fiscal and Balance of Payments deficits. The manifestations of the crisis were found in the woes that the country faced—growing unemployment, poverty, two-digit inflation, a non-performing public sector enterprise, depleted resources of the State and Central governments, alarming deficit in the balance of payments and virtually non-repayable external debt.

In particular, the export sector had been marked by major structural weaknesses. Increase in exports that took place was due to growth of market rather than by market penetration. The attitude was 'exporting the residue' rather than specific production targetted for exports.

There is no universal agreement on the cause for such a situation. Low productivity and high costs being one such factor. Market economy supporters also say that India suffered a failure on the growth front because of its long spell of inward looking policies. There was almost a very lukewarm attitude in encouraging adoption of modern technology and technological innovations, due

to a controlled and highly regulated environment within the economy. Besides, in India access to market "information" was not very good and based upon outmoded methods. There also was lack of a consistent approach towards the external sector.

Under such a dismal economic environment, India found itself in the need of strong measures both in the internal and external sector to bring about "liberalization". Emphasis was on decontrol, delicensing and deregulation. This encompassed reforms in Industrial policy, foreign trade and exchange rate policies, taxation policies, financial sector and capital markets. From the time of the initiation of the reforms, various viewpoints have been put forward regarding the feasibility of such reforms. Opinions range from declaring Liberalisation as the "panacea" for the Indian economy to it being nothing but selling out to the MNCs. What is it actually?

Protagonists point out the inevitability of the reform process. It has been felt that liberalising and opening to outside participation is growth inducing. If there is high rate of capital formation with state of art technology and a suitable distribution network operating globally, then the economy would achieve a high rate of growth.

The creation of competition within, by entry of new units and doing away with restrictions on capacity creation, is expected to cut costs and increase production. While the direct impact on employment may be meagre (given the pattern of investment), secondary and tertiary influences are expected to mop up the backlog.

In other words, supporters have pointed out the inevitability of the

liberalisation process. They say that there is no alternative and this is the only way India can become globally competitive and enhance output and employment. With enough growth, there can be a successful 'trickle down effect' and poverty can be reduced. When protection is gradually reduced, we would be able to evolve a pattern of growth which is more employment-friendly, agriculture-friendly and in general, be able to combat our woes of inflation, poverty, unemployment, high deficits. In this context, it becomes imperative to change the pattern of ownership in the public sector and allow the private sector into infrastructure to enhance development. Foreign capital also has to be allowed so as to fill up the gap in the growth process. Basically, they say that liberalisation really means charting out modern and suitable instruments for change with the aim of eliminating poverty and coming closer to the modern world.

However, as in all other debates, there is another side to this issue also—the skeptics. They point out that liberalisation is merely leading to the dominance of the MNCs. The terms of entry of MNCs are determined without assessing what the market determined terms would have been. MNCs bring in little direct foreign investment and the areas in which investment does come, are not the foundations of growth. The role of Foreign Financial Institutions is also debatable. Productive investment is less than the financial investment e.g. there is increased share market participation but not enough evidence of productive investment.

Also, the type of technology that they bring in is not labour-friendly so how can the country aim to increase

employment. In fact, critics say that reforms have led to a sharp increase in unemployment, along with double digit inflation, poverty (especially in rural areas) and a decline in economic growth.

Even in infrastructure, the role of the foreign sector is dubitable. Consider the Enron project for example. The rate of return on capital for the company is going to be more than the government committed 16 per cent. Enron has higher project costs, the advantage being that the fixed guaranteed return on capital translates into even higher profits. Enron, along with GE and Bechtel, is operating through unlimited liability shell companies located in Mauritius. This implies that in case Enron defaults, the government and lenders have recourse only in the assets of the power plant. Also, unlike the foreign lenders, Indian lenders have no guarantees by the government. On top of that, the Maharashtra and the Union government are to underwrite all risks of the project, provide an average return of over 40 per cent, guarantee a 90 per cent offtake by shutting down their much cheaper generation and provide various other facilities under threat of penalties. And, this is but one example of unfair dealings by MNCs.

Critics also point out that fiscal adjustment is being brought about by reducing social expenditure, public investment, transfers to States, tax reductions and narrowing of tax base, which does not augur well for the Indian economy.

Government policy, they say, instead of encouraging savings and investment has encouraged unbridled consumption, a shift in moral values and ethics and a decline of savings as a proportion of the gross domestic product.

In conclusion, one can say that while there is no doubt about the fact that opening up to the global economy is inevitable and imperative, liberalisation alone is not the panacea for India's economic woes. Restructuring and reforming doesn't just imply "privatisation, liberalisation, marketisation, globalisation" (Prof Kurien) or some other attractive

slogan. It is important to fully set our internal house in order—to let the domestic industry compete within itself before it is exposed to complete foreign competition. Global changes should be understood and then, long term goals be worked out keeping in mind social priorities. In all this, setting our own structure right, regulating our internal policies *first* is a must. Only then can the country reap benefits from liberalisation *per se*.

GATT and Indian Agriculture

Q. Examine the impact of the recently concluded GATT agreement on Indian agriculture.

Ans. Agriculture was among the new areas included in the Uruguay Round negotiations of the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT).

The major areas of concern for India are (a) reduction of domestic support in the form of subsidies (b) the provision of minimum access to imports (c) the possibility of giving domestic food and continuance of the public distribution system and (d) extending intellectual property protection to agriculture and the possibility of introduction of patenting of seeds. This last aspect is mentioned in the Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs).

The implications for India are related to these major areas mentioned above. (1) Take the case of subsidies. India's major gain has been a change in the original definition of agricultural subsidies. Earlier, there was an inability to distinguish between subsidies that contributed to surplus production, as in the European community, and subsidies which were aimed at giving the poor access to food and strengthening the food security of developing economies. With the acceptance of India's interpretation, there is now a footnote in the Dunkel Draft making this distinction.

When subsidies are slashed, the prices of many agricultural products will rise sufficiently. This would make Indian products competitive. It is said that if developed countries cut their subsidies, both domestic and ex-

port, international prices of food products would go up. Thus there is a massive opportunity for agricultural exports. Another aspect that would go in favour of India is that the subsidy cut requirements are more stringent for processed than for basic products.

Also, developing countries are supposed to cut their subsidies on agricultural goods to less than 10 per cent of the value of their product. Expenditures on extension, research, plant protection, infrastructure, irrigation or electricity was exempt from being considered as subsidies. Additionally, subsidies to low income and resource-poor farmers were allowed.

However, critics have pointed out that there would be problems in the opening up opportunities for India. Firstly, liberalisation in agriculture would be very limited. After the cut of internal support level by 20 per cent, trade barriers (tariff and non-tariff) by 36 per cent and export subsidies by 36 per cent, there still remain 64 per cent of the direct barriers and 64 per cent of export subsidies and 80 per cent of the internal support. Secondly, the possibility of India becoming competitive in the global market has to be viewed in relative terms i.e. in the context of the benefits that our rivals have. For example (i) in case of wheat the competitive position of Argentina, Australia, New Zealand would also improve. These countries are lower cost producers. (ii) We might be competitive in cut flowers, plants, fruits but here the price is a minor factor. In these products, micro management is more important. (iii) Dunkel Draft provides for strict sanitary conditions (e.g. packaging) to be observed for agricultural exports which would be difficult for India and other developing countries to meet thus resulting in an *ab initio* rejection of their exports. So where does that leave us—do we start depending on MNCs for packaging etc.

(2) In the case of minimum access to imports also, there is a problem. Even if we don't want to import, we will have to. Although it has been said that countries with BOP problems will be exempted, it is GATT which

will decide whether a country is having BOP problems or not. Also, the relevant BOP provisions were so watered down in the Dunkel proposals, that it would be difficult for us to use these provisions to continue with our policy of quantitative restrictions on imports.

But supporters of this aspect do say that India has no obligation to adhere to the minimum access to imports norm till per capita income touches US \$ 1000—a figure which is a long way off.

(3) In the case of the public distribution system and domestic consumption subsidies, it is said that these will be unaffected.

(4) The patent right on seeds is another thorny issue. Technically, farmers will not be allowed to reproduce patented seeds. It is therefore felt that Indian farmers would be at a loss and suffer.

Gains from GATT depend on two things: (a) whether India is a net exporter or net importer of the commodities whose prices in the world market are expected to go up, (b) whether over a period of time, it can generate adequate exportable surplus in some of these commodities at "competitive rates".

India is a net importer for foodgrains. Also, investment in agriculture has been declining over the years and research and development have suffered. This needs to be emphasised as do facilities for irrigation and better water management.

Considering the second feature (b), India can explore the export market for dairy and animal products specifically and also in other commodities like coffee, tobacco, tea, horticultural products, processed foods etc. Major constraints on increased export are: (a) treatment of export as a residual activity (b) control on exports (c) underproduction of high value livestock (d) inadequate marketing (e) infrastructure (f) technology upgradation (g) land ceiling laws. Some require policy support, some investment.

India can gain a lot from the GATT proposals. But we first need to set our internal policies in order so that we may overcome internal barriers to

progress.

Improvement in Rural Poverty Eradication?

Q. Has rural poverty in India changed significantly over time? Provide evidence and give reasons for the observed change.

Ans In any analysis of poverty, it is important to define a poverty line. A poverty line dividing the poor from the non-poor is used by putting a price on the minimum required consumption levels of food, clothing, shelter, fuel and health care etc.

Change in rural poverty can be studied with the help of the following figures. Table 1 relates to the figures for the percentage of people below the poverty line and the absolute number. These figures are in two categories—the official released figures and the corrected figures by the Lakdawala expert group.

From both these official and expert group figures, one can see that in terms of the proportional figures, there has been a decline in poverty. In context of incidence of poverty, one normally talks of proportion, thus one can assume that poverty declined from the 1970s to the 1980s.

A recent report by the World Bank also points out that the total population under the poverty line declined from 43 per cent in 1970-75 to 25 per cent in 1988-93. Here, the upper poverty line was pegged at an annual income of Rs 1296 in 1985-93.

What are the reasons for this decline? Firstly, a general growth in the economy has contributed towards poverty alleviation. This was reflected in the increase in the per capita net national product at factor cost (at 1980-81 prices) from Rs 1630 in 1980-81 to Rs 2174 in 1991-92, Rs 2225.8 in 1992-93 and Rs 2282.3

in 1993-94 (quick estimates). Secondly, there was an increase in the agricultural productivity over the years. Thirdly, there were a number of programmes implemented to attack poverty directly. It is actually difficult to discern the impact of different strategies, but it has generally been felt that States which did well in agriculture had lower incidence of poverty e.g. Punjab and Haryana. Population was also an important factor—Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh had higher incidences of poverty.

In spite of the decline in poverty, it is generally felt that the decline through the 1980s averaged at a one percentage point annually which is well below the 1.8 percentage point in Indonesia (1970-87) and 1.6 in Malaysia (1973-87). India can therefore definitely do better.

Moreover, a recent paper by S.P. Gupta, which analysed data from the mini surveys of the NSS after the last full survey of 1987-88, suggested that poverty ratios (rural) worsened in the first 18 months of the new economic policy.

The increase in poverty during the first two years of reforms was almost inevitable. Austerity was at its greatest, which affected the amount allocated for anti-poverty schemes. This allocation, however, increased during the next two years of reforms.

High inflation also squeezed real incomes and poverty deepened during the first two years. Inflation is an issue that needs to be fought vehemently to combat poverty.

Thus, except for the post reform difficult period, rural poverty has shown significant changes over time.

(Balance questions will appear in forthcoming issues)

Table 1: Rural Poverty—Number and Percentage below the Poverty line 1972-73 to 1987-88

	1972-73		1977-78		1983-84		1987-88	
	Official (O)	Expert (E)	O	E	O	E	O	E
Percentage	54.1	56.44	51.2	53.07	40.4	45.61	33.4	39.06
Number (lakhs)	2442.2	2612.91	2531.0	2642.46	2215.0	2517.15	1959.7	2293.96

Improve Your Word Power

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- 2 **buttress**: (a) betray (b) support (c) attest (d) confirm
- 3 **curmudgeon**: (a) bad-tempered (b) broad-minded (c) miserly-person (d) meek-person
- 4 **discomfiture**: (a) destruction (b) hatred (c) confusion (d) contradiction
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- 18 **slime**: (a) melody (b) mud (c) madness (d) principle
- 19 **transcend**: (a) suppress (b) surpass (c) dictate (d) divert
- 20 **uncanny**: (a) noisy (b) simple (c) unnatural (d) complex

ANSWERS

- 1 **asinine**: (d) stupid, stubborn
—Some persons are in the habit of saying *asinine* things even when the occasion is solemn or serious
- 2 **buttress**: (b) support, strengthen.
—In order to *buttress* the social sector, both the Central and the State governments would have to spare enough funds in their budgets
3. **curmudgeon**: (a) bad-tempered (person)
—The old *curmudgeon* (G.B. Shaw) revealed a republican fervour by saying that government awards, honours and titles only serve to distinguish the mediocre.
- 4 **discomfiture**: (c) confusion, embarrassment.
—We should not gloat over the *discomfiture* of others—not even the enemies
- 5 **embargo**: (a) restriction

—After the Gulf War (1991), the Security Council put a blanket *embargo* on the sale of oil by Iraq to other countries.

6. **funky**: (c) modern, fashionable.

—In the not very distant future Indian towns and cities would be flooded with *funky* cars

- 7 **generic**: (b) general, not specific

—The *generic* term for wine, spirits and beer is 'alcoholic beverages'

8. **hoick**: (d) lift (with a jerk)

—She *hoicked* her bike on to the car roof

- 9 **impassive**: (d) calm, serene

—The accused remained *impassive* as the judge sentenced him to ten years in prison.

- 10 **jiffy**: (a) moment

—He promised that he would be with me in a couple of *jiffies* i.e. very soon

11. **keynote**: (b) central-theme

—How to improve economic cooperation among member countries, was the *keynote* of the (SAARC) conference.

- 12 **laze**: (c) rest, relax

—Who would not like to *laze* after a whole day's labour, coupled with kicks and knocks of city buses.

- 13 **maul**: (a) damage, manhandle (by criticism)

—Her latest novel has been badly *mauled* by the critics.

14. **nibble**: (a) bite, chew.

—Indifferent as she is, she felt no concern as to whether a rat *nibbled* through clothes or books.

15. **obloquy**: (a) shame or disgrace

—The rude behaviour of a minister with a public servant tantamounts to an *obloquy* by the former.

16. **pugnacious**: (d) aggressive.

—I failed to pacify my friend because he was in a *pugnacious* mood

17. **rumbustious**: (c) boisterous

—Though the marriage was a simple affair, the reception (party) was quite *rumbustious*.

- 18 **slime**: (b) mud.

—One cannot help noticing *slime* and grime so apparent and appalling around the slums.

19. **transcend**: (b) surpass, excel.

—There are certain matters in life that *transcend* human knowledge and explanation (i.e. we can't know about them).

20. **uncanny**: (c) unnatural, extra-ordinary.

—After the deafening explosion, an *uncanny* silence descended upon the scene.

General Studies Scene

Q. 1. Examine the achievements of Health and Family Welfare Programme during the Seventh Five Year Plan. What is the strategy being followed to strengthen this programme during the Eighth Plan?

Ans. As a part of investment in the human resources, the Government of India accorded very high priority to the Health and Family Welfare Programme "Health for All By 2000 AD" was proclaimed as India's firm commitment in the National Health Policy (1983). Primary Health Care has been identified as the major instrument to achieve this pious goal. Special attention is being paid to control the communicable diseases through various national programmes.

With the perspective plan of achieving unity Net Reproduction Rate (NRR), Seventh Five Year Plan set forth ambitious targets to achieve several health care parameters. Against the plan target of achieving Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) of 90 per thousand, the achievement as per Eighth Plan document was 80 per thousand. Similarly crude death rate which was aimed at 10.4 per thousand, went down to 9.6 per thousand in 1990. Achievements against the targets for Crude Birth Rate (per thousand) and couple protection rate, however, were not so outstanding and against the targets of 29.1 and 42 per cent respectively, the achievement was 29.9 in 1990 and 44.1 and 42 at the end of 1990-91, respectively. Even most of the family planning targets were met. Against a target of 21.25 million IUD insertions, 21.28 million were achieved. Similarly, against a target of 14.50 million for CC and OP users, 15.95 million were achieved. There was, however, a short-fall in the sterilisation by 7.30 million, against a target of 23.70 million.

Eighth Five Year Plan has very ambitious targets in this field. The plan intends to reduce the crude birth rate from 29.9 per thousand to 26 per thousand. Similarly, the IMR is also proposed to be reduced from 80 per thousand to 70 per thousand by 1997. In addition, special emphasis are being placed on improving health and nutrition of pre-school children, providing a comprehensive package of maternal health care services, considerably improving the female literacy, employment opportunities for women, increasing the women marriage age, etc. An integrated approach is being adopted to achieve productive linkages between various social service sectors including welfare, human resources development, nutrition, etc. The strategy is to pool the existing resources available for individual and fragmented schemes, by providing additional resources and restructuring under a common

umbrella. Decentralisation of the entire process is another hall-mark of the policy during the Eighth Plan. Institutions like Gram Panchayats and Zila Parishads are playing a significant role in target formulation and monitoring of the programme. The on-going literacy programme is expected to play a significant role during the Eighth Plan, where special focus has been on female literacy. Providing adequate number of Hospitals, PHCs, Health Centres, etc., training the extension and para-medical staff and provision of adequate quantity of drugs is another area which is being specially attended to. Area specific micro-planning is another aspect of this programme.

There are, however, certain inherent constraints which limit the efficacy of health care and family welfare measures. Concepts of health care and family planning are not linked merely with the direct physical inputs. Several socio-economic measures contribute substantially towards achievement of these targets. Political, social and administrative commitment to the cause of health care is very essential to get the desired results. Strong public opinion, cutting across religious lines, is also very important. Unless these requirements are met it would be difficult to achieve the targets quantitatively.

Q. 2. Discuss various important economic indicators brought out by the Economic Survey for 1994-95. In the light of these indicators, do you think that the policy of globalisation is yielding the desired results?

Ans. After remaining subdued for the past about four years, Indian economy achieved reasonably good economic growth rate during the year 1994-95. Economic growth rate during this year was 5.3 per cent, which was one per cent higher than the previous year. This overall growth of the GDP has been possible due to outstanding growth rate of 8 per cent achieved by the industrial sector. After an outstanding performance of the exports during the 1993-94, the export growth rate during 1994-95 was not expected to be very good. But the ambitious target of \$ 25 billion exports was overshoot, registering an impressive growth of 18.27 per cent in dollar terms. Food-grain production, which had declined to 168 million tonnes during 1991-92, is estimated to be around 185 million tonnes during the last financial year. Another outstanding feature is that during this year, the external debt actually declined by \$ 300 million. Not only this, the foreign currency reserves were also at a comfortable level of over \$ 19.5 billion.

However, there are certain areas of concern. Agricul-

Improve Your Word Power

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- 20 **uncanny**: (a) noisy (b) simple (c) unnatural (d) complex

ANSWERS

- 1 **asinine**: (d) stupid, stubborn
—Some persons are in the habit of saying *asinine* things even when the occasion is solemn or serious
- 2 **buttress**: (b) support, strengthen
—In order to *buttress* the social sector, both the Central and the State governments would have to spare enough funds in their budgets
- 3 **curmudgeon**: (a) bad-tempered (person)
—The old *curmudgeon* (G B Shaw) revealed a republican fervour by saying that government awards, honours and titles only serve to distinguish the mediocre
- 4 **discomfiture**: (c) confusion, embarrassment
—We should not gloat over the *discomfiture* of others—not even the enemies
- 5 **embargo**: (a) restriction

—After the Gulf War (1991), the Security Council put a blanket *embargo* on the sale of oil by Iraq to other countries.

- 6 **funky**: (c) modern, fashionable
—In the not very distant future Indian towns and cities would be flooded with *funky* cars
- 7 **generic**: (b) general, not specific
—The *generic* term for wine, spirits and beer is 'alcoholic beverages'
- 8 **hoick**: (d) lift (with a jerk)
—She *hoicked* her bike on to the car roof
- 9 **impassive**: (d) calm, serene
—The accused remained *impassive* as the judge sentenced him to ten years in prison
- 10 **jiffy**: (a) moment
—He promised that he would be with me in a couple of *jiffies* i.e. very soon
- 11 **keynote**: (b) central-theme
—How to improve economic cooperation among member countries, was the *keynote* of the (SAARC) conference
- 12 **laze**: (c) rest, relax
—Who would not like to *laze* after a whole day's labour, coupled with kicks and knocks of city buses
- 13 **maul**: (a) damage, manhandle (by criticism)
—Her latest novel has been badly *mauled* by the critics
- 14 **nibble**: (a) bite, chew
—Indifferent as she is, she felt no concern as to whether a rat *nibbled* through clothes or books
- 15 **obloquy**: (a) shame or disgrace
—The rude behaviour of a minister with a public servant tantamounts to an *obloquy* by the former
- 16 **pugnacious**: (d) aggressive
—I failed to pacify my friend because he was in a *pugnacious* mood
- 17 **rumbustious**: (c) boisterous
—Though the marriage was a simple affair, the reception (party) was quite *rumbustious*
- 18 **slime**: (b) mud
—One cannot help noticing *slime* and grime so apparent and appalling around the slums
- 19 **transcend**: (b) surpass, excel
—There are certain matters in life that *transcend* human knowledge and explanation (i.e. we can't know about them)
20. **uncanny**: (c) unnatural, extra-ordinary.
—After the deafening explosion, an *uncanny* silence descended upon the scene.

General Studies Scene

Q. 1. Examine the achievements of Health and Family Welfare Programme during the Seventh Five Year Plan. What is the strategy being followed to strengthen this programme during the Eighth Plan?

Ans. As a part of investment in the human resources, the Government of India accorded very high priority to the Health and Family Welfare Programme. "Health for All By 2000 AD" was proclaimed as India's firm commitment in the National Health Policy (1983). Primary Health Care has been identified as the major instrument to achieve this pious goal. Special attention is being paid to control the communicable diseases through various national programmes.

With the perspective plan of achieving unity Net Reproduction Rate (NRR), Seventh Five Year Plan set forth ambitious targets to achieve several health care parameters. Against the plan target of achieving Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) of 90 per thousand, the achievement as per Eighth Plan document was 80 per thousand. Similarly crude death rate which was aimed at 10.4 per thousand, went down to 9.6 per thousand in 1990. Achievements against the targets for Crude Birth Rate (per thousand) and couple protection rate, however, were not so outstanding and against the targets of 29.1 and 42 per cent respectively, the achievement was 29.9 in 1990 and 44.1 and 42 at the end of 1990-91, respectively. Even most of the family planning targets were met. Against a target of 21.25 million IUD insertions, 21.28 million were achieved. Similarly, against a target of 14.50 million for CC and OP users, 15.95 million were achieved. There was, however, a short-fall in the sterilisation by 7.30 million, against a target of 23.70 million.

Eighth Five Year Plan has very ambitious targets in this field. The plan intends to reduce the crude birth rate from 29.9 per thousand to 26 per thousand. Similarly, the IMR is also proposed to be reduced from 80 per thousand to 70 per thousand by 1997. In addition, special emphasis are being placed on improving health and nutrition of pre-school children, providing a comprehensive package of maternal health care services, considerably improving the female literacy, employment opportunities for women, increasing the women marriage age, etc. An integrated approach is being adopted to achieve productive linkages between various social service sectors including welfare, human resources development, nutrition, etc. The strategy is to pool the existing resources available for individual and fragmented schemes, by providing additional resources and restructuring under a common

umbrella. Decentralisation of the entire process is another hall-mark of the policy during the Eighth Plan. Institutions like Gram Panchayats and Zila Parishads are playing a significant role in target formulation and monitoring of the programme. The on-going literacy programme is expected to play a significant role during the Eighth Plan, where special focus has been on female literacy. Providing adequate number of hospitals, PHCs, Health Centres, etc., training the extension and para-medical staff and provision of adequate quantity of drugs is another area which is being specially attended to. Area specific micro-planning is another aspect of this programme.

There are, however, certain inherent constraints which limit the efficacy of health care and family welfare measures. Concepts of health care and family planning are not linked merely with the direct physical inputs. Several socio-economic measures contribute substantially towards achievement of these targets. Political, social and administrative commitment to the cause of health care is very essential to get the desired results. Strong public opinion, cutting across religious lines, is also very important. Unless these requirements are met it would be difficult to achieve the targets quantitatively.

Q. 2. Discuss various important economic indicators brought out by the Economic Survey for 1994-95. In the light of these indicators, do you think that the policy of globalisation is yielding the desired results?

Ans. After remaining subdued for the past about four years, Indian economy achieved reasonably good economic growth rate during the year 1994-95. Economic growth rate during this year was 5.3 per cent, which was one per cent higher than the previous year. This overall growth of the GDP has been possible due to outstanding growth rate of 8 per cent achieved by the industrial sector. After an outstanding performance of the exports during the 1993-94, the export growth rate during 1994-95 was not expected to be very good. But the ambitious target of \$ 25 billion exports was overshoot, registering an impressive growth of 18.27 per cent in dollar terms. Food-grain production, which had declined to 168 million tonnes during 1991-92, is estimated to be around 185 million tonnes during the last financial year. Another outstanding feature is that during this year, the external debt actually declined by \$ 300 million. Not only this, the foreign currency reserves were also at a comfortable level of over \$ 19.5 billion.

However, there are certain areas of concern. Agricul-

ture, which is the largest sector of the economy, is growing at a very slow pace. To compensate for the slow growth rate of the agriculture, good industrial growth rate is required. Fiscal deficit is another area of concern. During 1993-94 fiscal deficit was much larger than budgeted. Although it came down from 73 per cent of the GDP during 1993-94 to 6 per cent in 1994-95, yet it remains quite high and a serious cause of concern. Another area of concern has been higher rate of inflation from December 1993 onwards. Poor standard of available infra-structure and glaring economic disparities are other areas of serious concern which need immediate attention. The performance of public sector leaves much to be desired and has not been able to generate the expected revenue for the Government and annual return on the total capital investment by the Government on the public sector is around 2 per cent. Even the process of disinvestment of public sector shares has not yielded the desired results. The initial objective of disinvestment was to introduce private control of these undertakings, with a view to improve their working efficiency. But, the disinvestment has actually turned out to be just an additional resources mobilisation scheme.

Notwithstanding the above problem areas, the economic achievements during the previous year have been notable. New economic policy of decontrols and globalisation certainly deserves a word of appreciation. The time when this new policy was adopted, no one was sure about the results. The economic scenario was absolutely gloomy with external sector performing miserably, inflation rate sky-rocketing, foreign exchange reserves falling precariously and the overall growth rate of the economy falling well below one per cent. Considered in the retrospect, it appears that proper planning and execution of the globalisation policy has paved way to rapid and sustainable economic development. The Government already appears to be seized of the problem of fiscal deficit, slow growth rate in agriculture and mal-distribution of economic resources. Efforts have already been initiated to provide some specific schemes for achieving economic equity and upliftment of the poorer sections. Government is also taking some measures aimed at achieving proper fiscal discipline.

To provide better infrastructure in the rural areas, the Government has already introduced a package in this year's budget proposals. This would, among other things, assist in improving the productivity of the agriculture sector, thereby increasing its growth rate. Considering all these factors, it would be utterly unfair if the new economic policy is not given due credit for having achieved good economic growth.

Q. 3. "Ruin of artisans and craftsmen during the British Rule was an inevitable fallout of economic ex-

ploitation of this country by the Britishers." Discuss.

Ans. For centuries, India's urban handicrafts and rural artisan were known in the entire world. The policy of one-way free trade imposed by the Britishers in 1813 slowly resulted in total ruin of artisans and craftsmen. This policy meant that the imports to India from England were duty-free while the exports from India to England faced huge tariff barriers. This resulted in making the machine-made products cheaply available and Indian traditional handicrafts could neither sell in the Indian market nor could be exported. The mass scale production of machine-made goods virtually ruined the traditional Indian industry. Traditionally, Indian economy was centred around the rural areas where the artisans, peasants and traders played an important role. As it appeared to the common man, the very aim of the economic policy followed by the British Government was the exploitation of economic resources of this country.

Economic exploitation of India was further hastened by the rapid industrialisation in England. The machine made goods were superior in quality and cheaper in price. With the improvement in the means of communication, British goods reached even the remotest corners of the country. Weaving and spinning industries were the worst hit. Traditional sectors including silk, iron, pottery, glass, guns, paper, tanning, dyeing, etc. suffered serious setback. Another factor which contributed to the ruin of Indian artisans and craftsmen was the gradual disappearance of Indian rulers and princes who used to patronage use of traditional goods. Another crippling factor was that the ruin of traditional economy was not matched by the growth of modern industry. Hardly any modern industries were set up in the country. The huge manpower released by the traditional industry had no option but to crowd the agricultural sector. This reduced the productivity of the agricultural sector drastically. The unemployed millions took either to tenancy or became agricultural labourers. Hence, against the general trend in the world, percentage of Indian population dependent on agriculture increased from 64 per cent in 1901 to 70 per cent in 1941. All these factors resulted in misery, extreme poverty and rural indebtedness in the country.

As a result, Indian rural masses were gradually impoverished with no productive means of employment. This was mainly the manifestation of the policy of exploitation followed by the British Government which led to the ruin of artisans, peasants and craftsmen. From a major exporter of cotton and silk textiles, India now turned into an agricultural colony of industrialised Britain. It was, on the one hand supplying the required raw material for the industry, and on the other offered a large market for sale of finished industrialised goods. This ignominious transformation of Indian rural economy spelt doom to the million of Indians.

Descriptive Questions

BSRB Delhi Clerical Cadre Exam, 13th November, 1994

As you sow, so will you reap

Q. "As you sow, so will you reap." Express your views on the above proverb. Substantiate your views by giving instances, examples from your reading, experience and knowledge.

Ans. The proverb unfolds a natural phenomenon of 'cause and effect' that has been in operation since time immemorial. Even when we ignore the implications of the saying under the glare of quick success, the reality of 'seeds taking some shape' in the course of time cannot be put under the wraps. The quality and timing of seed-sowing determines the nature and quantity of produce in a field. So is the case with the use of raw material in an industrial unit. The results can seldom be divorced from actions. Therefore, in the arena of life, love begets love whereas hatred gives birth to more hatred. The seeds of fear sown in one war, show their ugly teeth in the succeeding eras with more biting and battering power. Preparations for war seldom assure peace now or afterwards. Today's actions show their reactions tomorrow or the day after in the form of rewards or regrets, bouquets or brickbats.

Quite often the use of unfair means or resort to telling lies by children with the overt or covert connivance of elders may yield quick result. But later on in life, the use of such short cuts can lead both the elders and their juniors into deep trouble. The seeds of falsehood and forgery sown earlier in life, will sprout into white lies and self-exposure to ridicule and 'being caught red-handed'.

Lives and actions of underworld dons, smugglers, drug-barons and

other persons of their genre, cannot escape the normal 'fall-out' of their black deeds. Since they sow the 'wind' of social degradation and immoral (illegal) trade of death-dealing activities, they will have to reap the harvest of 'whirlwind' in the gruesome forms of social crisis and chaos. If others suffer because of their nefarious designs and deeds, they will also meet their nemesis, sooner than anticipated.

The mortifying memories of recent history are still fresh in our minds when petty politicians and power brokers sowed the seeds of separatism and fundamentalism among people. The harrowing harvest of their short-sighted and suicidal moves manifested themselves in the gory forms of insurgency, militancy and terrorism.

Human beings with a third eye

Q. Suppose human beings had an additional eye on the back side of the head. Explain three possible consequences of such a situation.

Ans. It is an admitted fact of life that any addition or deletion of a limb or organ on human personality, whether male or female, is not an ordinary development. And if the addition of a third eye on the back of human face becomes a reality, the consequences can be equally startling and stupefying.

For some human beings the gift or the curse of an additional eye on the back side of the head might be the fulfilment of a long-cherished desire. But when the fact of having a third eye becomes universal, the advantage or disadvantage, as the case may be, is shared by one and all. There is no gainsaying the open fact that an additional or third eye on the back side of the head, would enable

all and sundry to have a view of every happening or event taking place in front of two eyes and behind the back with the aid of the third eye. The possibility of confusion would increase when the front eyes and the back eye give opposite or contradictory messages to the persons walking or driving on roads. Such an abrupt and unnatural addition can bring unwanted and unwarranted conflict between the dictates by two eyes on the front and the additional eye on the back of head. Any one with normal common sense and inborn intuition can visualise the shape of things to come when such a situation takes concrete shape.

The appearance of an additional eye would be a major departure by nature of its own norms that have been in existence since ages past. This sudden addition on human head (back), without much gain to human beings, would certainly spoil the much-talked about symmetry and seeming inter-relation among the existing senses. People have been carrying on their day to day work with two eyes and the artists have been singing praises about the magical quality and captivating power of two eyes. The presence of two eyes like the two precious gems, is in complete tune with a normal human body. God forbid, if we had an additional eye on the back of our head, we might remain glued to visual sights only at the cost of other enjoyments, which the other four senses have to offer.

Possibly, for those occupying the driver's seat, the presence of a third eye at the back of the head, might enable them to dispense with the glass or any other device that indicates the movement of traffic coming from behind. In such a situation, driving might become less risky on the high-ways or congested roads.

and thus the occurrence of accidents might get substantially reduced

Improving living conditions of the poor

Q. Suggest three effective measures of improving the living conditions of the poor in big cities. Explain how the measures being suggested by you would be helpful.

Ans. Living conditions or economic standards of people in general, and of the poor in particular can be measured in terms of their nutritious intake of food, social interaction, sources of information and entertainment, etc. These in turn are determined by the economic opportunities and total income of a family. In order to achieve some acceptable social goals, peace and stability, harmony and workable human relations among different groups is a pre-requisite of any society. Since our big cities are bursting at the seams and civic amenities falling far short of requirements, the living conditions of the poor are becoming abjectly abysmal and alarming. The continuous migration of landless labourers from the rural India to big cities has already acquired ominous proportions. The mushrooming of slums and shanties is a problem that seems to defy any solution. Under the prevailing circumstances it is the poor who are the worst victims of scarcities dwindling civic services and above all, of atrocities and unbecoming existence. In order to improve the living conditions of the poor in big cities, the following measures can go a long way in changing the sordid scenario in the not very distant future.

First of all, the 'powers that be' should see if the benefits of New Economic Policy have started percolating to the poorest of the poor. If not, concrete but effective steps should be taken to enhance the working days of those who need work but are unemployed. Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme should be launched with full vigour so that its benefits reach those poor in big cities who have no reliable means of earning their livelihood. Besides, these poor people should be settled in

regular colonies with modest houses made from local raw material. The provision of basic civic facilities like water, electricity, sanitation, health care, education, etc should be given top priority.

Forceful steps should be taken to introduce family planning among the poor. Their children should be made to go to schools so that they do not fall into the hands of anti-social elements and become criminals in later life. All lottery and "country made liquor" vends should be removed from or near their dwellings. The operations of 'Public Distribution System of essential grains' through fair-price shops should be strengthened and expanded for the benefit of the poor.

Immunisation programmes for women and children should be given foremost place in the on-going schemes. Unlike in the past, where a major portion of funds disappeared on the way and the beneficiaries got practically nothing, care should be taken that every penny meant for improving the living conditions of the poor in big cities is properly accounted for.

More emphasis on primary education

Q. India should lay more emphasis on primary education than on secondary education. Give two arguments in favour and two arguments against the given statement.

Arguments in favour of the statement

1. There is no denying the fact that we have had enough of slogans and sermons, polemics and promises on every problem or objective staring us in the face. Time has come now that we pay serious and substantial attention to achieving the goal of universal primary education by the end of the year 2000. It is a matter of shock and shame that in this respect we are lagging far behind so many Asian and African countries. It is high time that we motivate and mobilise school going children, especially from the poor and underprivileged families, to make the best use of the programme 'Operation Blackboard' and thus come out of the

bondage of illiteracy and ignorance. Notwithstanding the financial constraints and other pressures, the crying need of the hour is that our planners, policy makers and academics start giving more emphasis to universal primary education than secondary education.

2. Besides widening the net of primary education to cover all eligible children, it should also be seen that the drop-out rates or numbers, before the children reach class V, are drastically reduced. For this purpose more funds will have to be provided in Central and State budgets for free distribution of elementary books and note-books and mid-day nutritious meals to all such children, who would otherwise have gone to join 'child labour force' to augment the family income. Such an approach and shift in emphasis is not charity but fulfilment of a human right that we have denied them so far.

Arguments against the statement

1. Let us not be carried away by the stunning statistics of mass illiteracy, especially among children of school-going age. The advocates of the proposition should know that we cannot turn the tables on the enemy called 'illiteracy' by pumping more funds into new schemes or programmes without having adequate number of trained teachers and other infrastructural facilities. Not gimmicks but goading the unwilling parents to send their children to the existing schools, and making teaching and learning both interesting and exciting will work. Since most of our instruments of imparting education at the basic level are old and obsolete, let us first make them modern and upto-date.

2. No one in his senses is against the goal of universal primary education but certainly not at the cost of secondary education. Since we all know that secondary education is the 'take-off' stage for higher technical and professional education, we cannot afford to starve it of funds—rather we need to give it more attention both in terms of emphasis and expenditure. Under no circumstances should we ignore secondary education.

Notes on Current Affairs

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Charar-e-Sharief : Inept Handling

IT was a disaster waiting to happen; a tinder-box waiting for a spark, even as political ennui gripped all those who mattered at Srinagar and in Delhi.

The 600-year-old shrine of Sufi Saint Sheikh Noor-ud-Din Wali and the adjacent historic Khankah were destroyed in a fire in the early hours of May 11, 1995, and "Major" Mast Gul heading the band of Pakistan-trained mercenaries managed to give the slip to the Army only to surface two weeks later.

According to Army authorities, at 8 30 p.m. on May 8 the militants set ablaze a few houses in a residential locality some 200 m from the shrine, probably expecting to escape in the confusion. A strong wind, however, caused the fire to spread gutting more than half the town. More houses were razed by the time fire-fighting operations commenced the next day.

At about 11 p.m. on May 10 explosions were heard in the rear side of the mosque in the shrine complex and the militants scattered into the town. The fire then spread to the shrine which was reduced to ashes by 3 30 a.m. the next day. It was only by 5 a.m. that the Army's columns entered into the town and 23 militants were killed in the ensuing fire fight. Abu Jindal, a self-styled Chief of Harkat-ul-Ansar, hailing from Faisalabad in Pakistan was nabbed.

The Army was rapped for failing to nab Mast Gul even as some others had obviously escaped. A bulk of the town's inhabitants had started moving out since March and by April hardly 1,000 out of the original 20,000 remained. In this context the effectiveness of the security forces' cordon also sprang many doubts.

Pakistan went to town over this unfortunate incident and tried to drum up support within the Islamic fraternity. Pakistan's game plan had succeeded admirably, and wireless messages intercepted between Mast Gul and his trans-border handlers testified to an unmistakable Pakistan hand.

In a surprise move Mast Gul surfaced on May 26 and in an interview to a select group of journalists blamed the security forces for setting the shrine ablaze. He ascribed the fire to the rockets and mortars used by the security forces against the militants.

A series of blunders marked the handling of Charar-e-Sharief. The initial reports of infiltration that poured in more than four months back did not raise any alarm signals. Consequently the militants were allowed enough time to selectively mine the shrine and other areas of the town. Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) were also planted which subsequently hindered Army operations to flush out the mercenaries.

The idea of starving out the militants in the manner of Hazratbal was obviously misplaced. Mast Gul's men enjoyed almost free movement within the town unlike Hazratbal where they were bottled up.

There was a total lack of strategy and political will. A glaring intelligence failure and the inability to anticipate was obvious. Fire tenders were late in being pushed in, as was the Army. Reportedly the Army sought clearance from the PMO to enter the town on May 9, and they moved in on the morning of May 11 without waiting for the "go-ahead" signal which came later. If there was a unified command set-up—so necessary in a situation of this kind—it was not visible. Admitted Lt-General J.S. Dhillon, GOC-in-C, XV Corps based at Srinagar: "We should have entered the town much earlier. The saving grace is that there were no civilian casualties."

The other lesson in Low Intensity Conflicts of this kind that fails to be absorbed is the use of media. In an

ostensible move to deny any publicity to the mercenaries the media was banned from entering the town since 19 March. The upshot was the adverse publicity shroud over the government and the security forces even as Mast Gul is now able to trade charges of the shrine being set ablaze by the former with no independent agency to corroborate any single version.

A media black-out leads to wild rumours and in this case the one doing the rounds was that an Army helicopter sprayed the area with gunpowder before igniting it. This is stuff from the realm of sheer fantasy but unfortunately the absence of the media gave currency to such wild talk.

Media is a big leveller, as we saw in Operation Black Thunder which is appropriately contrasted with Bluestar that got badly botched up while the media was kept at bay. Black Thunder was executed under full media glare, and the adverse publicity earned by the militants further alienated them from the masses.

Charar-e-Sharief was indeed a mixed bag of opportunities lost for India and seemingly Pakistan has upped the ante in forcing us to abort the Kashmir elections slated for July. The saving grace, however, is that there has been no reaction in other parts of the country. Likewise, Pakistan has not been able to muster the sort of condemnation at Pan-Islamic fora that it had hoped for, even by engineering the unfortunate incident on the auspicious day of Id.

Elections : A Lost Opportunity

THE upshot of the Charar-e-Sharief incident was obvious. The aim was to demonstrate to the world at large that the situation in Kashmir is disturbed. That conditions do not exist for free and fair elections. It was Pakistan's game plan to scuttle the elections and, should India succeed in going through the motions of the promised elections, induce the fear of the gun amongst the masses so as to make the electoral exercise look like a farce.

If anyone says that this was unexpected or "completely out of the blue", it is belittling one's intelligence. Pakistan's is a one-point policy—that of wresting Kashmir at any cost. Any elected head of government in Pakistan can put Kashmir on the backburner only at the cost of his or her political survival.

Mainly to avenge the dismembering of its Eastern Wing and otherwise to divert the attention from a host of internal problems, Pakistan will do all it can to keep Kashmir on the boil. Opportunities such as the one at Charar-e-Sharief only give it occasion to spew more venom.

Maulana Mohammed Farooq, leader of Harkat-ul-Ansar, a militant Islamic group, in a statement issued in

Muzaffarabad in POK threatened to attack Indian cities in the wake of the destruction of the Charar-e-Sharief Shrine. Extremist as it appears, such threats cannot be dismissed lightly.

Pakistan will continue to prefer to bleed India through a proxy war in preference to an overt conflict which will be extremely prohibitive and which in any case cannot help it to sever Kashmir from the rest of India.

In the context of Kashmir an absence of a viable strategy only keeps India on the defensive. The extent of hurt the Charar-e-Sharief incident has caused to the locals is demonstrated by their refusal to accept relief and an offer by the Government to rebuild the shrine and the town.

Much of our effort is hence taken up in "damage control" through reactions rather than retaining the upper hand through foresight and planning. By the Prime Minister, Mr P.V. Narasimha Rao's own reckoning: "It is certainly a setback. Particularly as it has come at a time when we had seen the situation on the ground changing."

Meanwhile, the All-Party Hurriyat Conference (APHC) declared its opposition for the polls. Shabir Ahmed Shah and other leaders of the APHC spearheaded the "anti-election campaign" in the Valley.

Earlier, the Prime Minister had reiterated on the floor of the House, defeating an opposition-sponsored adjournment motion on the Charar-e-Sharief issue, that the elections would be held and he would not allow Pakistan to thwart the revival of the political process. This change of heart in leaving matters to the CEC obviously came once the realities of the ground situation seeped in.

Also contributing to the ambivalence was a statement by Army Chief General Shankar Roy Chowdhury on May 21 at Agartala that an "undeclared war" was going on between India and Pakistan. Reading between the lines, the Opposition took the Government to task over the apparent contradiction between their version of the improved situation and what the General had said.

The Prime Minister left the ball in Mr Seshan's Court who on May 27 carried out extensive discussions at Srinagar with State officials, military and intelligence personnel, press and others.

Representatives of the Congress, BJP, CPI, CPM, Janata Dal, National Conference and the Panthers Party were among the 16 political leaders who met Mr Seshan. Barring the Congress and National Conference, representatives of all other political parties opposed the holding of elections at this stage. The National Conference demanded the restoration of pre-1953 status to Jammu and Kashmir as their condition for participation in the polls, which the CEC termed as a "political issue" not to

be decided by him.

Following Mr Seshan's briefing to the Prime Minister that the ground situation in the Valley was not conducive for the holding of elections, the government on May 29 decided to have President's rule extended in J & K for another spell of six months beyond July 18. A special emissary was sent to Port of Spain to obtain the President's assent for the extension.

Speculation in some political circles hint that elections in J & K will now possibly be held in October. Prime Minister Narasimha Rao has been politically hemmed in from many quarters, and if he can put J & K through an electoral exercise he will gain the much needed clout

His earlier offer to consider the demand for something short of *azadi* in Kashmir within the ambit of the Constitution testifies to his "desperation" to install an elected government. Kashmir affairs is now directly under his charge, and it is a moot point whether he will have enough time for this troubled State during the approach of general election.

POLITICAL

Split in Congress

THE Congress Party split on May 19 with Mr N.D. Tiwari being elected as "president of the Indian National Congress (I)" at a massive dissidents' convention at New Delhi. Mr Arjun Singh was elected as the working president

Earlier, the convention "revoked" the expulsion and suspension of rebel party leaders even as behind-the-scene efforts continued for a patch-up between the rebels and party president P.V. Narasimha Rao. Mr Arjun Singh was in conference with Mrs Sonia Gandhi twice during the day to explore a solution acceptable to both sides, which failed to turn up.

In a frontal attack on Mr P.V. Narasimha Rao, the dissidents described his functioning as "dictatorial". Mr Bhagwat Jha Azad said, "we do not recognise Mr Narasimha Rao as the Congress president", and accused him of trying to cover up the inquiry into the Rajiv Gandhi assassination case.

It was alleged that Mr Narasimha Rao did not have the interests of the party at heart but only wanted to cling to power at all costs.

Earlier on May 17, the Lok Sabha Speaker, Mr Shivraj Patil asserted his authority to prevent the dissident Congress (I) M.P., Mr P.R. Kumaramangalam from moving cut motions on the Budget, ringing down the curtain on the protracted drama on the issue.

As the Speaker put to guillotine the demands of the power and other ministries, overruling the vociferous ob-

jections of the Opposition, members belonging to the BJP and National Front-Left Front walked out.

This is a measure of the anti-establishment sentiments that had been built up within various political circles and within a section of the Congress (I) itself which now broke away, calling itself the real Congress.

This is the third split in the Congress. In 1969 it was a power struggle as well as an effort to reorient the Congress. Indira Gandhi single-handedly took on such stalwarts as Nijalingappa, N. Sanjeeva Reddy and Morarji Desai. Sanjeeva Reddy was defeated in the Presidential polls by Indira Gandhi's candidate V.V. Giri. She divested Morarji Desai of the finance portfolio and followed it up with bank nationalisation and abolition of privy purses, thus marginalising the traditionals and consolidating her hold over the party.

The second split in 1978 followed the party's post-Emergency electoral rout. Brahmananda Reddy as Congress President and Y.B. Chavan decided to expel Indira Gandhi from the party. She reacted swiftly by removing Reddy from the party post thus creating a split.

The present Congress crisis owes its origin to growing disenchantment with the party leadership compounded by the recent electoral reverses. Arjun Singh raised the war cry after last year's debacles in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. Later, with the key States of Maharashtra and Gujarat gone from the Congress hold the impending general election in 1996 put the jitters in Congressmen who feared for their electoral prospects under the willing leadership of Narasimha Rao whose track record as a vote-catcher came in for severe criticism.

Criticised by the dissidents were Rao's inaction, policy drift and leadership flaws. There was a scathing indictment of the Government on mishandling of the Ayodhya issue, the securities scam and "crony capitalism". The Tiwari Congress on May 19 adopted two documents—political and economic, which some observers regard as "not frivolous".

Notwithstanding the Congress Working Committee reaction to the split on May 20 reaffirming full confidence in Mr Narasimha Rao, those still "loyal" to Rao cannot be unconcerned for the party's performance at the hustings next year. There may be many fence-sitters who are yet undecided and still testing the waters. While Arjun Singh and N.D. Tiwari both lack the mass base required for the type of ambitions being nursed by them, Rao's lame duck dispensation just manages to survive.

Both camps have staked a claim to the "Hand" symbol and are vying for Sonia Gandhi's support. The dissidents argue that they haven't split the party but only elected a new president as the term of the old one was over.

By the present reckoning Sonia is somewhat disillusioned with Rao who, in a bid to pacify her, has given Mr P. Chidambaram the additional charge of the Rajiv trial going on in a special court in Tamil Nadu.

While the "Sonia" factor will in the short-term impart credibility to whichever camp she decides to side with, she is astute enough to know that her worth lies in her silence.

All in all, the political stage in the run-up to the general election will witness dynamic alignments and re-alignments, which should be interesting to follow.

LAW AND ORDER

TADA Lapses; No Consensus on New Bill

THE controversial ten-year-old Terrorists and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act lapsed on May 23. It was decided not to renew the Act in the face of growing criticism within the ruling party as well as in opposition circles.

The Government proposed to replace the Act with a milder version guaranteeing safeguards against its misuse. While the BJP opposed any tinkering with the original Act, at least two Ministers in the Rao Government threatened to quit if TADA was not repealed. Railway Minister C.K. Jaffer Sharief and Tourism and Civil Aviation Minister Ghulam Nabi Azad were vehement in opposing the continuance of TADA because it violated basic rights. Congress member Mamata Banerjee even indulged in theatrics in the Lok Sabha before giving in her resignation letter.

However, even the new Bill—the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 1995—seeking to delete various provisions of TADA that were allegedly misused, failed to evoke a consensus among various parties.

At least four provisions considered obnoxious in TADA were proposed to be deleted in the new legislation. These included Section 5 of TADA, which makes unauthorised possession of arms in a notified area an offence, Section 15 making admissible confessions made to a police officer, Section 21 (c) and (d) on certain presumptions relating to confessions and Section 20(8)(b) on conditions of bail.

Apart from making confessions by accused in police custody as non-cognizable in courts, an added safeguard against misuse is the making of high courts as new designated courts of appeal in terrorist cases.

Certain grey areas do exist: the definition of a terrorist which apparently is too "wide" in the new bill; the aspect of making the Bill retrospective by also providing for a review of the case of detainees now in jail under TADA, and the aspect of the punishment of police officers found

to be abusing their power under the Act.

As the voting on the Bill was put off repeatedly it was decided to refer it to a Select Committee of Parliament for deeper examination. The Home Ministry is also working on a proposal for promulgating an ordinance to take care of the intervening period until the new consensus law is enacted.

The real test of the new statute, however, will lie in its ability to guarantee to the citizens their fundamental rights. The draconian TADA did little to contain terrorism and secessionism.

CONSTITUTION

Uniform Civil Code: SC asks Govt to take "fresh look" at Article 44

THE Supreme Court on May 10 requested the Government to take a "fresh look" at Article 44 mandating the State to secure a uniform civil code, which was imperative both for protection of the oppressed and promotion of national unity and solidarity.

The directive was given by the Court while holding that the second marriage of a Hindu husband after conversion to Islam, without dissolving the first marriage, would be illegal and the husband could be prosecuted for bigamy.

Emphasising the need for a uniform civil code, Mr Justice Kuldip Singh and Mr Justice R.M. Sahai said that "the successive governments till date have been wholly re-miss in their duty of implementing the constitutional mandate under Article 44 of the Constitution".

The Government was advised to entrust the responsibility to the Law Commission which may in consultation with the Minorities Commission examine the matter and bring about a comprehensive legislation in keeping with the modern day concept of human rights for women.

The Government was also advised to consider the feasibility of appointing a committee to enact Conversion of Religion Act, immediately, to check the abuse of religion by any person. The law may provide that every citizen who changes his religion cannot marry another woman unless he divorces his first wife.

The judges observed that the provision should be made applicable to every person whether he is a Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Sikh, Jain or Budh, and provisions made for maintenance and succession etc also to avoid clash of interest after death.

Because Muslim law permits more than one wife, many Hindus were converting to Islam as a short cut to their second marriage and to escape the consequences of bigamy.

Many Islamic countries like Syria, Tunisia, Morocco, Pakistan, Iran and the Islamic Republics of the erstwhile Soviet Union have codified their personal law to check its misuse

The judges added that a second marriage by an apostate under the shelter of conversion to Islam would nevertheless be a marriage in violation of the Hindu Marriage Act by which he would continue to be governed despite his conversion to Islam

There has been a mixed reaction to the Supreme Court's ruling. Experts say that Article 44 comes under Chapter IV of the Constitution, which deals with Directive Principles of State Policy, which are not enforceable by any court. The Prime Minister later told a delegation of Muslim leaders from Kerala that the Supreme Court opinion was "not obligatory" on the government and that there was no move to bring about a uniform civil code in the country.

Others say that the solution perhaps lies in rewriting the personal codes of all the religions with a view to ensuring gender equality, an aspect which is presently skewed against women.

ECONOMY

Debt servicing to peak at \$ 14.5 billion in 1996-97

INDIA'S debt service payment, which has been rising steadily since 1994-95, is likely to peak at \$ 14.5 billion in 1996-97 before settling down at a lower level in subsequent years, according to internal projections of the Finance Ministry.

Debt service payment has been hovering around \$ 8.2 billion between 1991-92 and 1993-94. However, the payment jumped to \$ 10.8 billion in 1994-95. The current year is likely to see debt servicing increase to \$ 12.3 billion, before peaking at \$ 14.5 billion the next year.

However, in 1997-98 and 1998-99 the debt service liability is projected to come down to \$ 12.6 billion and \$ 12.4 billion respectively. The finance ministry has estimated the projections with a moderate assumption that exports would grow at 12 per cent each year.

Exports record 18.27% growth

EXPORTS have been estimated at \$ 26,223.47 million during April-March 1994-95, against 22,173.08 million during the corresponding period in 1993-94, signifying an 18.27 per cent growth.

Coupled with this, exports in March almost touched \$ 3 billion, which is considered a record export performance. The Commerce Minister, Mr P. Chidambaram said that the improved export performance has been mainly due to the efforts of various export promotion councils

and the assistance provided by the customs department.

It is estimated that by the turn of the century India will account for one per cent of the total world trade.

Finance Minister announces tax concessions

THE Union Finance Minister, Dr Manmohan Singh on 18 May proposed a number of concessions on direct and indirect taxes, further softening the taxation proposals for the current year.

These included a reduction in the Tax Deducted at Source (TDS) on fees charged on professional and technical services from 10 per cent to 5 per cent, a further liberalised tax holiday scheme for infrastructure projects and import duty exemption on 31 life-saving drugs.

Main highlights of the proposals are:

- Tax holiday scheme for infrastructure projects further liberalised

- TDS on fees levied on professional and technical services cut from 10 to 5 per cent

- Additional excise duty in lieu of sales tax imposed on cotton hosiery withdrawn

- Import duty on inputs for copper clad laminates for printed circuit boards varying from 40 to 50 per cent reduced to 15 per cent

- Excise duty on copper sulphate, used as pesticide in coffee, cardamom, pepper and cocoa plantations reduced from 20 to 10 per cent

- 31 more life-saving drugs fully exempted from duty

- Import duty on paper and paper boards reduced from 40 to 20 per cent

- Modvat credit to furnace oil and low sulphur heavy stocks used for production of factory steam allowed

- Import duty on glass parts and shells of B & W picture tubes reduced from 30 to 25 per cent

- Import duty on Compact Disc (CD) ROM and floppy diskettes used to store printed matter from journals and books reduced from 50 to 25 per cent

INDIA-PAKISTAN RELATIONS

Pakistan's doublespeak continues

INDIA and Pakistan on May 2 committed themselves to resolve the Kashmir issue through "peaceful and not military means" even as Islamabad opposed New Delhi's move to hold elections in Jammu and Kashmir.

Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao and Pakistan President Farooq Ahmed Leghari agreed on the need to discuss the Kashmir issue but failed to fix a specific date or level of the intended dialogue

This was the first time that the leaders of the two countries met in two years. The last meeting was held between Mr Rao and the then Pakistan Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif in Dhaka during the seventh SAARC summit in 1993

Warning on nuclear race

THE Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, a Washington-based think tank has warned against an "escalating nuclear arms race" between India and Pakistan because of their apparent ability to deploy short-range nuclear-capable ballistic missiles.

Pakistan possesses a variety of nuclear-capable aircraft, including the US-supplied F-16s, which could be modified to deliver nuclear weapons in a crisis. There is growing evidence that it has received nuclear-capable, 280-km range M-11 missiles from China, or key components for the system. Besides, Pakistan has also undertaken to develop with Chinese assistance *Hatf-I* and *Hatf-II* with ranges of 80 km and 300 km respectively

Indian aircraft for nuclear delivery include the MiG series (MiG 23, 27 and 29), the Jaguar and Mirage-2000. The report also refers to India's efforts to build two nuclear-capable missiles, the short-range *Prithvi* and the intermediate-range *Agni*

Meanwhile, Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao declared on May 16 that the deployment of *Prithvi* with the Army was under consideration while *Agni* will have to undergo "some more trials"

INDIA-US RELATIONS

Pranab Mukherjee makes impact on Capitol Hill

THE week-long US visit of External Affairs Minister Mr Pranab Mukherjee in the wake of the Charar-e-Sharif incident paid off dividends. Mr Mukherjee's frankness and skilful articulation drove many points home—that India could not sign the NPT because it was discriminatory, flawed and inadequate; India would deploy the *Prithvi* missile if the circumstances warranted; and India's long-standing friendship with Iran would not affect its ties with the US, who should understand India's strategic compulsions to develop ties with Iran.

The high point was the American endorsement for the polls in Kashmir as well as the Indian contention that the Kashmir dispute was a bilateral affair. This new viewpoint was laid down by the Secretary of State, Mr Warren Christopher, although it runs counter to views of

the State department officials whose skewed thinking has caused them to maintain that Kashmir was a disputed territory

INDIA-SRI LANKA RELATIONS

India blockades Palk Straits

TAMIL Tigers laid siege to a string of army camps and renewed their offensive in Northern Sri Lanka forcing President Chandrika Kumaratunga to adopt the military option for which the armed forces found themselves to be ill-equipped and not well prepared. The Sri Lankan Army embarked on an extensive recruitment drive to make up the shortfall in manpower

Meanwhile the Indian Navy blockaded the Palk Straits to prevent the movement of Tamil militants between Northern Sri Lanka and Tamil Nadu, an aspect which was later denied and ascribed to "normal patrolling". Other reports indicated that New Delhi had also agreed in principle to Colombo's request for air surveillance of the north-eastern seas to monitor possible movement of vessels used by militants to smuggle arms.

The provision of other logistical support to Sri Lankan armed forces had also been agreed upon, but the induction of troops into the island has been ruled out.

A number of other countries like Indonesia, Ukraine, Russia and Israel have reportedly responded positively to the Sri Lankan government's request to combat the LTTE's separatist designs

The escalation of ethnic violence by the LTTE has caused concern, the latest incident being the assassination of a top Buddhist monk and massacre of 42 Sinhalese civilians in two separate attacks in Eastern Sri Lanka on May 26. Later on May 28 telecommunication links with a strategic northern town of Vavuniya were cut off and the LTTE overran a military camp in eastern Batticaloa killing 50 soldiers.

India's approach has been "measured" which is just as well, considering the track record of rushing into things without weighing the possibilities. Our knee-jerk reaction in 1987 cost the IPKF dearly, and the Army was unfairly criticised for its performance in a situation which lacked a coherent political perspective at the national level.

INDIA-BANGLADESH RELATIONS

Plea for corridor to link north-east not favoured

BANGLADESH has not responded favourably to India's proposal for a rail-cum-road corridor that could provide a lifeline to the isolated north-east. This is one of the three issues between the two countries hang-

rency for oil dealings instead of the dollar, probably hinting at the Japanese yen.

Such a switch could weaken the already debilitated dollar.

PAKISTAN

Violence threatens Pakistan polity

THE cult of violence and intolerance threatens Pakistan in Ms Bhutto's 20th month in office which had earlier proved ominous for her Prime Ministership, when she was dismissed by the then President Ghulam Ishaq Khan on charges of corruption and failure to control law and order.

The present law and order situation is much worse but her easy equation with President Farooq Leghari—her own party man—and an army leadership which is not hostile makes her sure of continuing undisturbed. Her critics say that she had gone to the United States to buy Washington's support for her government.

But she cannot ignore for long the problems in all the four provinces which are plagued with political, ethnic and religious or sectarian violence with varying intensities. Dacoity is also rampant in Punjab and Sindh where killing and kidnapping for ransom is common.

Pakistan's port city Karachi, a nerve-centre of all trade and commerce activity, has become a blood-soaked city where about a dozen people are gunned down daily. Muhajirs, who form a majority in Karachi, are clamouring for their rights even as the Muhajir Quami Movement (MQM) is divided into warring factions. Most bloodshed in Karachi is attributed to their rivalry while Ms Bhutto's own Pakistan People's Party (PPP) has crossed swords with its arch rival the MQM.

Pakistan's anti-India tirade is helpful in diverting the attention from its internal strife, but this panacea cannot work for all times to come.

THAILAND

PM dissolves legislature

THE Thai Premier Chuan Leekpai dissolved the parliament on May 19 and set elections for July 2. The collapse of Mr Chuan's government came soon after one of its five coalition partners quit before a parliamentary no-confidence vote set for the day. It left the coalition government with just 155 seats in parliament, too few to win the no-confidence vote in the 360-seat lower house.

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Current General Knowledge

ABBREVIATIONS

ACCORD Action for Community Organisation, Rehabilitation and Development

PILCOM Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka Committee (for Cricket World Cup, 1996)

RHC Reduce Holidays Campaign

RRPI Rural Retail Price index

AWARDS

Jawahar Lal Nehru Award for International Understanding, 1993

MYANMAR'S pro-democracy leader and Nobel laureate, Mrs Aung San Suu Kyi, who continues to be under house arrest for the past six years, has been awarded the coveted Jawahar Lal Nehru award for international understanding for 1993, for her "brave, non-violent and unyielding" struggle for freedom and democracy. The award carries a citation, trophy and Rs 15 lakh in cash.

UN Sasakawa Environment Prize, 1994

RENOWNED Indian Scientist M S Swaminathan and Paul and Anne Ehrlich of USA have been awarded the 1994 UN Environment prize for their life-long work dedicated to the protection and management of the environment.

Dr Swaminathan is widely known as the father of economic movement. His research on the conservation of wild strains of potato, wheat and rice led to India developing a strong national food security system.

UN Population Award, 1995

MR Halfdan Mahler of Denmark shares the award with the inter-African committee on traditional practices affecting the health of women and children. Mr Mahler is head of the international planned

parenthood federation. The group promotes voluntary family planning and is active in 140 countries.

42nd National Film Awards

Best film "Unishe April" a Bengali film directed by Rituparno Ghosh

Best director Jahnua Barua for his Assamese film "Hagoroloi Bohu Door"

Best Actor Nana Patekar for his performance in "Krantiveer"

Best Actress Debasree Roy for her role in "Unishe April"

Best supporting actor Ashish Vidyarthi for his role in Hindi film "Drohkaal" and Nagesh for his role in Tamil film "Nammavar"

Best supporting actress Surekha Sikri Rege for her portrayal of the surrogate mother in "Mammo"

Best popular film "Hum Apke Hain Kaun"

Best child artist Vijaya Raghavendra

Best children film "Abhay" directed by Annu Kapoor and "Kochaniyan" (Malayalam) directed by Bushura Shahudeen, share the prize.

Best music director Ravi and Johnson share the prize for their scores in "Sukrutham" and "Parinayam", respectively.

Best Lyrics Vairamuthu for 'Karuthamma' and 'Pavithra'

Best male playback singer Unnikrishnan

Best female playback singer Sornalatha

Indira Gandhi award for best first film of a director Mogha Mull (Tamil) directed by Gnana Rajasekaran

Nargis Dutt award for best feature film on national integration Mukta (Marathi), directed by Jabbar Patel

Best book on cinema "Abhunayam

Anubhavam" by Bharat Gopy

Best film critic Rashmi Doraiswamy

Best non-feature film "Rasayatra", a documentary that weaves round the life and music of vocalist Pandit Mallikarjun Mansur

Cannes Film Festival, 1995

Golden Palm "Underground" by Emir Kusturica of Yugoslavia

Grand Jury Prize "Ulysses Gaze" by Theo Angelopoulos, Greece

Best Actor Jonathan Pryce of Britain in "Carrington"

Best Actress Helen Mirren of Britain in "The Madness of King George"

Best Director Mathieu Kassovitz of France for "L'Haïne"

Asia-Pacific Tourism award

DELHI Tourism has won the prestigious Pacific Asia Travel Association (PATA) Gold Heritage award for its novel and popular project, Dilli Haat.

The haat (meaning market place) provides urbanites opportunity to experience a village atmosphere.

Arjuna awards for indigenous games

THE prestigious Arjuna awards for outstanding sports-persons will now also be given for indigenous games and physically handicapped sports. Now there will be three categories: (1) for Olympic, Asian, Commonwealth games and Cricket, (2) for physically handicapped sports, (3) for indigenous games.

BOOKS

Globalisation—The Tribal Encounter

WRITTEN by Mr Brahmadev Sharma, the book presents

glimpses of the forcible opening up of the tribals world with so called development, and their response to it.

According to the book close to a fifth of India's over 70 million tribals have lost their homes and hearts in the name of development and their very existence is threatened in the current climate of economic liberalisation.

PERSONS

Preston, Lewis

LEWIS Preston was the president of World Bank since 1991. He died on May 4, 1995 at the age of 68.

Mr Preston was responsible for making poverty alleviation as the overarching goal of the Bank and redirected the Bank group lending towards human resources development. He was also instrumental in linking the World Bank lending to actual performance and implementation of projects.

Mr Preston had graduated from Harvard in 1951. He also served in US Marine Corps and was the captain of the US Olympic ice hockey team in 1948.

Suu Kyi, Mrs Aung San

MRS Aung San Suu Kyi is the pro-democracy leader of Myanmar. She has been under house arrest for the past six years. Recently she has been awarded the coveted Jawahar Lal Nehru award for international understanding, 1993. She is the 29th recipient of the award.

Mrs Suu Kyi was born in 1945 to the famous hero of the Burmese freedom struggle for independence, Gen Aung San. Her mother, Mrs Daw Khin Kyi was Burma's Ambassador to India from 1960 to 1967. She is married to a British national, Dr Michael Aris.

PLACES

Maharashtra: 35 years of existence

MAHARASHTRA has completed 35 years of progressive existence. Over the years, it has graduated as one of the most industrialised States in India, fulfilling the aims of those who laid down their lives for its formation.

In 1960, a unilingual State was carved out of the bilingual Bombay State as a result of a four-year bloody agitation led by the all party Samyukta Samiti.

The bilingual State of Bombay, comprising present day Maharashtra and Gujarat, was formed on November 1, 1956 on the recommendations of the Fazal Ali Commission report, with Bombay as its capital and Morarji Desai as its Chief Minister.

But, the Samiti, comprising stalwarts like N.G. Gore, S.M. Joshi and S.A. Dange, continued its demand for a separate State for Marathi speaking people.

The Bombay province comprised of the Gujarati speaking regions of Saurashtra and Kutchh, Marathi-speaking region of Marathwada of the erstwhile Hyderabad State, Vidarbha region of the then Madhya Bharat State and the present-day western Maharashtra.

In the reorganisation of States, in 1956, the bilingual (Marathi-Kannada speaking) regions of Belgaum, Vijapur, Dharwad and the north Kannad district of the then Bombay province were merged with newly formed Mysore State (now Karnataka). Banaskantha Tehsil, bordering with Rajasthan was merged with that State.

The Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti continued its agitation of an exclusive State comprising all Marathi-speaking areas and Bombay as the capital, finally leading to the formation of Maharashtra State on May 1, 1960.

The then Prime Minister, Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, inaugurated the State with Y.B. Chavan—the architect of modern Maharashtra—as its first Chief Minister.

The State, which has a rich historical and cultural heritage, a stable and strong political base and an efficient government machinery, continues to occupy a prominent position in various fields. It is also progressive as regards social reforms and cosmopolitan character.

PROJECTS

Indo-Gulf power project cleared minus guarantees

THE Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) has ap-

proved the proposal of Indo-Gulf Fertiliser and Chemical Corporation for setting up the Rosa Thermal Power Station. The highlight of this project is that it will not offer counter-guarantees to the foreign collaborators.

Phase one of the project will have two units of 250 mw each in Uttar Pradesh. Foreign equity holders will be Powergen of UK, which will contribute Rs 201.82 crore, and Indo Bharat Rayon—an Indonesian company—which is contributing Rs 94.2 crore. The Birla group also will hold a stake. The cost of the project will be about Rs 800 crore.

SPACE RESEARCH

India develops new rocket fuel system

ENGINEERS at the Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bangalore, have developed a new rocket fuel system that ignites instantly and may have a potential application in the futuristic hybrid rockets.

Unlike conventional solid rockets, in which fuel and oxidiser form a single unit, hybrid rockets store solid fuel and liquid oxidiser in separate chambers. The engine fires instantly when oxidiser mixes with the fuel and stops on closing the oxidiser flow.

Hybrid rockets are now recognised as safer because no accidental explosions can take place. They are more economical systems for space launches and are widely expected to gain prominence in the current or the next decade.

IISc scientists have conducted the first detailed study on several new fuel systems based on derivatives of the chemical hydrazine as solid fuel and fuming nitric acid or nitrogen tetroxide as the liquid oxidiser.

In hybrid rockets, as the solid fuel is not mixed with the oxidiser, it can be transported easily, without any need for a special license.

The US is making concerted efforts to build hybrid rockets, spurred both by studies that list their several advantages and the space shuttle

Challenger disaster in 1986, caused by the failure of solid rocket booster engine.

Rohini detects gamma ray blasts.

THE Stretched Rohini Satellite Series-C2 (SROSS-C2) Satellite, hurled into space by the fourth and final developmental Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle (ASLV-D4) in 1995, has detected some interesting gamma ray bursts during its one year of successful operation.

Launched on May 4, 1995, the 113 kg satellite has detected 12 gamma ray bursts with potential celestial origin and energy range of 20 K to 3,000 K.

Gamma ray bursts are short lived explosions in space which produce an intense blast of gamma rays with little or no radiation in other frequency bands of electro-magnetic spectrum. Since their origin is still unknown, these explosions remain the most baffling phenomena in astronomy.

Ten such bursts recorded by SROSS-C2 have been confirmed by other satellites and thus testify their cosmic origin.

Indian solar power station in space

INDIAN scientists are thinking of setting up a first-ever Solar Power Station (SPS) in the space, to rid the nation of the never ending power cuts, once for all.

The dream project, still on the drawing board, can mitigate the perennial shortage of energy because sunlight will be available to the station for almost 24 hours with the shadow period being less than 12 minutes near midnight, when power demand is the least.

A ground based system gets direct sunlight at the most for 12 hours. Moreover, the intensity of sunlight in the space will be much more as it does not have to pass through the earth's biosphere.

India and the USA will be the primary partners in this venture, with other world industries helping with collaborative technology development.

The initial objective would be designing and construction of high

efficiency, heavy lift aerospace planes and construction of large space/ground based photovoltaic power stations.

Satellite solar power station was first conceived in the USA but was not commercialised then, essentially because of non-availability of heavy lift space cargo launch vehicles capable of low-cost launch operations.

In 1988, at the 38th conference of international astronautical federation, India presented a new aerospace vehicle design concept for a heavy lift space launcher called 'hyperplane'.

This design, in the last few years, had been closely reviewed by India and Russia and also several leading aerospace companies in the USA. Today, the hyperplane design has become a practical reality.

SUMMIT

World food summit to be held in 1996

A world food summit will be held in Rome in November, 1996, when heads of State will renew their commitment and evolve a plan of action to eliminate hunger and malnutrition and take preventive measures against famine.

The UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) will organise the summit. The aim of the summit is to raise public awareness and promote political commitment at the highest level for a global campaign to eradicate hunger and under-nutrition and provide food security for all. It will focus on the high risk of food crisis and famine and the need for early corrective measures.

Heads of State and government will consider and adopt a policy document on food security and a plan for its implementation. Participating countries and their leaders will seek ways and means of fulfilling their commitment according to their respective possibilities.

MISCELLANY

Complete DNA sequence decoded

SCIENTISTS have decoded the complete genetic code of a free

living organism for the first time, unveiling a DNA chain of over a million bases that makes up a life.

The translation of the entire sequence of a chain of 1,830,121 DNA bases, the entire genetic data base of a bacterium known as *Hemophilus Influenzae*, was announced in Washington on May 24, 1995. DNA bases are the chemical units of the genetic code.

"This is really an incredible moment in history", Dr Frederick R. Blattner of the University of Wisconsin said in an interview with *The New York Times*. "It demonstrates the ability to take the whole sequence of an organism and work down from that to its genes, which is what geneticists have been dreaming of for a long time", he said.

The work was led by Dr J. Craig Venter, who left the National Institutes of Health and its human genome project after a disagreement about the best method for decoding DNA and then completed his work with private money.

Until now, geneticists have discovered genes by seeing what function is impaired when a mutation, or change of bases is made in a bacterium's DNA. With the full catalogue genes in hand, they can start with a gene and search for its function.

Full genome sequence will also open the door to medical applications like pinpointing a bacterium's virulent genes by comparing its harmless and disease-causing forms.

The gene sequencing of *hemophilus influenzae* will have a major impact on the future of gene therapy. Eventually, scientists may be able to delete the disease-causing gene in new-born babies. This will be helpful in families with a history of genetic disorders.

The discovery will also help to understand why one strain of an organism causes deadly diseases, while close relation produces no symptoms of the disease at all.

An on-going project at the Indian Science Institute at Bangalore, for sequencing mycobacterium tuberculosis, may also gain from this.

Ebola—new deadly virus

DOZENS of experts converged on Kikwit, the quarantined city of 6,00,000, the epicentre of the zone in Zaire, infected by the mysterious Ebola virus. There is no vaccine or cure for Ebola, which kills 80 per cent of those who contract it, usually within days. Victims suffer from violent diarrhoea and vomiting, and finally die with blood pouring from their eyes, ears and noses.

Ebola virus has gripped Zaire and the attention of much of the world because it is so deadly. The virus was virtually unheard of until it broke out in 55 villages in Zaire in 1976.

The virus cannot spread like colds or influenza—by sneezing or coughing. It only spreads through contact with blood or bodily fluids, and the spread can be contained with simple sanitary measures such as wearing gloves, and protective masks and clothing in hospitals.

The virus was discovered in 1976 by Dr Muyemba during outbreak in Yambuko, a small village near the Ebola river in Zaire.

Japan richest nation for fourth year

JAPAN has been declared the world's "richest nation" for the fourth consecutive year, with its balance of net overseas assets at a record \$ 688.9 billion.

The balance of its net overseas assets—those held by the Japanese government and businesses abroad minus their debts—was up 12.8 per cent from a year earlier.

The news may well add fuel for other Group of Seven (G-7) industrialised nations who call for action to trim Japan's ballooning trade surplus.

ACCORD frees tribals from bondage

FIVE neglected tribes in the Nilgiris, who had for centuries suffered the agony of bondage, depression and social evils, have again found a place under the sun thanks to Action for Community Organisation, Rehabilitation and

Development (ACCORD)—a voluntary organisation.

It took ACCORD ten years of toil to bring about this change silently, without intruding too much into their lives. And this pragmatic flexible approach worked.

ACCORD has been working among various tribes in lower Nilgiris, a region that was merged into Tamil Nadu after the 1956 reorganisation of States.

The tribals—Paniyas, Betakurumbas, Kattunaickens, Motukurumbas and Irulas—had been suffering for ages from bondage, slavery, land deprivation, bad health and alcoholism when 'Accord' percolated down to their isolated world and helped them discover the values of unity and organisation.

Education being a prime requisite 'Accord' sent teachers, trained by it, to the government special schools for the tribals which had not been effectively functioning before.

In the health sector, tribal women were trained as nurses and lab assistants. An important milestone was the formation of Gudalur adivasi hospital, totally manned by the tribals. Mobile clinics were also set up to ensure that the health coverage reached even the far-off places.

A model village in Maharashtra

TWENTY years back Ralegaon Sidhi was a non-descript village with an acute water shortage, men spending their meagre earnings on liquor and cattle grazing on scanty green patches.

Today it is a model for not only Maharashtra but the whole country, with enough water for drinking and irrigation, enough foodgrains, reasonably good horticulture and greenery all around.

It has given a lead to other villages in watershed development, soil conservation and afforestation, and all without any monetary help from the government or any other agency.

The way has been simple—conserving and making optimum use of rainwater and trying to avoid soil

erosion.

"Earlier all rainwater used to be wasted by flowing down to the rivers and then to the oceans. We just tried to stop that", says social worker Kisan Baburao Hajare, the brain behind the transformation.

And what started as a small step became a movement with the whole village rallying behind Hajare, better known as Annasaheb Hajare. And the fruits have reached all households.

The watershed is basically a geohydrological unit or an area with point. The natural unit is evolved through the interaction of rain water with land mass and comprises arable and non-arable lands and forest areas.

According to estimates, in India only 20-30 per cent of the rain water is being utilised while the remaining 70-80 per cent flows back to the ocean.

Around Ralegaon, check dams were constructed in a row for stopping the flow of water. Afforestation went on side by side which reduced the level of soil erosion. If cattle were found grazing in the open, the owners were fined Rs 150.

The efforts paid off dividends with the water table rising to 12-13 metres. Greenery has grown all around. Today there are over a.100 wells in the village, including 14 community wells from where water is pumped out for irrigation. There are borewells for drinking water.

Earlier only 72 acres were under irrigation. This area has now gone up to 12,000 acres.

There is a mushroom culture centre in the village which earns a lot of money. Fruits like mango, banana and oranges are also grown and sold outside the village. Normally no chemical fertilisers are used.

Today the village of 300 families has a school run by a zilla parishad and another school with an attached hostel by the maridal. Most of the small houses which have come up have been constructed by the villagers themselves.

SPORTS

GAMES

Asiad 2002 at Pusan

PUSAN, a South Korean port city, has won the right to host the 2002 Asian Games. South Korea had earlier hosted the Asian Games in 1986. The 1998 Asian Games will be held at Bangkok.

BADMINTON

World Championship

Men's singles title: Heryanto Arbi of Indonesia.

Women's singles title: Ye Zhaoying of China.

BILLIARDS

Alpic Om Agrawal Memorial Tournament

GEET Sethi defeated Devendra Joshi to win the title and cash prize of Rs 40,000.

BOXING

World Amateur championship

CUBAN boxers failed to match the total of eight golds won at the last world championship in Finland, but remained the dominant force. They topped the medals tally with 4 gold, 2 silver and 3 bronze medals. Russia was second with 2 gold, 1 silver and 0 bronze.

Three Indians get world ranking: Three Indian boxers figure among the top ten in their respective weight categories, as per the latest rankings. These are: Raj Kumar Sangwan (4th in 91 kg plus category), Birju Shah (10th in 48 kg category) and Venkatesh Devarajan (10th in 57 kg category).

CRICKET

World Cup, 1996

ITC will sponsor the 1996 Cricket World Cup for a fee of Rs 35 crore. The tournament will be called "Wills World Cup, 1996" and will be held from February 11 to March

17, 1996. The two semi-finals will be held at Calcutta and Mohali in India while the final is expected to be held in Lahore, Pakistan. Sri Lanka will host few preliminary matches.

FOOTBALL

Dr B.C. Roy Trophy

BENGAL beat Punjab 2-0 in the final of the National Junior Football Trophy to regain the Dr B.C. Roy Trophy after three years.

Alukkas Nagjee Trophy

JCT Phagwara defeated Dempo Sports Club, 2-1, to regain the trophy.

Federation Cup

JCT defeated East Bengal 7-6 in sudden death for their maiden triumph in the Federation Cup tournament, held at Calcutta.

European Cup

AJAY Amsterdam defeated AC Milan, 1-0, to win the championship for the first time in 22 years.

HOCKEY

Four-Nation Tournament

INDIA finished a poor third in the tournament which was held at Hurth, Germany. The other participating teams were Germany, South Korea and South Africa.

SNOOKER

Alpic Om Agrawal Memorial Tournament

SONIC Multani beat Sarang Shroff 6-3 to win the tournament and cash prize of Rs 40,000.

SWIMMING

South Asian Swimming and Diving Competition

INDIA once again reigned supreme in the championship held at Dhaka, Bangladesh. The tournament was

a personal triumph for Abhijit, the 16-year-old school student from Karnataka, who took three gold medals in individual events—the highest by any swimmer in this championship.

40th National School Championships

WEST Bengal emerged as overall champions in the championship held at Calcutta.

TABLE TENNIS

World Championship

Men's singles title: Kong Linghui of China.

Women's singles title: Deng Yaping of China.

Men's team title: China.

Women's team title: China.

The championship was held at Tianjin, China.

TENNIS

Italian Open, 1995

Men's singles title: Thomas Muster beat Sergi Bruguera to win the title.

Women's singles title: Conchita Martinez overwhelmed Arantxa Sanchez Vicario to win her third consecutive Italian open title.

World Team Cup

SWEDEN defeated Croatia to win the world team cup for the third time.

Nations Cup

INDIA won the men's title as well as the women's title. The tournament was held at Dubai.

German Open, 1995

Andrei Medvedev defeated Goran Ivanisevic for his second German open title in a row.

Gulf Oil Indian Open Challenger Tournament

BYRON Black of Zimbabwe beat Leander Paes of India to win the title.

Quantitative Aptitude

1-10. Find the value of (?).

1. $\frac{2^{m+1} \cdot 3^{2m-n} \cdot 5^{m+n+2} \cdot 6^n}{6^m \cdot 10^{n+1} \cdot 15^m} = ?$

- (a) 5 (b) $\frac{1}{5}$ (c) 25 (d) 36

(e) None of these

2. $2^3 \div (2^2)^3 = ?$

- (a) 8 (b) $\frac{1}{8}$ (c) 16 (d) 2

(e) None of these

3. If $a = 5 + 2\sqrt{6}$, then $a^2 + \frac{1}{a^2} = ?$

- (a) $20\sqrt{6}$ (b) 98 (c) 49 (d) 120

(e) None of these

4. If $(x-4)^3 + (x-9)^3 + (x-8)^3 = 3(x-4)(x-9)(x-8)$, then $x = ?$

- (a) 4 (b) 9 (c) 8 (d) 7

(e) None of these

5. $\frac{16.4 \times 16.4 \times 16.4 - 6.4 \times 6.4 \times 6.4}{16.4 \times 16.4 + 16.4 \times 6.4 + 6.4 \times 6.4} = ?$

- (a) 1 (b) 22.8 (c) $\sqrt{10}$ (d) 12.8

(e) None of these

6. $\frac{(35.3 + 24.5)^2 + (35.3 - 24.5)^2}{(35.3)^2 + (24.5)^2} = ?$

- (a) 2 (b) 59.8 (c) 10.8 (d) 68

(e) None of these

7. $\frac{.00125 \times 1.4}{.00875} = ?$

- (a) .2 (b) .02 (c) 2 (d) .002

(e) None of these

8. $3.8 + 2.008 + 5.101 + 28.3214 = ?$

- (a) 40.3204 (b) 39.2304 (c) 38.4304

(d) 41.2304 (e) None of these

9. $\sqrt{\frac{22.5}{28.9}} + \sqrt{\frac{.03}{.0003}} = ?$

- (a) $10\frac{15}{17}$ (b) $17\frac{10}{15}$ (c) $15\frac{10}{17}$ (d) 17

(e) None of these

10. $\sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{\sqrt{3}+1}} = ?$

- (a) 1.368 (b) 0.268 (c) 1.732 (d) $2\sqrt{3}$

(e) None of these

11. Two numbers when divided by a certain divisor leave remainders 137 and 384. When the sum of the numbers be divided by the same divisor, the remainder is 302. What is the divisor?

- (a) 291 (b) 192 (c) 219 (d) 129

(e) None of these

12. Find the greatest number that will divide 398, 436 and 542 leaving 7, 11 and 15 as remainders.

- (a) 34 (b) 44 (c) 28 (d) 17

(e) None of these

13. Find the number of largest possible square tiles which can be used in paving the floor 425 cm long, 391 cm broad.

- (a) 575 (b) 435 (c) 365 (d) 495

(e) None of these

14. Sum of two numbers is 670 and their G.C.M. is 67. How many such pairs of numbers are possible?

- (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 1

(e) None of these

15. A worker was employed on daily wages for a certain number of days for Rs 322.50 (total wages). On being absent for some days, he was paid only Rs 236.50. What was his daily wages?

- (a) Rs 10.70 (b) Rs 21.50 (c) Rs 13.75

(d) Rs 15.95

16. Two numbers are in the ratio of 2 : 3. If 7 be subtracted from each, they are in the ratio of 3 : 8. Find the second no.

- (a) 15 (b) 39 (c) 54 (d) 51

17. A garrison of 750 men has provisions for 28 weeks. If at the end of 4 weeks, they are reinforced by 450 men, how long will the provisions last?

- (a) 10 (b) 15 (c) 14 (d) 12

18. What is ratio whose terms differ by 40 and whose measure is $\frac{2}{7}$?

- (a) 16 : 56 (b) 23 : 63 (c) 15 : 55

(d) None of these

19. A sphere and a cube have the same surface. Find the ratio of their volumes.

- (a) $\sqrt{6} : \sqrt{\pi}$ (b) $\sqrt{2} : \sqrt{\pi}$ (c) $\sqrt{\pi} : \sqrt{3}$ (d) $2 : \sqrt{\pi}$

20. The material of a cone is converted into the shape of a cylinder of equal radius. If the height of the cylinder is 6 cm, what is the height of the cone?

- (a) 15 cm (b) 18 cm (c) 10 cm (d) 24 cm

21. If a commission of 10% is given on a marked

price, the gain is 50%. What shall be the percentage of gain, if the commission is increased to 25%?

- (a) 25% (b) 30% (c) 15% (d) 20%

22. If a man's wages are increased by 20% and afterwards decreased by 20%, find the change in his wages.

- (a) 2% decrease (b) 4% decrease
(c) 2% increase (d) 4% increase

23. A train running at the rate of 45 km/hr meets a person walking along the same line in the opposite direction at the rate of 3 km/hr and passes him in $3\frac{3}{8}$ secs. Find the length of the train.

- (a) 50 m (b) 46 m (c) 45 m (d) 39 m

24. A man and a woman working together can do a certain piece of work in 33 days. Their efficiency of doing work is 14 : 11. How many days will the woman take if engaged alone?

- (a) 75 (b) 42 (c) 39 (d) 52

25. What is the length of the greatest rod that can be placed in a hall 20 m long, 16 m broad and 12 m high?

- (a) 15 m (b) 28.2 m (c) 30 m (d) 19.5 m

26. A man has Rs 11160 after paying 7% income tax. Calculate his total income.

- (a) Rs 12000 (b) Rs 12450 (c) Rs 13325 (d) Rs 14000

27. For what sum goods worth Rs 5400 be insured at 10% so that in the case of loss, the owner may get the premium as well as the value of the goods?

- (a) Rs 5800 (b) Rs 6000 (c) Rs 7200 (d) Rs 6280

28. Find the sum on which a man gets Rs 63.05 as C.I. for 3 years at 5% p.a. compounded annually.

- (a) Rs 400 (b) Rs 350 (c) Rs 420 (d) Rs 480

29. In a group of children, each child gives a gift to every other. If the number of gifts is 132, find the number of children.

- (a) 10 (b) 12 (c) 15 (d) 14

30. A person goes a distance of 30 km on his bicycle. The number of hours taken by him is one less than his average speed in km/hr. Find the time taken to complete the journey.

- (a) 5 hrs (b) $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs (c) 3 hrs (d) 6 hrs

31. A two-digit number is such that the product of its digits is 8. When 63 is subtracted from the number, the digits interchange their places. Find the number.

- (a) 81 (b) 92 (c) 42 (d) 82

32. The denominator of a fraction is four more than the numerator. The sum of the fraction and its reciprocal is $2\frac{16}{21}$. Find the fraction.

- (a) $\frac{5}{7}$ (b) $\frac{6}{7}$ (c) $\frac{3}{7}$ (d) $\frac{4}{7}$

33. 36 years hence, the age of a man will be square of what he was 36 years ago. Find his present age.

- (a) 54 yrs (b) 45 yrs (c) 49 yrs

- (d) 56 yrs

34. The sale price of an article including sales tax is Rs 616. The rate of sales tax is 10%. If the shopkeeper has made a profit 12%, find the cost price.

- (a) Rs 500 (b) Rs 450 (c) Rs 600 (d) Rs 550

35. How many coins 1.75 cm in diameter and .2 cm thick must be melted to form a rectangular solid $11\text{ cm} \times 10\text{ cm} \times 7\text{ cm}$?

- (a) 1500 (b) 1600 (c) 1550 (d) 1400

36. Water is flowing at the rate of 3 km/hr through a circular pipe of 20 cm internal diameter into a circular cistern of diameter 10 m and depth 2 m. In how much time will the cistern be filled?

- (a) 120 minutes (b) 150 minutes
(c) 125 minutes (d) 100 minutes

37. A sum of Rs 1000 at interest compounded annually amounts to Rs 1331 in three years. Find the rate of interest.

- (a) 8% (b) 10% (c) 12% (d) 7%

38. Each edge of a cube is increased by 50%. Find the percentage increase in surface area.

- (a) 120% (b) 129% (c) 140% (d) 125%

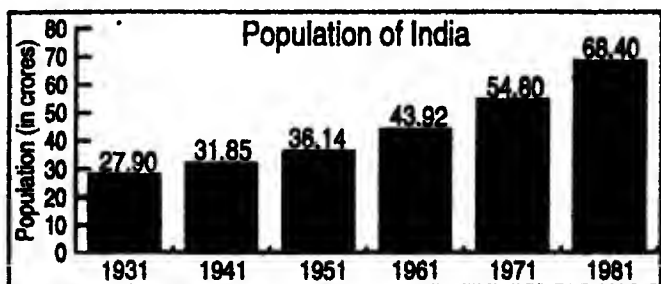
39. What is the number whose eleventh part multiplied by its fifth part gives 2695?

- (a) 385 (b) 425 (c) 515 (d) 375

40. A lady has only 10 p and 25 p coins in her purse. If in all, she has 60 coins totalling Rs 8.25, how many 25 p coins are in the purse?

- (a) 15 (b) 45 (c) 25 (d) 35

41-45. Study the following graph carefully and answer the following questions.



41. The per cent increase in population from 1971 to 1981 is:

- (a) 24.8% (b) 20% (c) 16.7% (d) 22.9%
(e) None of these

42. During which year, the per cent increase in population is highest as compared to the previous year?

- (a) 1951 (b) 1961 (c) 1971 (d) 1981
(e) None of these

43. During which year the per cent increase in population is least as compared to the previous year?

- (a) 1961 (b) 1951 (c) 1971 (d) 1981

(e) None of these

44. The average increase (per year) from 1931 to 1981 is:

- (a) 8.1 (b) 7.6 (c) 8.9 (d) 6.7
(e) None of these

45. The population in 1981 was how many times the population in 1931:

- (a) 3.1 (b) 2.45 (c) 4.2 (d) 2.1
(e) None of these

46.-50. Study the following table carefully and answer the questions based on it.

Premier Sales Corporation

Year	Total turn-over (in lakhs of Rs.)	Gross Profit	Net Profit
1980	351.6	155.5	54.2
1981	407.9	134.3	42.6
1982	380.1	149.9	38.9
1983	439.7	160.5	50.3
1984	485.9	203.3	65.8

46. In which year the difference between the total turnover and the gross profit is the least?

- (a) 1981 (b) 1982 (c) 1984 (d) 1983
(e) None of these

47. The total turnover in 1983 is approximately what per cent of the total turnover in 1980?

- (a) 75 (b) 125 (c) 110 (d) 85

48. Which of the years show(s) increase in all categories simultaneously i.e., total turnover, gross profit and net profit as compared to the previous year(s)?

- (a) 1983 and 1984 both (b) 1984 and 1982 both
(c) 1982 and 1983 both (d) 1983 only

49. The net profit in 1981 is approximately what per cent of total turnover in 1983?

- (a) 9.7 (b) 8 (c) 6.5 (d) 7

50. The per cent increase in the gross profit was the largest in which year as compared to the previous one?

- (a) 1981 (b) 1984 (c) 1983 (d) 1982

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (b)

4. (d) If $a^3 + b^3 + c^3 = 3abc$ then $a + b + c$ must be zero
 $x - 4 + x - 9 + x - 8 = 0 \quad \therefore x = 7$

5. (c) $\frac{a^3 - b^3}{a^2 + ab + b^2} = a - b$

6. (a) $\frac{(a+b)^2 + (a-b)^2}{a^2 + b^2} = 2$

7. (a) 8. (b) 9. (a) 10. (e)

11. (c) $r_1 + r_2 - r_3 = \text{reqd divisor}$

12. (d)

13. (a) Side of square tile = HCF of 425 and 391

$$\text{No of tiles} = \frac{\text{Area of floor}}{\text{Area of 1 tile}}$$

14. (a)

15. (b) Daily wages = H.C.F. of 322.50 and 236.50

16. (a) 17. (b) 18. (a) 19. (a) 20. (b)

21. (a) Let the M.P be Rs 100

Commission = 10%

$\therefore S.P = Rs 90$ Gain = 50%

$$\therefore C.P = \frac{90 \times 100}{150} = Rs 60$$

In 2nd case, commission = 25% $\therefore S.P = Rs 75$

$$\therefore \text{Gain} = 75 - 60 = Rs 15 \quad \text{Gain\%} = \frac{15}{60} \times 100 = 25$$

22. (b) Let the original wages be Rs 100

$$\text{Then wages in 2nd case} = 100 \times \frac{120}{100} \times \frac{80}{100} = Rs 96$$

\therefore Reqd change = $100 - 96 = 4$ decrease
4% decrease

23. (c) As the train is going in opposite direction

\therefore It passes the man at the speed of $45 + 3 = 48$ km/hr

$$\therefore \text{Length of the train} = \frac{27}{8} \times 48 \times \frac{5}{18} = 45 \text{ m}$$

24. (a) 25. (b) $d = \sqrt{l^2 + b^2 + h^2}$

26. (a) Total income = $11160 \times \frac{100}{100-7} = Rs 12000$

27. (b) 28. (a) 29. (b) 30. (a) 31. (a)

32. (c) 33. (b)

34. (a) Let the S.P. be Rs x

$$\therefore x + x \times \frac{10}{100} = 616 \quad \therefore x = 560$$

$$C.P. = 560 \times \frac{100}{112} = Rs 500$$

35. (b)

36. (d) Vol. of water flowing in one hr

$$= \pi \left(\frac{10}{100}\right)^2 \times 3 \times 1000 \text{ cu. m.}$$

$$\text{Vol. of cylinder} = \pi (5)^2 \times 2$$

$$\therefore \text{Reqd time} = \frac{\pi \times 25 \times 2}{\pi \times 3000} \times \frac{10000}{100} = \frac{5}{3} \text{ hrs} = 100 \text{ m}$$

37. (b) $A = P \left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right)^n \therefore 1331 = 1000 \left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right)^3$

$$\text{or } \left(\frac{11}{10}\right)^3 = \left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right)^3 \therefore 1 + \frac{r}{100} = \frac{11}{10} \text{ or } r = 10\%$$

38. (d) 39. (a) 40. (a) 41. (a)

42. (d) 43. (b) 44. (a) 45. (b)

46. (c) 47. (b) 48. (a) 49. (a)

50. (b)

GENERAL AWARENESS

Staff Selection Commission Assistants (Prelim) Exam, 23rd April, 1995

We are grateful to Sarathi Mrinal Kanti Das of PO Tribeni (WB) and Biswajit Acharya of Cuttack for sending these questions

- 1 Indian National Congress held its first session at
 - (a) Calcutta
 - (b) Madras
 - ✓(c) Bombay
 - (d) Poona
- 2 Name the scholar who visited India along with Mahmud Ghazni
 - (a) Ibn-Batutah
 - ✓(b) Al Beruni
 - ✓(c) Al-Irdausi
 - (d) Al Razi
- 3 'Vande Mataram' was first published in
 - (a) Kesari'
 - (b) Cutanjal
 - (c) Harijan'
 - (d) Anandmath
- 4 The Rathas at Mahabalipuram are
 - (a) Square or rectangular
 - ✓(b) Monolithic structures
 - (c) Eight in number
 - (d) All the above
- 5 Which one of the following is the earliest school of Indian philosophy?
 - ✓(a) Samkhya
 - (b) Yoga
 - (c) Vaishesika
 - (d) Karma mimansa
- 6 Who were the first to establish trade links with India?
 - (a) English
 - (b) Portuguese
 - ✓(c) Dutch
 - (d) French
- 7 The boundary between India and Pakistan was demarcated by
 - (a) Lord Mountbatten
 - ✓(b) Sir Cyril Radcliffe
 - (c) Sir Stafford Cripps
 - (d) Patrick Lawrence
- 8 Loams are formed where the soils have equal proportion of
 - (a) silt and clay
 - (b) clay and sand
 - (c) sand and silt
 - ✓(d) sand, silt and clay
- 9 An observer at a point on the earth where only the penumbra region of moon's shadow will move past, will observe a
 - ✓(a) partial solar eclipse
 - (b) partial lunar eclipse
 - (c) total solar eclipse
 - (d) total lunar eclipse

- 10 The main river in Sikkim is
 - (a) Jaldhaka
 - (b) Manas
 - ✓(c) Tista
 - (d) Torsa
- 11 Which one of the following places is associated with Earth Summit?
 - (a) Geneva
 - (b) Stockholm
 - (c) Rio de Janeiro
 - (d) Buenos Aires
- 12 The famous Vale of Kashmir refers to
 - (a) A longitudinal valley in the Himalayas
 - (b) Occupying an anticline on the back of a nappe
 - (c) A valley which had been a lake till the Pleistocene
 - ✓(d) All the above
- 13 Match the following

	Energy		Operating process	
(P) Kinetic		(1) River	wind wave, gravitation	
(Q) Heat		(2) Hot spring	volcano	
(R) Radiant		(3) Aurora	lightning	
(S) Electrical		(4) Solar	insolation	
	P	Q	R	S
(a)	1	2	3	4
(b)	2	1	4	3
(c)	1	2	4	3
(d)	4	3	2	1
- 14 Which one of the following canals is *not* used for irrigation?
 - (a) Upper Ganga Canal
 - (b) Indira Gandhi Canal
 - (c) Western Yamuna Canal
 - ✓(d) Buckingham Canal
- 15 Which forest belt supplies most of the world's requirement of newsprint?
 - (a) Tropical Deciduous
 - (b) Tropical Evergreen
 - ✓(c) Coniferous
 - (d) Mediterranean
- 16 The lines joining the places of equal labour and transportation costs are known as
 - (a) isotims
 - (b) isochrones
 - (c) isohypses
 - (d) isodapanes
- 17 In India, "budgetary deficit" of the Government of India (GOI) is defined as
 - (a) net increase in GOI treasury bills and withdrawals from cash balances
 - (b) net addition to total liabilities of the GOI

- (c) net increase in RBI credit to GOI
 (d) excess of revenue expenditure over revenue receipts of GOI
- 18 A subscriber to the new issues expecting to sell his allotment of securities at a profit when trading in them begins is called a
- (a) Bull (b) Bear
 (c) Stag (d) Cow
- 19 Rupee convertibility aims at
- (a) increasing the export
 (b) reducing bureaucratic control
 (c) decreasing incentive for Havala market
 (d) all of the above
- 20 The country where death rate is lowest in the world is
- (a) Kuwait
 (b) Japan
 (c) United States of America
 (d) Canada
- 21 'Foreign aid' to India denotes inflow of resources from abroad in the form of
- (a) credit extended by suppliers
 (b) NRI deposits
 (c) grants and grant component of loans
 (d) grants and loans
- 22 The exchange value of the rupee is determined with reference to
- (a) the US dollar
 (b) the British pound
 (c) a basket of selected currencies
 (d) none of the above
- 23 Under perfect competition and short run a firm would continue to produce provided
- (a) it is able to recover its fixed costs
 (b) it is able to recover its variable costs
 (c) its loss does not exceed a specified amount
 (d) it is able to recover its total cost
- 24 A Free Port is one which
- (a) allows duty free imports
 (b) does not have customs checking
 (c) has free entry of re-exportable goods
 (d) has free entry of imports from specified countries
- 25 Currency notes of RBI must be backed by not less than a specified
- (a) percentage of note issue in the form of gold and foreign securities
 (b) percentage of note issue in the form of government securities
 (c) amount of gold and foreign securities
 (d) amount of government securities
- 26 Jammu and Kashmir State adopted its separate Constitution on
- (a) 26 January 1950
 (b) 15 August 1952

- (c) 26 November 1957
 (d) 26 January 1957
- 27 What is the duration of zero hour in the Lok Sabha?
- (a) 15 minutes
 (b) Half an hour
 (c) One hour
 (d) Not specified
- 28 Who was made the Home Minister when Jawaharlal Nehru formed the Interim Government in 1946?
- (a) Mohd Ali Jinnah
 (b) Baldev Singh
 (c) Liaquat Ali Khan
 (d) Sardar Patel
- 29 "Revenue receipts" of the Government of India do not include
- (a) Interest
 (b) Profits and Dividends
 (c) Recoveries of Loans
 (d) Rent from Property
- 30 Which of the following is *not* an organ of U N O ?
- (a) International Labour Organisation
 (b) International Court of Justice
 (c) Security Council
 (d) Economic and Social Council
- 31 For amendment of the election procedure of the President of India or his powers, the requirement is
- (a) the Parliament passes the bill with 2/3rds majority
 (b) no amendment is passed when a person holds the office
 (c) besides passage of the bill in Parliament by the required majority, the legislatures of at least half of the States must ratify it
 (d) two-thirds majority in the Rajya Sabha is necessary
- 32 Equal pay for equal work for both men and women has been laid down in the Indian Constitution as one of the
- (a) Fundamental Rights
 (b) Fundamental Duties
 (c) Guidelines in the Preamble
 (d) Directive Principles of State Policy
- 33 A member of either House of Parliament will be disqualified from being a member if
- (a) expelled by the party on whose ticket he was elected
 (b) the party on whose ticket he was elected merges with another political party
 (c) after nomination he does not join any political party within a period of six months
 (d) he has voluntarily given up membership of the party on whose ticket he was elected
- 34 In which Schedule of the Constitution are the land reforms laws included?

- (a) Seventh (b) Eighth
(c) Ninth (d) Tenth
- 35 Which one of the following is a State subject included in the State List only?
- (a) Education (b) Fisheries
(c) Forests (d) Railways
- 36 The name of a candidate for the office of President of India may be proposed by
- (a) any five citizens of India
(b) any one member of the Electoral College
(c) any five members of the Parliament
(d) any ten members of the Electoral College
- 37 Consider the following statements
- 1 For altering the boundaries of the States, the Constitution needs to be amended
 - 2 The above amendment must be ratified by more than half of all the States of India
- (a) Both the statements are wrong
(b) Statement 1 is wrong but 2 is correct
(c) Statement 2 is wrong but 1 is correct
(d) Both the statements are correct
- 38 In which of the following matters, the Rajya Sabha has co-equal powers with the Lok Sabha?
- (a) Power to initiate the Budget
(b) Power to pass the Finance Bill
(c) Power to adopt motion of no-confidence against the government
(d) Power to amend the Constitution
- 39 Vulcanisation is a
- (a) process for hardening of rubber by heating it with sulphur
(b) science of studying volcanoes
(c) process connected with the making of voltaic cells
(d) method to degrade polymers
- 40 Sun's energy is produced by
- (a) nuclear fission
(b) nuclear fusion
(c) burning of gases
(d) none of the above
- 41 All the ecosystems taken together in a geographical area form a bigger unit called
- (a) community
(b) territory
(c) biome
(d) biosphere
- 42 Which of the following is false?
- (a) The genetic information machinery is similar in bacteria and man
(b) All organisms are related through ancestry
(c) Diverse kinds of organisms are evolved at various periods of time, hence their basic life processes are different
(d) Microbes, plants and animals appear so distinct from one another that they cannot have

- similarities in patterns of reproduction
- 43 Who was the Prime Minister of England at the time of grant of independence to India?
- (a) Neville Chamberlain
(b) Winston Churchill
(c) Clement Attlee
(d) Lord Home
- 44 Who was the head of the committee formed by the government to enquire into the Jallianwallah Bagh massacre?
- (a) O Dyer
(b) General Dyer
(c) John Simon
(d) Hunter
- 45 Which of the following movements truly reflected the spirit of Hindu-Muslim unity?
- (a) Swadeshi Movement
(b) Civil Disobedience Movement
(c) Quit India Movement
(d) Khilafat Movement
- 46 Who was the Congress President when India became free?
- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
(b) Jawaharlal Nehru
(c) Sardar Patel
(d) J B Kripalani
- 47 The Simon Commission visited India to
- (a) see the important historical places
(b) discuss the demand for the formation of Pakistan
(c) enquire into the progress of responsible government in India
(d) None of the above
- 48 The present Prime Minister of Nepal is
- (a) G P Koirala
(b) Manmohan Adhikari
(c) Pawan Kumar Chamling
(d) None of the above three
- 49 What did Gandhiji do to practise the ideals of truth and non-violence in 1916?
- (a) He joined the Indian National Congress
(b) He founded Sabarmati Ashram near Ahmedabad
(c) He founded the Gujarat Vidyapeeth
(d) He started an all-India Satyagraha
- 50 In the Hiroshima Asian Games held in October 1994 the countries which secured the first and second positions in winning the maximum number of Gold Medals were
- | First Position | Second Position |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| (a) South Korea | Japan |
| (b) China | South Korea |
| (c) China | Japan |
| (d) South Korea | China |
- 51 At present how many SAARC countries have

women Prime Ministers?

- (a) One
- ✓ (b) Two
- (c) Three
- ✓ (d) None

52. Where is the Sankosh Power Project being set up?

- (a) Nepal
- ✓ (b) Bhutan
- (c) Sikkim
- (d) Arunachal Pradesh

53. Who among the following is *not* a joint recipient of the 1994 Nobel Prize for Peace?

- (a) Yasser Arafat
- (b) Yitzhak Rabin
- (c) Shimon Peres
- ✓ (d) King Hussein

54. India is *not* a member of

- (a) NAM
- (b) SAARC
- ✓ (c) G-7
- ✓ (d) G-15

55. The Grammy Award 1994 in the World Music category was won by

- (a) Pandit Vishnu Mohan Bhat
- (b) Pandit Ravi Shankar
- (c) Ilayaraja
- (d) Ustad Bismillah Khan

56. Who is the recipient of Jnanpith Award for 1994?

- ✓ (a) U R. Ananthamurthy
- ✓ (b) Sitakant Mahapatra
- (c) Harbhajan Singh
- (d) Dharmvir Bharti

57. The fragmented remains of Comet Shoemaker-Levy 9 hit the outer surface of which planet?

- ✓ (a) Jupiter
- ✓ (b) Venus
- (c) Mars
- (d) Mercury

58. Casablanca, where the seventh Summit of the Organisation of Islamic Conference was held in December 1994, is in:

- (a) Algeria
- (b) Turkey
- (c) Saudi Arabia
- (d) Morocco

59. The territorial jurisdiction over Kurile Islands has been a long standing dispute between:

- (a) Japan and China
- ✓ (b) Japan and Russia
- (c) China and Vietnam
- (d) China and Philippines

60. The Presidential reference of the Ayodhya issue to the Supreme Court for opinion was made under.

- ✓ (a) Article 143 (1)

- (b) Article 138 (1)
- (c) Article 138 (2)
- (d) None of the above

61. Who among the following is a recipient of the Indira Gandhi Award for National Integration?

- ✓ (a) Aruna Asaf Ali
- (b) Sunderlal Bahuguna
- (c) Ashok Kumar
- (d) M.G.K. Menon

62. Most of the 1994 Oscar Awards were bagged by the film

- (a) Jurassic Park
- ✓ (b) Schindler's List
- (c) The Piano
- (d) My Concubine

Expected Questions

63. A *Debenture* is an instrument which the issuer (Company) undertakes the obligation to repay the face value of debenture to its holder at the end of:

- (a) one year
- (b) two years
- (c) three years
- ✓ (d) a pre-determined period

64. Gyan Prakash Committee is the one-man committee to look into the

- ✓ (a) sugar muddle
- (b) shares muddle by M.S. Shoes Ltd
- (c) Rajiv murder enquiry
- (d) None of these

65. Under the Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojna (PMRY), launched in October, 1993, how many micro enterprises are proposed to be set up during the eighth plan period?

- (a) five lakh
- (b) six lakh
- ✓ (c) seven lakh
- (d) ten lakh

66. Nayak Committee was set up to look into the need for better credit flow and other fiscal incentives to the

- ✓ (a) small-scale industrial sector
- (b) large-scale industrial sector
- (c) backward classes sector
- (d) N.R.I.s wishing to establish industry in India

67. The controversial film "Oh Darling, Yeh Hai India", a satirical comedy, has been made by:

- (a) B.C. Chopra
- ✓ (b) Ketan Mehta
- (c) Mahesh Bhatt
- (d) Shekhar Kapoor

68. India's largest floating dry dock has been constructed at:

- (a) Cochin
- (b) Kandla

- (c) Marmagao
- (d) Nhava Sheva

69. The 227 year-old "Nawab Saheb Ki Haveli" is situated in:

- (a) Jaipur
- (b) Hyderabad
- (c) Delhi
- (d) Agra

70. The 8th SAARC summit held in New Delhi on May 2-4, 1995, has designated the year 1995, as the year for:

- (a) mutual cooperation
- (b) poverty eradication
- (c) decentralised agricultural development
- (d) small-scale labour-intensive industrialisation

71. Red, yellow, and blue are known as:

- (a) primary pigments
- (b) primary colours
- (c) complementary colours
- (d) secondary colours

72. A defect in lens due to the dispersion of light is called:

- (a) myopia
- (b) astigmatism
- (c) spherical aberration
- (d) chromatic aberration

73. Rutherford is the scientist noted for.

- (a) the discovery of isotopes
- (b) the invention of the cyclotron
- (c) the invention of the synchrotron
- (d) the first man-made transmutations

74. Sound waves above 20,000 cps. are called:

- (a) supersonic
- (b) overtones
- (c) infrasonic
- (d) ultrasonic

75. As a metal rod increases in length due to heating its diameter:

- (a) increases
- (b) decreases
- (c) remains the same

76. A rubber balloon is blown up with carbon dioxide which is almost 1.5 times as dense as air. As the balloon expands the buoyant force of the air outside the balloon:

- (a) decreases
- (b) remains the same
- (c) increases

77. On a clear, calm day, as the temperature decreases, the relative humidity:

- (a) increases
- (b) decreases
- (c) remains the same

78. Energy is measured in the same units as:

- (a) work

- (b) power
- (c) momentum
- (d) inertia.

79. A photographer, using a focussing camera, has just taken a picture of a distant object. To take a picture of a near object, he should:

- (a) move the lens toward the film
- (b) move the lens away from the film
- (c) leave the lens where it is

80. The purpose of a filament in a radio tube is to:

- (a) emit heat
- (b) emit light
- (c) emit electrons
- (d) absorb light

ANSWERS

- 1 (c) in 1885 (28th December) under the Presidentship of W.C. Bonnerji.
2. (c)
3. (d) a novel written by Bankim Chander Chatterjee
4. (b) These are five in number
5. (a) 6. (c) 7. (b) 8. (d)
9. (a) 10. (c) 11. (c) 12. (d)
13. (c)
14. (d) Kommur Canal, also called Buckingham Canal, is in eastern Andhra Pradesh and north-eastern Tamil Nadu. It was constructed between 1806 and 1882 along the backwaters of Coromandel coast which extends from Cape Comorin northward to the Krishna-Godavari deltas. It is used as a route for transporting bulk commodities to Madras.
15. (c) 16. (b) 17. (d) 18. (a)
19. (d) 20. (b) 21. (d) 22. (a)
23. (b) 24. (c) 25. (b)
26. (d) P. 249, Introduction to the Constitution of India, 14th Edition by Durga Das Basu.
27. (d) 28. (d) 29. (d)
30. (a) It is an Inter-Governmental Agency of the U.N.
31. (c) Page 148, Introduction to the Constitution of India by D D. Basu, 14th Edition.
32. (d)
33. (d) P. 115. General Knowledge Refresher by O.P. Khanna.
34. (c) 35. (a) 36. (b) 37. (d)
38. (d) 39. (a) 40. (b) 41. (d)
42. (b) 43. (c)
44. (d) History of Freedom Movement in India by Tara Chand, Vol. 3, page 482-83.
45. (d) 46. (b) 47. (c) 48. (b)
49. (a) 50. (b)
51. (c) (Bangladesh, Pakistan, Sri Lanka)
52. (b) 53. (d) 54. (c) 55. (a)
56. (a) 57. (a) 58. (d) 59. (b)
60. (d) 61. (a) 62. (b) 63. (d)
64. (a) 65. (c) 66. (a) 67. (b)
68. (c) 69. (a) 70. (b) 71. (a)
72. (d) 73. (d) 74. (d) 75. (a)
76. (c) 77. (a) 78. (a) 79. (b)
80. (c)

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Divisional Accountants/Auditors etc Examination, 26th March, 1995

Directions: In questions 1 to 5, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and blacken the rectangle corresponding to the appropriate letter (1, 2, 3). If there is no error, blacken the rectangle corresponding to 4 in the Answer Sheet.

1 The Sehgal's are living (1) in this colony (2) for many years now (3) No error (4)

2 They being the only people there, (1) their presence was considered (2) to be very important (3) No error (4)

3 We have not had (1) such a good crop of mangoes (2) since ten years (3) No error (4)

4 Whom do (1) you believe (2) him to be? (3) No error (4)

5 The brass (1) is not a (2) very expensive metal (3) No error (4)

Directions: In questions 6 to 10, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four and indicate in the Answer Sheet.

6 My brother will be home on _____ from the navy next week.

- (a) leisure
- (b) holiday
- (c) vacation
- (d) leave

7. If you do not know the meaning of this word _____ a dictionary

- (a) look up
- (b) look into
- (c) look at
- (d) look through

8 The militant environmental organisation Greenpeace has been charged _____ financial fraud and terrorist connection

- (a) of
- (b) by
- (c) against
- (d) with

9 A father cannot be absolved _____ his responsibilities towards his children

- (a) for
- (b) of
- (c) from
- (d) off

10 The school is _____ in a crowded locality

- (a) placed
- (b) centered
- (c) situated
- (d) established

Directions: In questions 11 to 15, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

11 Elaborate

- (a) laborious
- (b) disorganised
- (c) undecorated
- (d) simple

12 Identical

- (a) distant
- (b) unreal
- (c) different
- (d) distinct

13 Ample

- (a) short
- (b) scanty
- (c) poor
- (d) inadequate

14. Grab

- (a) permit
- (b) release

- (c) lose
- (d) acquit

15 feeble

- (a) sturdy
- (b) energetic
- (c) strong
- (d) well

Directions: In questions 16 to 20, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

16 Vendor

- (a) shopkeeper
- (b) seller
- (c) retailer
- (d) merchant

17 Perturb

- (a) agitate
- (b) displease
- (c) annoy
- (d) confuse

18 Radical

- (a) critical
- (b) fundamental
- (c) initial
- (d) inimical

19 fortify

- (a) strengthen
- (b) defend
- (c) build
- (d) protect

20 Nomenclature

- (a) terminology
- (b) title
- (c) outline
- (d) designate

Directions: In questions 21 to 25, a group of words each are given. Choose the word out of the four alternatives given, which can be substituted for the given group of words.

21 Band of stars encircling the sky

- (a) universe
- (b) planets
- (c) galaxy
- (d) meteor

22 To put into effect

- (a) inaugurate
- (b) implement
- (c) initiate
- (d) implant

23 Science of the earth

- (a) Archaeology
- (b) Geography
- (c) Physiology
- (d) Geology

24 A rule that is applicable to all

- (a) unanimous
- (b) universal
- (c) unilateral
- (d) simultaneous

25 Robbers on the high seas

- (a) purloiners
- (b) seafarers
- (c) pirates
- (d) burglars

Directions: In questions 26 to 30, a sentence has been given, a part of which has been underlined. From among the responses at (a), (b) and (c) (alternatives to the underlined portion) find out the one which corrects/improves the sentence. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d) (No improvement)

26 Unless he does not come I shall not go

- (a) he comes
- (b) he will not come
- (c) he does come
- (d) No improvement

27 When you have finished reading these documents please return same to us

- (a) those
- (b) that
- (c) them
- (d) No improvement

28 The accused affected madness in court to escape punishment

- (a) exhibited
- (b) presumed
- (c) masqueraded
- (d) No improvement

29 I intended to have gone, but

I was asked not to

- (a) to go
- (b) to going
- (c) having gone
- (d) No improvement

30 India of today faces several critical problems

- (a) An India
- (b) The India
- (c) A India
- (d) No improvement

Directions: In questions 31 to 35, the first and the last sentences of the passage are numbered 1 and 6, the rest of the passage is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the passage and find out which of the four combinations is correct and indicate it in the Answer Sheet.

31 1 Once upon a time there lived a very old woman

- P Her farmhouse stood on the edge of the woods
- Q Her name was Mrs Tubbs
- R It was not far from the village
- S She lived on a little farm way off in the country

6 She lived a comfortable life

- (a) PQRS
- (b) QRSP
- (c) SPQR
- (d) QSPR

32 1 I went on a visit to South East Asia in the early eighties

- P I was impressed by smart Thai girls
- Q They did all types of work from filling petrol to servicing and washing cars
- R They were clad in shorts or jeans
- S I was inspired

6 I introduced the concept at home

- (a) PQRS
- (b) PSQR
- (c) PRSQ
- (d) SPQR

33 1 Nitin is very crazy about railway engines

- P He even wrote a short speech on the pleasures of engine driving
- Q The moment he saw it, Nitin

imagined himself to be an engine driver

R One day, his father presented him a toy steam engine

S He is fond of going to railway stations and shunting yards

6 He delivered that speech in a school function and won a prize for it

- (a) SRQP
- (b) PRSQ
- (c) SQPR
- (d) SPRQ

34 1 Kim and his sister Julie lived with their parents on the hillside

P The farmhouse clung to a steep hillside above a small village

Q Their father was a farmer and they lived in a farmhouse

R On the farm they had a few sheep and cows

S They were not a rich family

6 Naturally, life was difficult for them

- (a) PQRS
- (b) QPRS
- (c) QSPR
- (d) SQPR

35 1 Taking a photograph with a camera is an art

P First we load the camera with the film carefully

Q Then we operate the advance lever to bring the film to the correct number and set the aperture

R Next we observe the correct distance and focus the lens on the person or object to be photographed

S When we are satisfied with everything we remove the shutter cap and replace the shutter

6 In case we do not go through the whole process the snap may be spoilt

- (a) QPRS
- (b) SRQP
- (c) PQRS
- (d) RSPQ

Directions: In the following passage 36 to 45, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the

help of the alternatives given. Mark your answer in the Answer Sheet

Passage

Give your children the opportunity to succeed then 36 and praise their effort 37 simple games and toys around so they can 38 easy victories whenever they choose. Allow them to 39 you in a game from time to time. And let them hear you talk 40 about them to other adults; you can also 41 independence by encouraging a youngster 42 his views. Once a child believes his 43 has value, he has a ticket to go 44 than the one who feels that it makes 45 difference what he thinks.

- 36 (a) recognize
(b) notice
(c) indicate
(d) validate
- 37 (a) plant
(b) cover
(c) keep
(d) deliver
- 38 (a) choose
(b) enjoy
(c) perform
(d) realize
- 39 (a) suppress
(b) tease
(c) beat
(d) reject
- 40 (a) politely
(b) positively
(c) openly
(d) loudly
- 41 (a) retaliate
(b) instigate
(c) motivate
(d) promote
- 42 (a) talk
(b) argue
(c) express
(d) analyse
- 43 (a) opinion
(b) saying
(c) talk
(d) remark
- 44 (a) ahead
(b) further
(c) along
(d) farther
- 45 (a) no
(b) any
(c) much
(d) some

Directions In questions 46 to 50, you have one brief passage with 5 questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives and mark it in the Answer Sheet

Passage

State level politicians and State bureaucracies are generally regarded as the main obstacles in the way of decentralised governance. It makes little sense for State bureaucracies, at least, to want to stay in the line of fire any longer. At a deeper level, the real villains are feudalism and patriarchy. So long as these remain the organising principles of rural society, little good can be expected from self governing panchayats. For they will give more power to those who are already powerful in social and economic terms. Control over the instrumentalities of self government will further strengthen their hand. Marginalised groups of one kind or another, especially the poor and women may well come to feel the weight of oppression more than before. For them decentralised government could turn out to be a curse rather than a blessing.

Consequently, it is of utmost importance that concerted measures be taken by the States to break the hold of feudal and patriarchal forces. Unless this is done side by side with decentralisation, power will stay with the few and not pass to the people. Not for nothing did West Bengal's programme of rural resurgence have the two prongs of land reform and panchayats. This is a warning to those who believe that administrative reform by itself holds the master-key to the success of self-government at the third stratum. It is certainly necessary.

46 The real obstacles to the self-governing panchayats, according to the author are

- (a) State-level politicians
(b) State bureaucracies
(c) Feudalism and patriarchy
(d) Marginalised groups

47 In the present setup,

decentralisation will have the effect of

- (a) taking away power from the people already powerful
(b) passing power to the people
(c) making the already existing oppression more bitter
(d) changing the nature of politics and bureaucracy

48 The author includes the following in the 'marginalised groups'

- (a) State level politicians
(b) The poor and women
(c) Bureaucrats
(d) The economically powerful

49 State-level politicians and bureaucrats are—considered to be major hurdles in the way of decentralization

- (a) really
(b) generally
(c) officially
(d) particularly

50 Who should have the instrumentalities of self-government?

- (a) the people
(b) marginalised groups
(c) politicians and bureaucrats
(d) patriarchal and feudal forces

ANSWERS

- 1 (1) 'The Sehgal's have been living'
2 (1) Being the only people there'
3 (3) for ten years'
4 (1) 'Who do
5 (1) Bias
- | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|
| 6 (d) | 7 (a) | 8 (d) |
| 9 (b) | 10 (c) | 11 (d) |
| 12 (c) | 13 (b) | 14 (b) |
| 15 (c) | 16 (b) | 17 (a) |
| 18 (b) | 19 (a) | 20 (a) |
| 21 (c) | 22 (b) | 23 (d) |
| 24 (b) | 25 (c) | 26 (a) |
| 27 (d) | 28 (d) | 29 (a) |
| 30 (b) | 31 (d) | 32 (a) |
| 33 (a) | 34 (b) | 35 (c) |
| 36 (b) | 37 (a) | 38 (d) |
| 39 (c) | 40 (b) | 41 (d) |
| 42 (c) | 43 (a) | 44 (b) |
| 45 (a) | 46 (c) | 47 (c) |
| 48 (b) | 49 (b) | 50 (a) |

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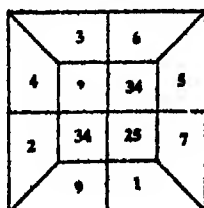
- 1 121, 144, 169, 196,
(a) 274 (b) 238 (c) 218 (d) 226
(e) 225
- 2 86, 167, 329, 653,
(a) 1194 (b) 986 (c) 1301 (d) 1275
(e) 1397
- 3 1, 0, 0, 2, 3, 7, 3, 8,
(a) 17 (b) 13 (c) 26 (d) 19
(e) 29
- 4 9, 6, 18, 12, 27,
(a) 18 (b) 33 (c) 14 (d) 29
(e) 31
- 5 4, 13, 40, 121,
(a) 298 (b) 364 (c) 316 (d) 337
(e) 404
- 6 11, 4, 12, 8, 13, 12,
(a) 14 (b) 21 (c) 17 (d) 18
(e) 23
- 7 15, 51, 26, 62, 37,
(a) 74 (b) 67 (c) 81 (d) 73
(e) 85
- 8 7, 8, 12, 21, 37,
(a) 73 (b) 72 (c) 68 (d) 62 (e) 54

Q. 9-13 Four out of the five pairs of numbers have the same relationship. Find the odd-man out:

- 9 (a) 4 63 (b) 1 0 (c) 5 124
(d) 2 15 (e) 3 26
- 10 (a) 64 512 (b) 49 344 (c) 9 27
(d) 4 8 (e) 16 64
11. (a) 11 31 (b) 5 11 (c) 14 40
(d) 10 28 (e) 9 25
- 12 (a) 32 15 (b) 86 42 (c) 56 26
(d) 74 36 (e) 38 18
- 13 (a) 9 16 (b) 21 28 (c) 27 36
(d) 15 20 (e) 36 48

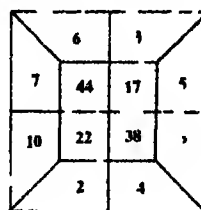
Find out the missing number:

14



- (a) 32 (b) 28 (c) 27
(d) 25 (e) 22

15



- (a) 1 (b) 9 (c) 8 (d) 7 (e) 11

Find the odd-man out:

- 16 (a) DLHG (b) RSVU (c) XYBA
(d) LMQP (e) JKNM
- 17 (a) GFDA (b) TSQM (c) KJHE
(d) WVTQ (e) CBZW
- 18 (a) DW (b) GI (c) MN
(d) HS (e) JP
- 19 (a) IJN (b) PMR (c) GDH
(d) YWA (e) QOS
- 20 (a) NKMI (b) TQSR (c) DABC
(d) WTVU (e) HFGF

Questions 21 and 22 are based on the word PERMANENT:

21 If it is possible to form a word with 3rd, 6th, 7th and 9th letters of the word, which would be the third letter in it?

- (a) R (b) N (c) I (d) T
(e) No word can be formed

22 How many sets of two letters have as many letters between them as there are in the alphabetical order?

- (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4
(e) None

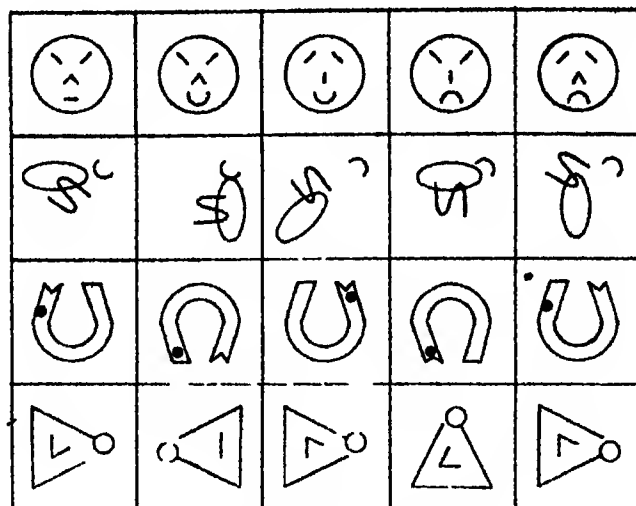
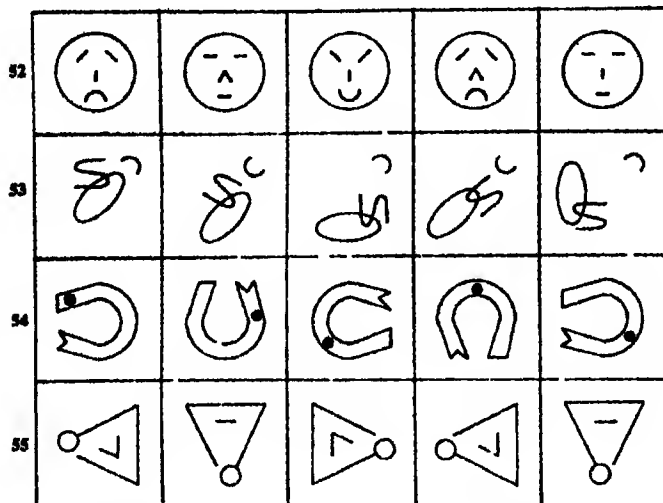
Four out of the five words are related to the lead word in the same way. Find the odd-man out:

- 23 HARBOUR
(a) HOUR (b) RUB (c) ROAR
(d) HFRB (e) BAR
- 24 FRIENDSHIP
(a) FRILL (b) SHIP (c) FRESH
(d) DRIP (e) HISH
- 25 STRANGE
(a) TRANCE (b) STAGE
(c) TRAIN (d) GREY
(e) WAGER

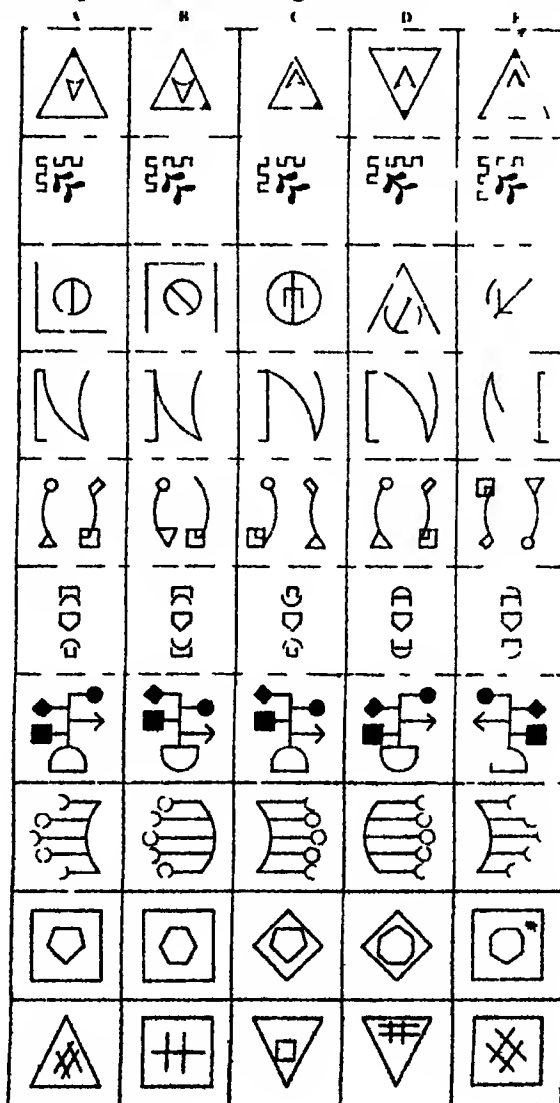
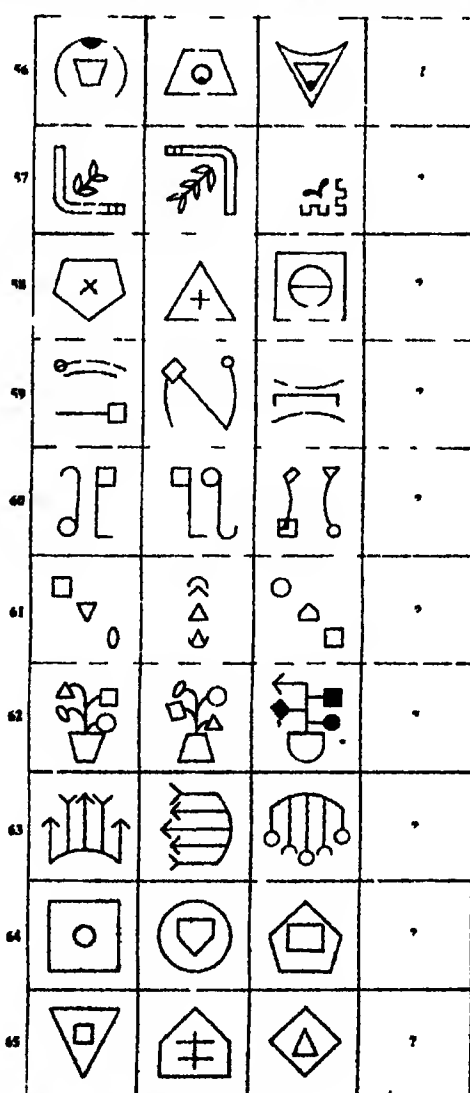
There are two sets of figures, the 'Problem Figures' and the 'Answer Figures' marked A, B, C, D and E. You have to find out which of the answer figures should be the next one in the series

	PROBLEM FIGURES					A	B	C	D	E
26										
27										
28										
29										
30										
31										
32										
33										
34										
35										
36										
37										
38										

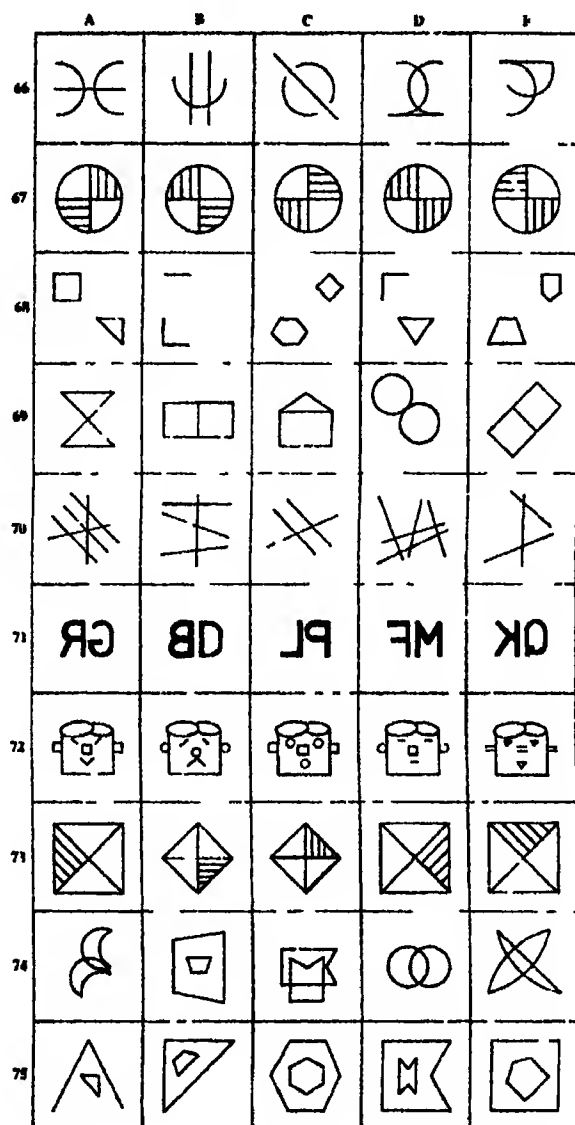
39					
40					
41					
42					
43					
44					
45					
46					
47					
48					
49					
50					
51					



In each of the following question, the first two figures have a definite relationship. You have to find out from A, B, C, D and E, the figure that has the same relationship with the third figure:



Find the odd-man out:



ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

- 1 (c) The series is $11^2, 12^2, 13^2, 14^2$
- 2 (c) Each number is double—5 of its preceding number
- 3 (c) Make sets of three. The arrangement is 1, 1^2-1 , 1^3-1 , 2, 2^2-1 , 2^3-1 ; 3
- 4 (a) There are two series 9, 18, 27; and 6, 12, 18
- 5 (b) Each next number is $n \times 3 + 1$
- 6 (a) There are two series, 11, 12, 13 and 4, 8, 12
- 7 (d) Make sets of two, reverse the digits of the first number to get the second one.
- 8 (d) Go on adding $1^2, 2^2, 3^2$ to numbers
- 9 (d) The relationship is $x : x^2 - 1$
- 10 (b) First number is the square of a certain number and the other one is the cube of the same number.
- 11 (b) The relationship is $x : 3x - 2$
- 12 (c) Each second number is half -1 of the first number.

13 (a) The ratio among all the other numbers is $3 \cdot 4$

14 (c) The number should be $(3 + 4) \times 3 + 1$

15 (b) The arrangement is $(4 \times 9) + 2 = 38$

16 (d) 17. (h)

18 (e)

19 (b)

20 (c)

21 (b) RENT 22 (b) P and R, and P and M

23 (d) In all the others, all the letters are from the word this one has an F which does not occur in the word

24 (d) In all the others, the letters picked up for forming the word do not change their order

25 (b) In all the others, there is one outsider. This one has none

For answering the next set of questions keep the following points in mind:

(i) Observe the motion of each individual figure. They may move clockwise, anti-clockwise, up or down, along certain points, right and left or along diagonal (Ex 26, 32)

(ii) Check the pace of movement for every figure. The pace may be regular, may go on increasing or decreasing or the movement may be according to a set pattern (Ex 35, 46)

(iii) A figure may revolve, may turn upside down, may tilt or swing at its own place or during its movement (Ex 40, 41, 43)

(iv) Figures sometimes interchange places—according to a set pattern. They may also appear or disappear after certain steps. New figures may also be added (Ex 29, 34, 33, 37)

(v) When figures move along certain points they might follow different directions (Ex 30, 36)

26 C

27 B

28 E

29 B

30 D

31 A

32 E

33 B

34 A

35 B

36 F

37 E

38 C

39 E

40 A

41 B

42 D

43 A

44 D

45 A

46 A

47 C

48 C

49 E

50 A

51 D

52 B

53 A

54 F

55 C

56 E Inner figure becomes outer figure and both turn upside down

57 C Pattern at the corner goes to the opposite corner and one figure in the middle is added

58 D The outer figure has two sides less and the figure in the centre tilts

59 A Figure in the centre comes to left, the upper one tilts to right and the lower one forms the central line

60 D Observe how the two figures interchange places and how patterns at the edges change

61 A Central figure turns upside down, the upper and lower figures are cut into halves and arranged

62 C The flower pot turns upside down and figures on twigs interchange places

63 C The whole thing rotates, the curve changes and Y like figures go to corners

64 B Inner figure becomes outer figure and vice-versa. The figure that comes inside has one extra side

65 E Inner figure becomes outer one with an extra arm and the number of lines in the outer figure cut each other

66 B All the others have two curves and one straight line.

67 D The pattern is wrong

68 C One of the figures has one side less

69 C There should be twin figures, identical to each other

70 B In all the others there is difference of one line only, this one has difference of two

71 B. All the others are mirror images of letters

72 D. Ears and nose ought to be alike

73 A The pattern is wrong

74 E Both the figures should be identical

75 C The inner figure should have one side extra

TEST OF REASONING—II

Find the odd-man out:

1. (a) motor-car (b) tractor (c) bus
(d) train (e) tram
2. (a) stammer (b) whisper (c) lisp
(d) drawl (e) taunt
3. (a) portrait (b) snap-shot (c) diagram
(d) sketch (e) painting
4. (a) silk (b) fur (c) milk
(d) leather (e) rubber
5. (a) idiom (b) slang (c) phrase
(d) expression (e) literacy
6. (a) anticipate (b) presume (c) expect
(d) reckon (e) hope
7. (a) plateau (b) desert (c) lawn
(d) marsh (e) valley
8. (a) hop (b) dive (c) jump
(d) leap (e) fall

Items in questions 9 to 16 in sets of two have a definite relationship. Your task is to find out from options (a), (b), (c) and (d) the set with identical relationship. The order of the items is of no consequence.

9. torture : cruelty
(a) beating . confession (b) character : curtsey
(c) forgive . generosity (d) shame : guilty
10. weak : fragile
(a) strong : wrestler (b) light : heavy
(c) few . scarcity (d) destiny . fortune
11. deep : shallow
(a) head : foot (b) nostalgia . home-sick
(c) profuse . scanty (d) war . quarrel
12. wrestler : arena
(a) doctor : hospital (b) teacher : class-room
(c) skater . rink (d) trader : mercantile
13. petroleum . kerosene
(a) coal : diamond (b) juice . milk
(c) road . path (d) Mars : Saturn
14. brain : kidney
(a) ocean : river
(b) drawing-room . kitchen
(c) book . knowledge (d) train : track
15. nail : iron
(a) plastic : synthetic (b) metal . mine
(c) neck : body (d) cotton : thread
16. heat : burn
(a) insult : hurt (b) refrigeration : cold
(c) war : weapons (d) cloud : water

Match the following questions with set of items having same relationship irrespective of the order in which they occur.

17. wheat : cake : flour
(a) spiders : bats : ruins
18. brick : clay : pottery
(b) sweater . wool . hair
19. medicine . cure : herb
(c) park trees forest
20. water : crocodile . fish
(d) steel . knife . chop
21. vegetables milk vitamins
(e) machinery . coins . metal

Words in questions 22 to 28 are written in their coded form, each code letter representing one letter of the word. Your task is to find out the right codes for letters enclosed in box:

22. W A L [N] U T
(a) b (b) h (c) d (d) c (e) x
(f) y
23. S [T] R A I N
(a) z (b) x (c) g (d) y (e) c
(f) j
24. [M] A R K E T
(a) y (b) x (c) n (d) l (e) u
(f) z
25. S H I V E [R]
(a) u (b) f (c) z (d) j (e) m
(f) g
26. T H R O [W] N
(a) d (b) c (c) m (d) x (e) z
(f) v
27. S [P] R E A D
(a) u (b) g (c) y (d) z (e) q
(f) w
28. M E L [O] D Y
(a) s (b) n (c) q (d) u (e) v
(f) b

Six villages, A, B, C, D, E and F are situated as follows:

- A is two kms to the south of B.
- C is 1 km to the south of F.
- D is 1 km to the north of E.
- F is 1 km to the east of A.

E is 3 kms to the west of C

29 Which three villages are in a straight line?

- (a) DFC (b) AFC (c) DAF
(d) ACE (e) None of these

30 Which two villages are the farthest from each other?

- (a) B and F (b) A and F (c) B and F
(d) C and F (e) None of these

Five young ladies Jyoti, Kiran, Laxmi, Meena and Neeta are married to Suresh, Bharat, Akshay, Prem and Rajendra who happen to be collector, professor, doctor, engineer and lawyer but the order is different. Read the information given below carefully and answer the questions that follow

Prem is not Laxmi's or Jyoti's husband nor he is an engineer

Meena is not married to Akshay or Bharat and her husband is neither doctor nor lawyer

Kiran and Laxmi are not married to Rajendra or Akshay and their husbands are not collector or professor

Neeta and Meena are not married to Prem

Suresh is not engineer or doctor nor he is married to Meena

Rajendra is neither engineer nor collector

Bharat is not an engineer nor he is Laxmi's husband

Jyoti is not married to the collector

31 Akshay is

- (a) collector (b) professor (c) doctor
(d) engineer (e) lawyer

32 Who is Neeta's husband and what is he?

- (a) Bharat collector (b) Akshay engineer
(c) Rajendra professor (d) Akshay collector
(e) Bharat lawyer

33 What is Rajendra and who is his wife?

- (a) doctor Meena (b) doctor Laxmi
(c) professor Meena (d) professor Neeta
(e) lawyer Jyoti

34 Who is Laxmi's husband and what is he?

- (a) Akshay engineer (b) Suresh collector
(c) Suresh lawyer (d) Rajendra professor
(e) Rajendra doctor

35 Which of the following combination is the right one?

- (a) Neeta Rajendra professor
(b) Kiran Prem doctor
(c) Jyoti Suresh lawyer
(d) Laxmi Akshay professor
(e) None is right

Qs 36-42 In each question below are given two statements followed by four conclusions numbered I, II, III and IV. You have to take the two given statements to be true even if they appear to be at variance with commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically

follow from the two given statements, disregarding commonly known facts

Statements

- 36 1 Some books are tables
2 Some watches are tables

Conclusions

- I Some watches are books
II No watch is a book
III Every table is either book or watch
IV All tables are watches

- (a) Only III follows
(b) Either I or II follows
(c) None follows
(d) Only III and IV follow
(e) Only II and III follow
(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements

- 37 1 All hotels are palaces
2 All museums are palaces

Conclusions

- I All hotels are museums
II Some hotels are museums
III Every palace is either museum or hotel
IV Some palaces are museums as well as hotels

- (a) Only I follows
(b) Only II follows
(c) Both III and IV follow
(d) Either III or IV follows
(e) None follows
(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements

- 38 1 All roads are trains
2 All trains are buses

Conclusions

- I All roads are buses
II All buses are roads
III All buses are trains
IV Some buses are roads

- (a) Only I and IV follow
(b) Only II and III follow
(c) Only I and III follow
(d) Either III or IV follows
(e) All the conclusions follow
(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements

- 39 1 Some teachers are accountants
2 All accountants are managers

Conclusions:

- I. Some teachers are not managers.
- II. Some managers are teachers.
- III. Some accountants are teachers.
- IV. All teachers are not accountants.

- (a) Only I follows
- (b) Only II follows
- (c) Only I and III follow.
- (d) Only III and IV follow.
- (e) All the conclusions follow.
- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements

- 40. 1. All languages are songs.
- 2. Some songs are poems.

Conclusions

- I. All songs are languages.
- II. Some poems are languages.
- III. Some languages are poems
- IV. No language is a poem.

- (a) Only I follows.
- (b) Both I and II follow.
- (c) Either II or III follows
- (d) Either III or IV follows.
- (e) Both I and III follow.
- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements

- 41. 1. Some children are apples
- 2. Some apples are plants.

Conclusions.

- I. No plant is a child.
- II. Some plants are children as well as apples.
- III. Every plant is either apple or child.
- IV. Some plants are children.

- (a) Only III follows.
- (b) Either I or IV follows.
- (c) Only II follows.
- (d) Both II and III follow.
- (e) Only I and II follow.
- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements:

- 42. 1. All doctors are either businessmen or inspectors.
- 2. Every inspector is tall while all businessmen are fair.

Conclusions:

- I. There is no doctor who is neither inspector nor businessman.
- II. Some inspectors are fair.
- III. Some businessmen are short.

IV. No businessman is dark.

- (a) Only I and III follow.
- (b) Only II and III follow.
- (c) Only I and IV follow.
- (d) Either II or III follows.
- (e) None follows.
- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Q. 43. to 49. In each question below is given a statement followed by three assumptions numbered I, II and III. An assumption is something supposed or taken for granted. You have to consider the statement and the assumptions and decide which of the assumptions is implicit in the statement. Then decide which of the answers is correct.

Statement.

43. "Only those tigers who have turned man-eaters are to be hunted and killed", a notice.

Assumptions:

- I. Hunting the tigers who are not man-eaters is not permitted.
- II. Other type of tigers are absolutely harmless for human beings.
- III. Preservation and safety of human beings is more important for us than that of the tigers.

- (a) Only I is implicit.
- (b) Only II is implicit.
- (c) Only III is implicit
- (d) Only I and III are implicit.
- (e) All are implicit.
- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement

44. "Illegal immigrants are basically unwelcome in all countries, specially in the impoverished ones", an observation.

Assumptions

- I. Such immigrants usually indulge in illegal activities.
- II. They do not speak the same language and follow the same faith.
- III. It is difficult to feed so many mouths when the countrymen themselves can't manage two square meals easily.

- (a) Only I is implicit.
- (b) Only II is implicit.
- (c) Either I or III is implicit.
- (d) Only III is implicit.
- (e) Only I and II are implicit.
- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement:

45. Government suddenly becomes very sympathetic and liberal to the poor and minorities just before elections.

Assumptions:

- I. The ruling party wants their votes.
- II. Other political parties do not stand by them.
- III. It is the only time when the government is relaxed.

- (a) Only I is implicit.
- (b) Only II is implicit.
- (c) Only III is implicit.
- (d) Only II and III are implicit.
- (e) None is implicit.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement:

46. "Some villagers killed all the members of a gang of outlaws who were trying to kidnap a child", a report.

Assumptions:

- I. Outlaws can be punished by any citizen.
- II. All these villagers would receive awards for their act of bravery.
- III. The inhabitants of the village are quite daring.

- (a) Only I is implicit.
- (b) Only II and III are implicit.
- (c) Only III is implicit.
- (d) Only I and III are implicit.
- (e) All the three are implicit.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement:

47. Some books on Shakespeare have been ordered by the Principal of a college.

Assumptions:

- I. The library had no books by Shakespeare
- II. Only the Principal is entitled to order books for the college library.
- III. The whole budget for the library is being utilized for buying Shakespearean literature

- (a) Only I is implicit.
- (b) Only II is implicit.
- (c) Only III is implicit.
- (d) Either I or III is implicit.
- (e) None is implicit.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement:

48. Law is more in favour of tenants than in favour of landlords.

Assumptions:

- I. Landlords are not very straight persons.
- II. The law-makers themselves were tenants at the time when law was enacted.
- III. Law wants to protect rights of tenants so that they are not rendered homeless easily.

- (a) Only I is implicit.
- (b) Only I and II are implicit.
- (c) Only III is implicit.
- (d) None is implicit.
- (e) Only I and III are implicit.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement:

49. The costliest film of the year fell flat within a week of its release and was declared to be a megaflop.

Assumptions:

- I. The music of the film was not appealing.
- II. As the film was very costly, the rates of tickets were higher.
- III. The stars playing the lead roles were not very popular.

- (a) Only I is implicit.
- (b) Only II is implicit.
- (c) Only III is implicit.
- (d) All are implicit.
- (e) None is implicit.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement:

50. All the employees of a private company are demanding atleast 25% rise in their pay.

Assumptions:

- I. The company is making good profit.
- II. Persons in similar companies are getting more.
- III. Owners never raise pay of employees unless they demand.

- (a) Only I is implicit.
- (b) Only II is implicit.
- (c) Only III is implicit.
- (d) None is implicit.
- (e) All are implicit.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Read the information given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

A Pharmaceutical Company requires a team of technicians on the following basis:

- (i) The age of the candidate must not be less than 25 and more than 30 on 1st October, 1995.
- (ii) All applications should be addressed to the Medical Advisor of the Company who is empowered to give appointment. The candidate must have two years' experience.
- (iii) The candidate must be an M.D. in pharmaceuticals.
- (iv) If the candidate is M.D. in medicine, the upper age limit can be relaxed upto 35 but his case would be referred to the Deputy General

v Manager

- (v) If a candidate is a B Pharma only but has at least 5 years' experience with a reputed firm, the age limit is 35 but his case would be referred to the General Manager
- (vi) If the candidate has a teaching experience in some medical college for four years, the upper age limit is 40. The decision would be taken by the Medical Advisor only
- (vii) If the candidate has some degree equivalent to B Pharma from some foreign university he can be selected for the post. And if he has experience of working with some foreign firm for 5 years or more, the upper age limit is relaxable upto 40 years but his case would be referred to the General Manager
- (viii) Applications would not be considered if the data is inadequate

Mark your answers

- (a) if the candidate is selected by the Medical Advisor
- (b) if the candidate is selected by the Deputy General Manager
- (c) if the candidate is referred to the General Manager
- (d) if the data is inadequate
- (e) if the candidate is rejected

51 Atun Ghosh was born on 23rd September 1968, he is an M D in pharmaceuticals and has 3 years' experience

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

52 7th December 1961 born Priya Gupta has done M D in Medical, she has 2 years' experience with a pharmaceutical company and has taught in a medical college for one year

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

53 Shiva Menon, an M D in pharmaceuticals was born on 12th August 1965. He has three years' experience in a private firm

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

54 Yusuf Rizvi's date of birth is 19th December 1965. He has four years' experience with a foreign firm and 6 months' experience in an Indian firm

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

55 Suresh Gandhi was born on 28th October 1963. He is M D in medicine and has 6 years' teaching experience in Medical College and 2 years' experience in a pharmaceutical company

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

56 Mayur Pareek was born on 9th April 1958, he has done B Pharma from a foreign university and has seven years' experience with a foreign firm

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

57 3rd July 1966 born Ritu Chhabra is M D in Pharmaceuticals and has four years' experience in a foreign company

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

58 23rd November 1955 born Kusum Tyagi is an M D in medicine and has been teaching in a Medical College for the last 5 years. She has three years' experience with a foreign firm too

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

59 If a merit list of the selected candidates recommended by the Medical Advisor, the Deputy General Manager and the General Manager was to be prepared according to the qualifications and experience of the candidates, who is likely to be on the top?

- (a) Priya Gupta (b) Yusuf Rizvi
(c) Suresh Gandhi (d) Mayur Pareek
(e) Kusum Tyagi

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

In each question below is given a statement followed by three courses of action numbered I, II and III. A course of action is a step or administrative decision to be taken for improvement follow up or further action in regard to the problem, policy etc on the basis of information given in the statement. You have to assume everything in the statement to be true. Then decide which of the three suggested courses of action logically follows for pursuing

Statement

60 The government and the authorities are worried about an ever escalating tendency to urbanisation

Courses of action

- I All modern facilities should be provided to rural areas as well
- II More jobs should be created for the young dwellers of rural areas
- III All rural areas should be sealed in such a way that the inhabitants may only go out with the proper permission and that too for a limited period only

- (a) Only I is right
- (b) Only I and II are right
- (c) Only III is right
- (d) All the three are right
- (e) None is a proper course of action
- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement

61 The tribal handicraft is in vogue and is sold at an astronomical price while the tribal craftsmen get only a pittance for their work

Courses of action

- I The whole set up of buying and selling should be under control of the tribals only
- II More educational facilities should be provided to the tribals so that they may know the value of their work
- III The government should buy their products directly and pay them sufficient money so as to save them from exploitation.

- (a) Only I follows.
 - (b) Only II is right.
 - (c) Both II and III follow.
 - (d) None follows.
 - (e) All are right for pursuing.
- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement:

62. Although female literacy has been high on the agenda of the Union and State Government, the literacy rate among women continues to be low

Courses of Action:

- I. The government and voluntary organisations should arrange short term literary courses for women.
- II. All literate women should get special allowance.
- III. The literacy programme should be accompanied with some useful crafts programme as well so as to give women an opportunity to earn.

- (a) Only I follows.
 - (b) Only II follows.
 - (c) Only III follows.
 - (d) Either I or II follows.
 - (e) Only I and III follow.
- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement:

63. In spite of all the publicity and instructions through mass-media, AIDS is getting more and more rampant.

Courses of Action:

- I. Every citizen of the country should be tested to find out if he is suffering from AIDS.
- II. All AIDS patients should be forced to live in isolation.
- III. A door to door instructional drive should be arranged to warn people against this fatal disease.

- (a) Only I follows.
 - (b) Only II follows.
 - (c) Both I and II follow.
 - (d) All are right.
 - (e) None is right.
- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement:

64. The results of a survey show that horror movies weaken nerves of children.

Courses of Action:

- I. Parents should not allow the TV set to be switched on if such a movie is being shown.

- II. Special nerve tonics should be prescribed for children.
- III. Film directors should be requested to stop making such movies.

- (a) Only I follows.
 - (b) Only II follows.
 - (c) Only III follows.
 - (d) All the three follow.
 - (e) None follows.
- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement:

65. There is a general tendency among students to bunk classes in colleges and join coaching courses.

Courses of action:

- I. Atleast 75% attendance should be compulsory for taking examination.
- II. All coaching centres should be declared illegal.
- III. College buildings and class-rooms should be made more attractive.

- (a) Only I follows.
- (b) Only II follows.
- (c) Only III follows.
- (d) Only I and III follow.
- (e) Only II and III follow.

Q. 66 to 70. Below is given a passage followed by several possible inferences which can be drawn from the facts stated in the passage. You have to examine each inference separately in the context of the passage and decide upon its degree of truth or falsity. Mark your answer:

- (a) if the inference is definitely true.
- (b) if probably true.
- (c) if doubtful as the data is inadequate.
- (d) if probably false.
- (e) if definitely false.

Countries like India accumulate heavy international debts to modernise or to import technology, or to import the products that are used by the elite. Though the debt is rising at a slower rate now, it is still a sizeable amount representing one hundred dollar of debt per head. Yet, amazingly every new loan sanctioned by international agencies is hailed as a great achievement of India's economic policy. It is a sobering thought that while the foreign exchange is growing to such a magnitude, how the country will actually repay the outstanding loans. The economy bubble is getting bigger and bigger and may burst without warning. Something is seriously wrong with the economic theory that creates such a bubble but that realization is yet to come.

66. Only the elite are responsible for the modern economic crisis.

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

67. Such economic policy ultimately results in a disaster.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

68. Similar economic conditions exist in other countries as well

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

69. Every citizen has to repay the national loan of hundred dollars per head from his or her own pocket.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

70. Only a few Indians are realizing the national economic disaster

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

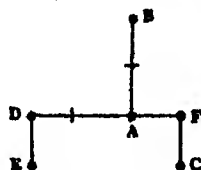
1. (b) All the others are modes of conveyance for people.
2. (c) All the others are terms used for different type of speech.
3. (b) All the others are drawn by artists
4. (c) This is the only tree product among animal products.
5. (e) All the others are used with reference to language.
6. (d) All the others are concerned with future expectations
7. (c) All the others are natural physical features.
8. (c) All the others are actions tried with an effort, this one is a mishap
9. (c) One is the expression of the other trait.
10. (d) Both are only a shade different from each other.
11. (c) Both are opposites.
12. (c) The relation is that of player and the place where he plays.
13. (a) Both come from the same source.
14. (b) Both are parts of the same structure
15. (d) One is made of the other material
16. (a) One is natural outcome of the other
17. (b) 18. (e) 19. (d) 20. (a)
21. (c)

22-28. Sort out common letters in words and match them with common codes, e.g. ER is common in question number 24 & 25 so are codes 'u' and 'z'. 'R' occurs in question 26 too, so does the code 'z' hence code for 'R' is 'z' and for 'E' is 'u'.

22. (d) 23. (b) 24. (c) 25. (c)
26. (a) 27. (f) 28. (e)

29. (c)

30. (a)



31. (d)

32. (a)

33. (c)

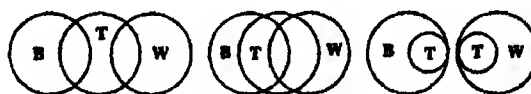
34. (c)

35. (b)

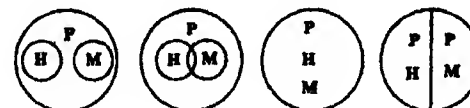
The next type of questions are best answered by drawing

diagrams of all the possible situations and then reaching a fool-proof conclusion. Let each item be represented by a circle irrespective of its size and shape:

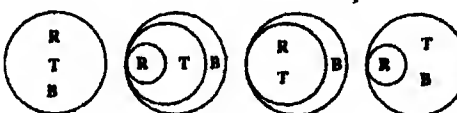
36. (b)



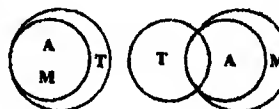
37. (e)



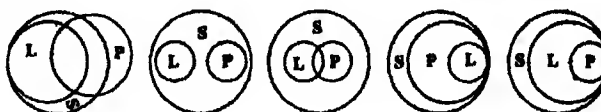
38. (a)



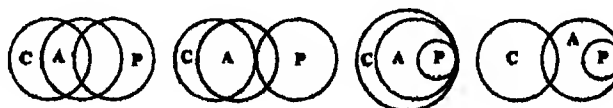
39. (e)



40. (d)



41. (b)



42. (c)

43. (d)

44. (d)

45. (a)

46. (c)

47. (b)

48. (c)

49. (e)

50. (e)

51. (a)

52. (b)

53. (e) (overage)

54. (d) (degree)

55. (b)

56. (c)

57. (a)

58. (a)

59. (e)

60. (b)

61. (e)

62. (e)

63. (d)

64. (a)

65. (a)

66. (d)

67. (a)

68. (a)

69. (e)

70. (b)

Level-I Study Material

Questions : 25

Time : 30 minutes

1. Five persons have to insert 24,000 letters into envelopes. A puts 1100 letters an hour, B 1450 letters an hour, C 1200 letters an hour, D 1300 letters an hour, and E 1250 letters an hour. After 2 hours, C and D go away. The number of hours required for the remaining persons to complete the assignment is:

- (a) less than 2 hours (b) between 2-4 hours
(c) between 4-6 hours (d) more than 6 hours
(e) None of the above

2. A, B and C invested Rs 9000, Rs 7000 and Rs 6000 respectively. The profits are to be divided according to the ratio of investment. If B uses his share of profits of Rs 825 to pay his personal debt of Rs 230, how much will he have left?

- (a) Rs 30.50 (b) Rs 32.50 (c) Rs 34.50
(d) Rs 36.50 (e) Rs 37.50

3. A car is run until there is only $\frac{1}{8}$ of the tank full. The tank is then filled by putting in 14 litres. The capacity of the tank is:

- (a) 14 litres (b) 15 litres (c) 16 litres
(d) 17 litres (e) 18 litres

4. A boy spent Rs 2.70 which was $\frac{5}{9}$ of what he had originally. How much did he have originally?

- (a) Rs 4.86 (b) Rs 1.50 (c) Rs 2.45
(d) Rs 3.85 (e) Rs 4.84

5. The product of -8.7 and -3.4 is:

- (a) -2.958 (b) +2.958 (c) -29.58
(d) +29.58 (e) -30

6. A man buys 8 sweets at 12 p each, 4 kg of onions at Rs 1.12 per kg and 3 litres of milk at 47 p per litre. How much money is he left with if he started with Rs 20?

- (a) Rs 6.85 (b) Rs 8.42 (c) Rs 13.15
(d) Rs 14.12 (e) Rs 14.87

7. If the ratio of nurses to doctors in a hospital is 7 : 1, what per cent of staff is made up of nurses?

- (a) $87\frac{1}{2}$ (b) $83\frac{1}{3}$ (c) 86
(d) $83\frac{2}{3}$ (e) 78

8. What is the ratio of 9 inches to 2 feet?

- (a) 9 : 2 (b) 2 : 9 (c) 3 : 8
(d) 8 : 3 (e) 3 : 4

9. The formula $h = 16t^2$ represents distance that an object falls after t seconds. In how many seconds will an object fall 400 feet?

- (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) $3\sqrt{2}$ (d) $2\sqrt{3}$ (e) 5

10. A class of 20 students has an average of p on a particular test. One student has his marks raised by 10 points. What is the new class average?

- (a) $p + 10$ (b) $p + 2$ (c) $p + 1$
(d) $p + \frac{1}{2}$ (e) $p + \frac{1}{4}$

11. A shop has 160 employees. During Diwali, the management increased the number of employees by 25%. By what percentage should it now decrease the sales staff so that the staff strength returns to its original level?

- (a) 20% (b) 25% (c) $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ (d) 40%
(e) 15%

12. In a school, 40% of the students are boys. 80% of the boys are present on a certain day. If 1152 boys are present, the total school enrolment is:

- (a) 1440 (b) 2880 (c) 3600
(d) 5400 (e) 5760

13. The median of the numbers 8, 5, 7, 5, 9, 9, 1, 8, 10, 5 and 10 is:

- (a) 5 (b) 7 (c) 8 (d) 9
(e) 10

14. The age of a father 10 years ago was thrice the age of his son. Ten years hence, the father's age will be twice that of his son. The ratio of their present ages is:

- (a) 8 : 5 (b) 7 : 3 (c) 5 : 2
(d) 9 : 5 (e) 7 : 4

15. The length of wire of 0.2 mm radius that can be drawn after melting a solid copper sphere of diameter 18 cm, is:

- (a) 24.3 m (b) 243 m (c) 2430 m
(d) 24300 m (e) 243000 cm

16. By selling an article for Rs 144, a man loses $\frac{1}{7}$ of his outlay. By selling it for Rs 168, his gain or loss per cent is:

- (a) 20% loss (b) 20% gain
(c) $4\frac{1}{6}\%$ gain (d) $4\frac{1}{6}\%$ loss
(e) None of these

17. The length of a rectangle is doubled while its breadth is halved. What is the percentage change in area?

- (a) 50 (b) 75 (c) no change
(d) 10 (e) None of these

18. A car completes a journey in 8 hours. It covers half the distance at 40 km/hr and the rest at 60 km/hour. The length of the journey is:

- (a) 350 km (b) 420 km (c) 348 km
(d) 384 km (e) 400 km

19. A string 3π cm long is laid along the circumference of a circle of radius 4 cm. How many degrees are there in the arc covered by the string?

- (a) 150 (b) 135 (c) 120 (d) 105
(e) 90

20. If each dimension of a cube is doubled, its volume is multiplied by:

- (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 6
(e) 8

21. The length and width of a rectangle are respectively 8 cm larger and 4 cm shorter than the side of a square of equal area. What is the length of the side of the square?

- (a) 4 (b) 8 (c) 12 (d) 24
(e) 40

22. If n is an integer and $\frac{1}{5} < \frac{1}{n+1} < \frac{1}{3}$, then:

- (a) $n < 4$ (b) $n > 4$ (c) $n = 3$
(d) $n = \frac{1}{4}$ (e) cannot be determined

23. If the cost of 21 copies is the same as the selling price of 18 copies, then gain per cent is:

- (a) $14\frac{2}{7}\%$ (b) $16\frac{2}{3}\%$ (c) $33\frac{1}{3}\%$
(d) 20% (e) $23\frac{1}{3}\%$

24. By selling a radio for Rs 240, I lose 20%. What per cent shall I gain by selling it for Rs 320?

- (a) $6\frac{2}{3}\%$ (b) $8\frac{1}{3}\%$ (c) $16\frac{2}{3}\%$
(d) 5% (e) 10%

25. A monkey ascends a greased pole 36 m high. He ascends 3 m in the first minute and descends 1 m in second minute, and so on. In what time does he reach the top?

- (a) 36 minutes (b) 33 minutes (c) 32 minutes
(d) $33\frac{5}{6}$ minutes (e) $34\frac{2}{3}$ minutes

ANSWERS AND SOLUTIONS

- (b) Together, A, B, C, D & E put 6300 letters per hour, that's 12600 in 2 hrs. Remaining 11400 letters put by A, B & E with a speed of 3800 letters per hour.
- (b) Divide the profits of Rs 825 in the ratio of 9 : 7 : 6. B's share is $\frac{7}{22}$ of Rs 825, or Rs 262.50. What he is left with is Rs 32.50.
- (c) $\frac{7}{8}$ of the tank is 14 litres. Full tank is $14 \times \frac{8}{7}$.
- (a) Same as (3).
- (d) Requires no calculation. The answer must be positive, that leaves B & D. It cannot be 2.958 so obviously D is the answer.
- (c) Sweets are 0.96, onions 4.48 and milk 1.41: Add, and subtract from 20. Simple bill problem.
- (a) Out of 8 members, 7 are nurses.

As a percentage = $\frac{7}{8} \times 100$.

- (c) 9 inches to 24 inches, 3 : 8.
- (e) Substitute $h = 400$; $t^2 = \frac{400}{16}$ or $t = 5$.
- (d) Increase of 10 marks over 20 students is $\frac{1}{2}$. Hence $P + \frac{1}{2}$.
- (a) Staff increases by 25% to 200. Now reduction is 40 on a total of 200, which is 20%.
- (c) If the total enrolment is x , $0.8x$ boys are present of 0.4 of the total. $0.32x = 1152$, $\therefore x = 3600$.
- (c) Arrange the numbers in ascending order. The middle point is the median.
- (b) Let the age 10 years ago be x and $3x$ years. Ten years hence they will be $3x + 20$ and $x + 20$ years old. $3x + 20 = 2(x + 20)$. Solving for $x = 20$. Present ages are $3x + 10$ and $x + 10$ years.
- (d) Volume of the sphere is $\frac{4}{3}\pi(9)^3 = 927\pi \text{ cm}^3$.
Radius = $\frac{2}{100}$ cm, Volume = $\pi(\frac{2}{100})^2 h = 927\pi \text{ cm}$. Solve for h .
- (e) Selling price = 144, Loss = $\frac{1}{7}x$. Loss = $x - 144 = \frac{1}{7}x$.
Solve for x .
- (c) Old area is xy . New area is $(2x)(\frac{y}{2})$. Hence no change.
- (d) Let the distance be x . $t = \frac{d}{s}$,
So $\frac{x}{2} \times \frac{1}{40} + \frac{x}{2} \times \frac{1}{60} = 8$. Solve for x .
- (b) Circumference of the circle is $2\pi(4) = 8\pi \text{ cm}$. The arc of 3 $\pi \text{ cm}$ is $\frac{3\pi}{8\pi}$ which is $\frac{3}{8}$ of 360° .
- (e) Let the side of the cube be x . Volume = x^3 . New volume = $(2x)^3 = 8x^3$.
- (b) Let the square's area be x^2 .
Then $x^2 = (x + 8)(x - 4)$. Solve for x .
- (a) Substitute backwards the value of n .
- (b) Let the cost price be Re 1. Then $18x = 21$ where x is the selling price of a copy. $x = \frac{21}{18}$, which is $16\frac{2}{3}\%$.
- (a) Cost price = $\frac{240}{0.8} = \text{Rs } 300$. Now gain = $\frac{20}{300} \times 100\%$
- (e) The monkey ascends 34 m in 34 min. The balance 2m is covered in $\frac{2}{3}$ minutes.

SCORE

22—25: Excellent

20—22: Good

15—20: Fair

ANALYSIS

Question Nos. 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 17, 20, 22, 24 are almost mental maths and should be done in 30 seconds, without scribbling. Question No. 25 is typical while Question No. 15 can be done wrongly if one is in a hurry. The others are 1 minute questions.

Remember, both speed and accuracy are important. There is no point rushing through the questions if accuracy is missing. The questions in Level I are what are asked by many institutes which follow the GMAT Math.

ADMISSION ALERT

THE COMPETITION MASTER'S GUIDE TO MANAGEMENT RELATED COURSES

This column is started as a service to students and gives the admission notices of institutions that are still open. Institutes should send us their information well in advance so that it can be featured in this column. Students are advised to see their own suitability while applying, this column is not a recommendation of any Institute.

- 1 **Master of Business Administration (MBA) & Master of Personnel Management & Industrial Relations (MPM&IR)**—(2-year, full time) Eligibility: Recognised bachelor's degree with at least 50% marks in aggregate. Last date: 12 June. Entrance Test: 1 July. Apply to: Co-ordinator MBA Admission, Office of the Vice Chancellor, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar. Fee: Cash payment Rs 100, By post Rs 125.
- 2 **Masters Programme in Business Management**—(2-year, full time) Eligibility: Graduates or CA/CS with minimum 50% marks in aggregate. Last date: 12 June. Apply to: Institute of Management Education and Research, Post Box No 504, Sthanik Raj Bhawan, Pandit Nehru Road, Tilakwadi, Belgaum—590 006. Fee: Rs 200.
- 3 **MBA**—(2 year, full time) Eligibility: Graduate with minimum 55% marks. Last date: 30 June. Apply to: Registrar Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar—608 002. Fee: Rs 200.
- 4 **Programme in Planning & Management**—(3-year, full time) Last date: 17 June. Apply to: Indian Institute of Planning & Management, B12, ISI 10, Institutional Area, Lod Road New Delhi—110 003. Fee: Rs 200.
- 5 **MBA**—(2-year, full time or 3 year part-time) Eligibility: Bachelor/PG degree with 50% marks. For part-time: 45% marks and 2 years' work experience. Entrance test: 25 June. Apply to: Deputy Registrar (Pub), MD University, Rohtak. Fee: Rs 265.
- 6 **Master of Business Economics (MBE)**—Eligibility: Graduate with at least 50% marks. Last date: 26 June. Written Examination: 8 July. Apply to: Head, Deptt of Economics, Punjab University Patiala—147 002. Fee: Rs 100.

DISTANCE LEARNING PROGRAMMES

- 1 **Graduate/Post graduate diploma in Materials Management (GDMM/PGDMM)**—(3 years) Apply to: Indian Institute of Materials Management, 247 Raheja Arcade, Koramangala, Bangalore—560 095. Fee: Rs 50. Last date: 15 June.
- 2 **Post Graduate Diplomas in Management**—Eligibility: Graduate or 10+2 with 5 years experience in present job. Apply to: Chairman (Distance Learning), IMT PB No 137, Raj Nagar, Ghaziabad—201 001. Fee: Rs 275. Last date: 15 June.
- 3 **Diploma in Management**—(One year) Eligibility: Graduate. Theory sessions will be aired on Zee TV. Apply to: Narsee Monjee Institute of Management Studies, VL Mehta Road, Vile Parle (W), Bombay—400 056. Fee: Rs 100. Last date: 31 July.
- 4 **MBA**—Eligibility: Graduate. Apply to: Registrar (MBA Cell), Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai—625 021. Fee: Rs 250. Last date: 31 July.
- 5 **MBA Foundation Course**—Eligibility: 10+2 or Bachelor's Degree (8-12 months). Apply to: The Admissions Officer, (MBAF), ICFAI Business School, Road No 3, Banjara Hills, Hyderabad—500 034. Fee: Rs 50. Course fee: Rs 2900.

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Recent Happenings

SAPTA

The South Asian Preferential Trade Agreement (SAPTA) will become operational on December 8, 1995. The SAARC foreign ministers endorsed the exchange of lists of commodities for duty concessions among member countries on April 30. The launching of SAPTA will coincide with the 10th anniversary of the formation of SAARC. The commerce ministers of the member States will hold a meeting either in December or early next year to give final shape to the inter-SAARC trade under the SAPTA agreement.

The ministers considered implementing components such as paratariff, non-tariff and direct trade measures within a specific time frame to carry forward the process of trade liberalisation into the SAARC region. A freer flow of investment, technology and trade is the basic aim. It is now increasingly recognised that a larger market constituted by a free trade area or preferential trade arrangements among nations of a region attract direct foreign investment more readily and the smaller countries which are a part of such a large market are significant beneficiaries. The SAARC members hope to achieve effective self-reliance and regional cooperation with the use of their combined talents, resources, capabilities and people. In an era of dynamic transformation in world trade and formation of various alliances, SAPTA is in line with the need of the hour.

To promote Intra-regional trade, India offered tariff concessions on 106 items under SAPTA. Pakistan offered concessions on 35 items, Sri Lanka on 31, Bangladesh on 12 and

Nepal, Maldives and Bhutan on 14, 17 and seven items respectively.

However, there are certain harsh realities that the region faces which need to be remembered. The region is one of the poorest in the world. About 40 per cent of the total population is very poor. Though resources are enough, they lie wasted and untapped. The low volume of international trade—\$ 40 billion—is an indicator of the low level of development. Only about 10 per cent of this is intra regional. Therefore, there is intense capital scarcity, which means that even if technology is available for export, there may be no way of funding it either by the seller or buyer. Political differences (especially between India and Pakistan) delay the efficient implementation of SAPTA. For example, India is recognised as one of the biggest exporters in equipment like sewing needles and some electrical equipment, but Pakistan imports these from USA only. Similarly, Sri Lanka is a major rubber exporter but India imports her needs from Malaysia. Such political differences and other major hurdles need to be sorted out before SAPTA takes some shape.

The treaty is at best a tentative beginning. The list is confined to 226 commodities only and the duty reduction is nominal. Moreover, the trade structure is chaotic. The political will also comes under suspicion.

But SAPTA is more than just a loose arrangement on paper. Encouraged by the response to SAPTA, the SAARC decided, on May 1, to establish a South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA) as early as possible.

SAPTA thus is a foundation for the ultimate goal of achieving a flexible trade regime in the area. The region would benefit if they can leave political animosities behind, cross all other hurdles and fully utilise their economic potentials.

Finance Bill

On May 23, the Lok Sabha approved the Finance Bill 1995 by a voice vote. With the passage, the Union Budget 1995-96 and all its taxation proposals will take effect. The Finance Minister Dr Manmohan Singh promised to keep inflation under check but rejected the opposition's demand to further raise the personal income tax exemption limit.

Dr Singh pointed out that the budget was carrying forward the process of reforms. The reforms have effectively attacked poverty, injected self-reliance into the economy and generated new employment opportunities. The I-T exemption limit could not be raised as that would erode the scarce resource position. He also cautioned the States to be more careful about fiscal deficits.

Price control, he said, could be done through containing fiscal deficit, liberal imports of essential commodities and reduction of excise duties. If the economy maintained the present growth rate of over five per cent then abject poverty in the country could be eradicated and employment could be provided for all within the next 10 years. The Indian industry had shown positive signs. It grew at a faster rate in 1994-95 with capital goods import alone registering 20 per cent.

Model Paragraphs

"Well begun is half done".

Human life is measured in terms of timely actions and their fruitful results. Too much of contemplation and too little of concrete action end in dissipation of energies. Having gone through and critically analysed the success stories of others, one comes to the inevitable conclusion that any action backed by opportune moment and coordination of head, heart and hands, is bound to prove rewarding. For the successful completion of any work, its beginning ought to be meticulous and well-timed. In fact there is nothing as exciting and exulting as the hearty start of an enterprise with heart and soul working towards its happy ending. We are endowed with faculties both physical as well as intellectual. Therefore, it is incumbent upon us to initiate and direct our efforts in such a way that each moment of our life contributes to our welfare. Neither half-hearted measures nor the starting of a work by fits and starts, can lead us anywhere near our goals. In the race of life, only those taste the nectar of success who make a studied start and believe in the proverb that anything 'well begun is almost half-done'.

"Handsome is he that handsome does".

To the discerning eyes, beauty of human body is skin deep whereas its real worth lies in noble thoughts translated into dedicated deeds. Only those who cannot see beyond their nose judge life by its external contours but those gifted with intuitive insight evaluate it in the scales of valour and vision. While making an assessment of life and its varying moods, we should not be carried away by its blinding glitter because all that glitters is not always gold. Physical charm, a nine

days wonder, is bound to decay and die but moral mores and spiritual strength manifested through human actions are sure to outlive both the performers as well as their contemporaries. Creative and performing arts speak for the excellence of those minds that are not the slaves of any make-up or cosmetic treatment of their physical personality. Life is enriched by such colossal minds as are guided by the inherent stamina of their character. It is not very hard to come by examples of such persons as may be ugly or not so handsome to look at but their ideas, outlook and actions may be a rare treat or a source of inspiration. They are in the true sense of the word handsome.

"Change is not made without inconvenience, even from worse to better".

—Richard Hooker

Change is the most natural phenomenon of life. It takes places among all species, forms and formats that constitute the cosmos. The giant-like civilisation of today is the result of changes over a long period of time, where both nature and man have shed many of their original features and thus made it possible to move from worse conditions of existence to the better ones. But to construe that the process of change, from the nomadic life to the settled life, has been without pain, is to miss the point. Since no change is without inconvenience, even from worse to better, it is but natural that in order to effect changes, many traditions, customs, habits and even beliefs have to be given up. Mental barriers have to be broken and some of the social taboos have to be given a burial, though with regret and reluctance. The winds of change are blowing all the time, and as human beings we cannot afford

to remain aloof and unaffected by them. Just as changes in human make-up end in old age and infirmity and are inescapable, similarly changes in social milieu and human relations are inevitable. The resistance put up by mind is never too strong to withstand the changes that are bound to alter the complexion of our conduct and character.

"A feeble body enfeebles the mind".

—Rousseau

Of all the gifts of nature, sound health occupies the pride of place in human life. 'Sound mind in a healthy body' is an age-old axiom that has always captivated human imagination and medical science. On the contrary, a feeble body is a source of so many ailments, the worst being the weak mind—a haunting place for fears and phantoms. If sound body is a blessing, the weak one is a conspicuous curse that one has to carry on willy-nilly. A feeble body can seldom face the vagaries of time. The worst victim of a weak body is the all-active mind that gets rusted and restive if it has to cope with the failing limbs and sickly organs like hands, feet, heart and the like. A weak mind is unable to concentrate on anything worth-while and thus becomes a prisoner of body which too is the sufferer of so many handicaps. Unless the human mind is robust and vigorous, no creative activity is possible. A feeble body like a weak and chicken-hearted friend renders the mind highly vulnerable to psychological strains and stresses, as a result of which life becomes a listless and insipid affair. Just as we cannot rely upon the support and succour of a weak friend, in the same vein we cannot hope to find a strong mind in a weak body.

Judicious Use of Time-Wealth

Webster's dictionary defines "leisure" as "time at one's command". Therefore, leisure pursuits should be of our own choice. Our use of leisure time should reflect and shape our personality.

Spending leisure time on 'pleasures' or entertainment is fast becoming a habit. Television sets are switched on, on entering a room, left on if visitors call. Video films fill a major chunk of leisure time in many families. Machines consume spare time—the gold-dust of our life.

If the present rate of growth in automation and standard of living is maintained, then our leisure time will be even further increased. It is important that we devote ourselves to meaningful recreation to avoid the corroding effects of 'entertainment'.

There is a danger if leisure becomes just a habit to entertain. Habit can stagnate the personality. We are naturally inclined to cling to our habits which are compared with iron shirts.

Allport on personality has said: "A few conventional habits, some fossils of politico-economic beliefs serve many people to their own satisfaction."

Increased time-wealth is likely to lead to several problems unless one has cultivated a sound and rational attitude to leisure.

Professor Dumazedier, a French authority, has said: "Man uses his free time as he sees fit and nobody has the right to tell him how to spend it. After all, a human being has the right to be lazy."

This is the greatest danger of leisure. It diminishes man's usefulness as a social being. His usefulness

is determined by his contribution to society whether it is in his working or leisure hours. Hence the right to be lazy pales into insignificance before the duty to be useful.

Dangers

WHEN society finds ways and means to reduce the burden of work, it is not putting premium on idleness. It is simply showing its interest in the welfare of the individual.

It wants him to enrich his life, further his development so that his contribution to society increases or improves in quality. If the individual, to exercise his right to be lazy, does not use leisure to benefit, he is asking society to withdraw it from him.

The right-to-be-lazy-attitude creates a host of problems. It atrophies faculties resulting in a progressive reduction in the desire to work. There is a tendency to lead a soft life with all its attendant adverse effects. A majority of heart cases owe their predicament to a long sedentary life. Boredom stems from inability to use leisure in physical and mental activity and ruggedness.

A return to some of the activities, rugged life and routine of the ancestors may not be possible but the modern man can cry a halt in his soft life by not taking a walk in his car or on his scooter.

Uncharted leisure nurtures boredom. Boredom leads to a trinity of evils: drink, drugs, and overspending. All these create false events, thrills but slowly destroy man.

Boredom seeks excitement for its alleviation. It causes unhappiness because it stems from a frustrated desire for events. Man wants some-

thing to happen which enables him to know one day from another.

Lack of useful activity pushes man to create artificial events to tell one day from another. Pleasure-seeking is no antidote to boredom. Only useful, constructive or creative activity combats boredom.

Readymade recreation is a greater danger to disintegration of our creative faculties than is realized. The cinema, for example, divorces essential human faculties from their vital functions. Gradually, the atrophied faculties are aroused only by the grossest stimulants and worst form of violence, depravity and vulgarity. It 'prostitutes' leisure time.

Synthetic recreation

SYNTHETIC recreation creates a strong desire for that thing called pleasure. Aldous Huxley has warned: "...of all the various poisons which modern civilization by a process of auto-intoxication, brews quietly within its own bowls, few are more deadly (while none appears more harmless) than the curious and appalling thing that is technically known as pleasure. The horrors of modern pleasure arise from the fact that every kind of organized distraction tends to become progressively more and more imbecile."

The hint is unmistakable. In order to profit from leisure, man has to engage in activity which calls for his physical, emotional and intellectual involvement.

A mistaken notion about leisure can easily make us slump in an easy chair, listening to banal radio programmes, skipping over pages of syrupy journals, or senseless languishing in the name of relaxation.

In this world of stress and tension, relaxation is necessary but it need not be so involving as to result in intellectual decay or physical deterioration.

Unplanned time-wealth, like money, results in degeneration. Modern youth is an example. Having more time than they can handle or use, they are turning to drink, drugs and other self-destroying activity for "kicks".

Gordon and Klopov, authors of "Man After Work", say, "It is such innocent eating and drinking that not infrequently create the danger of wasting one's free time, squandering it rather than using it for furthering one's individual development."

Leisure is meant to dissipate tension and anxiety born of stress of fast life. But vast stretches of unplanned time frighten people. Careful handling of these stretches to time needs honesty and communication with the self which few people have or care to cultivate. As a result, they fail to handle these stretches profitably or creatively.

Week-end neurosis

EVIDENCE is piling up in favour of the theory that leisure increases neurotic tendencies in people unable to cope with themselves.

Such people usually are afraid of holidays which make them tense. They suffer from Sunday or week-end crisis. Their depression increases. Surveys in many countries have revealed that accidents, suicides and fits of melancholy swing up during vacations.

An international survey covering several countries has shown that women devote 75 to 100 per cent of their leisure time to dull, routine chores. This gives a lie to the widely held theory that increase in leisure naturally improves one's culture and creativity.

The trouble is that many of us do not have the faintest idea how to use time-wealth profitably.

Many mis-informed people think that leisure means 'no work'. It is time for sheer stagnation that comes from idleness. They overlook that real leisure means establishing a rhythm between work and spare

time—activity and rest.

A few simple rules can enable us to escape boredom—the modern malady of the fashionable man in quest of pleasures.

Being selective

ONE step to gainful leisure is to be selective. We cannot read every word printed, see every film made or every television programme broadcast. This means time is short. We make it shorter because we drag our feet, lack enthusiasm and do not try to be good at anything.

Mark Twain wrote: "That work consists of whatever a body is obliged to do and that play consists of whatever a body is not obliged to do."

It is the spirit in which leisure is approached that is important. While it is important to provide for sheer relaxation, we must always beware lest leisure time hangs upon our hands and we wonder disconsolately what to do about it.

Have a target. This target will depend on specific leisure interest. The choice should be a purely individual one. A point here is that a leisure interest does not have to succeed in the conventional sense of the word.

Good reading is where the target is to learn something new. Gardening, the satisfying aim of ordering natural beauty. Sewing, the practical target of creating something. In joining a club the main target is to make social contacts or recreation.

To make leisure time profitable, we must have definite ideas as to how to do that. Unplanned leisure usually goes waste. It is like visiting a park or library the day it is closed!

Careful planning

CAREFUL planning of time and action adds considerably to the enjoyment and utility of leisure. Most of us have a shifting target. Planning pays but it can lead to waste of energy if carried to absurd lengths.

A student may spend so much time preparing time-tables, schedules of work, looking into past examination papers that he is left with little time for actual preparation!

We are witnessing a knowledge

explosion. The frontiers of knowledge are extending every day, every hour. It is becoming humanly impossible to keep pace with the spate of fresh knowledge. Yet, leisure time is the only time which can enable us to catch up with it, in however small a way.

The reward is twofold: it stimulates the mind and makes us more inquisitive to seek further knowledge, and results in personal significance, raising us in our own estimation.

The essence of creativity in leisure comprises in regarding it as a digression from routine work, for healthy enjoyment, for breaking fresh ground in hobbies which adds a new dimension to personality.

It should save one from gossip sessions and convert time into a continual benefit which overflows into work or study.

Leisure well-spent is as important as work well done. Both are essential to balance and harmony of daily life. Nothing else reflects a person's personality more than the manner in which he spends his leisure time.

It will read amusing when we say "use your time" Reason? Most of our youngsters and middle-aged men fail to distinguish between 'using' and 'frittering' it away on trifles.

Looking at a bunch of middle-aged men talking idly, Chinese thinker, Lin Yu Tang observed: they are swapping scandals.

It depends on you how you use or misuse gold-dust of time. You can learn the art of leisure and cultivate your better self or degenerate physically and mentally.

The idea of leisure is that it should have the effect of renewing one for return to the daily grind with freshness and more energy.

The manual worker should find time for cultural and mental pursuits. The brain-worker is well advised to use his leisure in physical ones.

The fact that we can seek expression denied to us in our daily routine, should lead to a widening of interest, activity, skill and hence enrichment of personality.

Chemical Elements

Chemical elements are the fundamental materials of which all matter is composed. From the modern viewpoint, a substance that cannot be decomposed into simpler substances by ordinary chemical processes is, by definition, an element.

At present there are 110 known chemical elements. (The discovery of element 110, reported in 1987 by Soviet scientists, remains unconfirmed, however, and is still considered extremely tentative.) Elements can combine with one another to form a wide variety of more complex substances called compounds. The number of possible compounds is almost infinite, perhaps a million are known, and more are being discovered every day. When two or more elements combine to form a compound, they lose their separate identities, and the product has characteristics quite different from those of the constituent elements. The gaseous elements hydrogen and oxygen, for example, with quite different properties, can combine to form the compound water, which has altogether different properties from either oxygen or hydrogen. Water clearly is not an element because it consists of, and actually can be decomposed chemically into, the two substances hydrogen and oxygen; these two substances, however, are elements because they cannot be decomposed into simpler substances by any known chemical process. Most samples of naturally occurring matter are physical mixtures of compounds. Seawater, for example, is a mixture of water and a large number of other compounds, the most common of which is sodium chloride, or table salt. Mixtures differ from compounds in that they can be

separated into their component parts by physical processes; for example, the simple process of evaporation separates water from the other compounds in seawater.

Historical development of the concept of element: The modern concept of an element is unambiguous, depending as it does on the use of chemical and physical processes as a means of discriminating elements from compounds and mixtures. The existence of fundamental substances from which all matter is made, however, has been the basis of much theoretical speculation since the dawn of history. The ancient Greek philosophers Thales, Anaximenes, and Heraclitus each suggested that all matter is composed of one essential principle—or element. Thales believed this element to be water; Anaximenes suggested air; and Heraclitus, fire. Another Greek philosopher, Empedocles, expressed a different belief—that all substances are composed of four elements: air, earth, fire, and water. Aristotle agreed and emphasized that these four elements are bearers of fundamental properties, dryness and heat being associated with fire, heat and moisture with air, moisture and cold with water, and cold and dryness with earth. In the thinking of these philosophers all other substances were supposed to be combinations of the four elements, and the properties of substances were thought to reflect their elemental compositions. Thus, Greek thought encompassed the idea that all matter could be understood in terms of elemental qualities; in this sense, the elements themselves were thought of as nonmaterial. The Greek concept of an element, which was accepted for

nearly 2,000 years, contained only one aspect of the modern definition—namely, that elements have characteristic properties.

In the latter part of the Middle Ages, as alchemists became more sophisticated in their knowledge of chemical processes, the Greek concepts of the composition of matter became less satisfactory. Additional elemental qualities were introduced to accommodate newly discovered chemical transformations. Thus, sulfur came to represent the quality of combustibility, mercury that of volatility or fluidity, and salt that of fixity in fire (or incombustibility). These three alchemical elements, or principles, also represented abstractions of properties reflecting the nature of matter, not physical substances.

The important difference between a mixture and a chemical compound eventually was understood, and in 1661 the English chemist Robert Boyle recognized the fundamental nature of a chemical element. He argued that the four Greek elements could not be the real chemical elements because they cannot combine to form other substances nor can they be extracted from other substances. Boyle stressed the physical nature of elements and related them to the compounds they formed in the modern operational way.

In 1789 the French chemist Antoine-Laurent Lavoisier published what might be considered the first list of elemental substances based on Boyle's definition. Lavoisier's list of elements was established on the basis of a careful, quantitative study of decomposition and recombination

reactions. Because he could not devise experiments to decompose certain substances, or to form them from known elements, Lavoisier included in his list of elements such substances as lime, alumina, and silica, which now are known to be very stable compounds. That Lavoisier still retained a measure of influence from the ancient Greek concept of the elements is indicated by his inclusion of light and heat (caloric) among the elements.

Seven substances recognized today as elements (*i.e.*, gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, tin, and mercury) were known to the ancients because they occur in nature in relatively pure form. Sixteen other elements were discovered in the second half of the 18th century, when methods of separating elements from their compounds became better understood. Eighty-two more followed, after the introduction of quantitative analytical methods.

The atomic nature of the elements: Paralleling the development of the concept of elements was an understanding of the nature of matter. At various times in history, matter has been considered to be either continuous or discontinuous. Continuous matter is postulated to be homogeneous and divisible without limit, each part exhibiting identical properties regardless of size. This was essentially the point of view taken by Aristotle when he associated his elemental qualities with continuous matter. Discontinuous matter, on the other hand, is conceived of as particulate—that is, divisible only up to a point, the point at which certain basic units called atoms are reached. According to this concept, also known as the atomic hypothesis, subdivision of the basic unit (atom) could give rise only to particles with profoundly different properties. Atoms, then, would be the ultimate carriers of the properties associated with bulk matter.

The atomic hypothesis is usually

credited to the Greek philosopher Democritus, who considered all matter to be composed of atoms of the four elements—earth, air, fire, and water. But Aristotle's concept of continuous matter generally prevailed and influenced thought until experimental findings in the 16th century forced a return to the atomic theory. Two types of experimental evidence gave support to the atomic hypothesis: first, the detailed behaviour of gaseous substances and, second, the quantitative weight relationships observed with a variety of chemical reactions. The English chemist John Dalton was the first to explain the empirically derived laws of chemical combination by postulating the existence of atoms with unique sets of properties. At the time, chemical combining power (valence) and relative atomic weights were the properties of most interest. Subsequently numerous independent experimental verifications of the atomic hypothesis were carried out, and today it is universally accepted. Indeed, in 1969 individual uranium and thorium atoms were actually observed by means of an electron microscope.

The structure of atoms. Atoms of elemental substances are themselves complex structures composed of more fundamental particles called protons, neutrons, and electrons. Experimental evidence indicates that, within an atom, a small nucleus, which generally contains both protons and neutrons, is surrounded by a swarm, or cloud, of electrons. The fundamental properties of these subatomic particles are their weight and electrical charge. Whereas protons carry a positive charge and electrons a negative one, neutrons are electrically neutral. The diameter of an atom (about 10^{-8} centimetre) is 10,000 times larger than that of its nucleus. Neutrons and protons, which are collectively called nucleons, have relative weights of approximately one atomic mass unit, whereas an electron is only about 1/2000 as heavy. Because neutrons and protons occur in the nucleus, vir-

tually all of the mass of the atom is concentrated there. The number of protons in the nucleus is equivalent to the atomic number of the element. The total number of protons and neutrons is called the mass number because it equals the relative weight of that atom compared to other atoms. Because the atom itself is electrically neutral, the atomic number represents not only the number of protons, or positive charges, in the nucleus but also the number of electrons, or negative charges, in the extranuclear region of the atom.

The chemical characteristics of elements are intimately related to the number and arrangement of electrons in their atoms. Thus, elements are completely distinguishable from each other by their atomic numbers. The realization that such is the case leads to another definition of an element, namely, a substance, all atoms of which have the same atomic number.

Careful experimental examination of naturally occurring samples of many pure elements shows that not all the atoms present have the same atomic weight, even though they all have the same atomic number. Such a situation can occur only if the atoms have different numbers of neutrons in their nuclei. Such groups of atoms—with the same atomic number, but with different relative weights—are called isotopes. The number of isotopic forms that a naturally occurring element possesses ranges from one (*e.g.*, fluorine) to as many as ten (*e.g.*, tin); most of the elements have at least two isotopes. The atomic weight of an element is usually determined on large numbers of atoms containing the natural distribution of isotopes, and, therefore, it represents the average isotopic weight of the atoms constituting the sample. More recently, precision mass-spectrometric methods have been used to determine the distribution and weights of isotopes in various naturally occurring samples of elements.

Economic Glossary

Concepts related to National Income Accounting

1. **Domestic Territory.** In National Income Accounting, the term Domestic Territory includes the following: (a) Territory lying within the political frontiers, including territorial waters of the country (b) ships and aircraft operated by the residents of the country between two or more countries (c) Fishing vessels, oil and natural gas rigs and floating platforms operated by the residents of the country in the international waters or engaged in extraction in areas in which the country has exclusive rights of exploitation (d) Embassies, consulates and military establishments of the country located abroad

2. **Normal Residents:** A 'resident' or 'normal resident' of a country is a person who *ordinarily* resides in a country and whose centre of interest lies in that country. Normal residents include both nationals and non-nationals residing in a country. For example, a number of Indians living in England are non-nationals of that country because they still hold Indian passports and Indian citizenship. But they are the normal residents of England because they have settled there and their economic interest lies in that country.

3. **Production:** The act of transforming the factors of production into the goods and services that are desired for consumption and investment. Production consists of (i) All the goods and services sold in the market to earn profit (ii) goods and services not sold in the market but which are supplied free or at a nominal price e.g. most of the government services rendered to the citizens of the country like defence, law and order, public health, street lighting, construction and maintenance of roads, free water supply. (iii) Produced goods which fail to reach

the market and hence are not sold (iv) Own account production (for own use) of fixed assets by government, business enterprises and households (v) Imputed rent of owner-occupied houses Thus production is any activity which produces commodities or increases the value of the commodities already produced. Domestic services rendered by housewives or all leisure time activities are not included because of problems in computation.

4. **Consumption:** The act of using goods and services to satisfy current wants i.e. using up of goods and services to satisfy human wants. This could include commodities like television sets, cars, foodgrains, oils, soaps etc or services like those of doctors, barber saloons, banks and insurance companies. In the case of services, there is no time gap between production and consumption e.g. the moment a doctor attends to his patient, his services are consumed by the latter. However, with regard to certain durable goods like furniture, cycles, cars etc, this is not the case—they continue to provide services for quite some time. But like services, they are treated as consumed the moment they are purchased. The only exception is purchase of houses by households. Houses are treated as capital goods and they continue to produce housing services for a number of years after their purchase.

5. **Investment:** Simply stated, Investment is that part of production which is not consumed in the current year. A nation consumes less than what it produces in two forms—(i) by directly creating tangible physical capital whether in fixed assets such as machines or in stocks of finished goods or raw materials (ii) by buying less from other countries than it sells to them i.e. exporting more than it's importing. Thus, Investment comprises (a) Domestic Investment and

(b) Net Investment Abroad. Further, Domestic Investment comprises (i) Domestic fixed capital formation—production of fixed assets such as machines or power stations or other equipment and construction of new assets like buildings, roads, bridges etc. (ii) Change in stock of raw materials, semi-finished goods and finished goods during an accounting year. Fixed capital formation is usually carried out because of deliberate decisions of the firms concerned. Change in stocks are often the outcome of quite unintentional short-run deviations between supply and demand.

6. **Productive and Non-Productive Activities:** Productive Activities are activities that contribute to the flow of goods and services in an economy. Non-productive Activities are transactions that are simply means of redistributing the goods and services produced in the economy among the different members of the community. The latter are called *transfer payments*, indicating that these are simply transfers of purchasing power and are not the counterpart of any addition to the current output of goods and services. Examples of transfer payments are old-age pensions, pocket money given to a child by his parents.

7. **Intermediate and Final Products:** Intermediate products are the result of productive activities but are used in producing other goods and services e.g. raw cotton used to produce cloth, steel used to produce automobiles. Final products are those that are demanded for their own sake—they are what is finally wanted and obtained. While computing the total national product of an economy, Intermediate products are not counted separately since these are part of the final products. Separate counting would mean 'double counting'.

The Examiner's Guess Questions

Q. Where is the tallest tower in Asia located?

Ans. Shanghai, China. The 468 metre Oriental Pearl television tower has been equipped with state-of-the-art transmission facilities.

Q. What was the total amount of exports by India during April-March 1994-95, as per latest estimates?

Ans. US \$ 26,223.47 million as against US \$ 22,173.08 million in previous year, signifying a growth of 18.27 per cent.

The imports during April-March 1994-95 have been estimated at US \$ 28,252.27 million as against US \$ 23,212.13 million during 1993-94, registering a growth rate of 21.17 per cent.

The trade deficit during the year worked out to US \$ 2,027.80 million, compared to US \$ 1,039.05 million during 1993-94.

Q. What does Project Moon relate to?

Ans. Project Moon is a scheme to soften hardened criminals through the stretches and strains of yoga. The technique was successfully used in Bihar jails and under Project Moon is to be started in Thane jail in Maharashtra.

Q. Where is the Satyajit Ray Film and Television Institute coming up?

Ans. Calcutta. The institute is the second of its kind in the country after the FTII in Pune.

Q. What percentage of population of India is living below poverty line?

Ans. 29.9 per cent. Orissa with 44.7 per cent and Bihar with 40.8 per cent living below poverty line top the list of States. The State-wise figures are: Andhra Pradesh (31.7), Assam (22.8), Bihar (40.8), Gujarat (18.4), Haryana (11.6), Himachal Pradesh (9.2), Jammu and Kashmir (13.9), Karnataka (32.1), Kerala (17.0), Madhya Pradesh (36.7), Maharashtra (29.2), Orissa (46.7),

Punjab (7.2), Rajasthan (26.4), Tamil Nadu (32.8), Uttar Pradesh (35.1), West Bengal (27.6), small States and UTs (7.7).

Q. What were aggregate deposits of scheduled commercial banks during the year ended March 31, 1995?

Ans. 52,588 crore. The deposits grew at the rate of 15.9 per cent. Bank credit to business expanded by Rs 35,728 crore or 22.1 per cent.

Q. Name the six countries that have recently been struck off the list of developing countries?

Ans. UAE, Qatar, Kuwait, Brunei, Singapore and Bahamas. The deletion means that these countries have satisfied the World Bank classification limit which considers nations with per capita income of not less than \$ 8,600 for three years as high income States.

The number of States now classified as developing nations stands at 100.

Q. Name the talk show on Star TV which was in controversy in the month of May, 1995 over certain remarks on Mahatma Gandhi by a participant?

Ans. Nikki Tonight

Q. Name the pilotless target aircraft which has been developed by India?

Ans. Rakshak.

Q. Who is the Miss Universe, 1995?

Ans. Miss USA, Chelsi Smith. Miss India, Manpreet Brar, was the first runner-up. The pageant was held for the first time in Africa, in the south-western country of Namibia.

Q. The government is planning to hold a festival of India in July 1995, in which country?

Ans. Thailand.

Q. Which day was observed as Anti-Terrorism Day?

Ans. May 19.

Q. At the end of 1994-95 what was the total installed capacity of wind power generation in India?

Ans. 340 MW. Tamil Nadu leads the other States with a capacity of 260 MW.

Q. Name the virus which recently killed more than 100 people in Zaire?

Ans. Ebola.

Q. 'Operation Golden Bird' relates to what?

Ans. It is the ongoing military offensive against the rebel groups in north-eastern India.

Q. What is the value of rupee in different big cities of India?

Ans. The value of rupee in Ajmer in Rajasthan registered the lowest in the country at 36.36 paise while Srinagar recorded the highest at 66.67 paise. Among the metropolitan cities Madras registered the lowest value of 37.17 paise while Delhi the highest of 42.92 paise. In Calcutta the value of rupee has been registered at 42.74 paise, in Bangalore 41.15 paise and in Bombay 40.82 paise.

The value of rupee in 1994-95 was 35.21 paise for whole of India.

Q. Name the Indian film director whose film about the Cuban boat people stirred up a controversy in USA?

Ans. Mira Nair. The name of the film is "The Perez Family".

Q. Which Indian language enjoys the privilege of having the largest number of television channels?

Ans. Tamil.

Q. Which Indian city's name has been given to the new perfume launched by Boucheron, the famous perfumers of Paris?

Ans. Jaipur.

Q. What amount of foreign exchange was earned by the tourism industry in 1994-95?

Ans. Rs 7,365.61 crore.

Q. Which day is observed as World No-tobacco Day?

Ans. May 31.

Appointments Etc

APPOINTED; ELECTED ETC

Jacques Chirac: He has been elected as the President of France.

Carlos Menem: He has been re-elected as President of Argentina.

Alain Juppe: He has been appointed as the new Prime Minister of France.

Rafik Kal Hariri: He has been appointed as Prime Minister of Lebanon for the second term.

Ms Mayawati: She has been appointed as the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh. She belongs to BSP and is the first Dalit Chief Minister of any Indian State.

RESIGNED

Edouard Balladur: Prime Minister of France.

Ms Mamta Banerjee: Former Minister and Congress leader from Bengal; from her Lok Sabha seat.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

V.L. Mette: Deputy Prime Minister of Kazakhstan.

Gareth Evan: Foreign Minister of Australia.

Gen Dao Denh Luyen: Vice Minister of Defence, Vietnam.

Crown Prince Henri: Grand Duke of Luxembourg.

Georges Wohlfart: Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, External Trade Development and Cooperation, Luxembourg.

Dr Renato Ruggier: Chief of the World Trade Organisation.

DIED

Prem Bhatia: Eminent journalist. He was 83.

Darbari Lal: An eminent educationist and Arya Samaj leader. He was 65.

Harold Wilson: Former Prime Minister of Britain. He was 79.

Shayamdas Chattopadhyay: Renowned nuclear physicist. He was 86.

R.R. Morarka: Former member of Parliament and a close associate of Mahatma Gandhi. He was 72.

East Sakhalin Island.

29—Union government decides to extend Central rule in Jammu and Kashmir.

JUNE

1—BSP withdraws support to Mulayam Singh government in Uttar Pradesh.

—73 persons are killed in Jammu-Tawi Express and Hirakhand Express meet with accidents near Dhanbad and Bolangir respectively.

3—Ms Mayawati is sworn in as Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh. 18-month-old Mulayam Singh Yadav government is dismissed by the Governor.

6—Akali Dal wins the prestigious Gidderbaha Assembly seat in Punjab.

MILESTONES

Dr V. Ramanathan: Director of the Centre for Clouds, Chemistry and Climate at the Scripps Institution of Oceanography in San Diego, USA, he has been selected for the Royal Netherlands Academy of Sciences coveted prize of the Buyt Ballot Medal, given once in ten years.

Manpreet Brar: Miss India 1995, she was the first runner-up in the Miss Universe 1995 contest.

Dr M. Anant Raja Sabarwal: member, he has become the first Indian to receive the prestigious Niwano Peace Prize.

Rohit Tandon: a Lucknow student, he has won a gold medal in the 4th Beem International Robo Games, held in Santa Fe, Mexico. He won the gold medal for his hobby STUB (Spring the Universe in One Hand), which is a computerised electronic musical composition, intelligent and capable of playing a host of socially useful and innovative tunes.

Samir Nath: He has become the youngest Mayor in India at the age of 30. He belongs to Samastipur and the Mayor of the newly formed Municipal Corporation.

Half-tonne bomb: A half-tonne bomb exploded in a village near the town of Neftegorsk in the far

EVENTS

MAY

8—Nineteen commandoes of Sri Lanka Army are killed in an ambush by LTTE.

11—Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT) is extended indefinitely.

—The historic Charar-e-Sharief shrine in north Kashmir is burnt down by Pakistan-trained mercenaries.

15—At least 60 persons are killed in a train mishap near Salem in Tamil Nadu.

16—Union Cabinet decides not to extend the Terrorists and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act (TADA).

17—Francois Mitterrand leaves office as the longest serving President of France. Mr Jacques Chirac takes-over as the new President.

—Trade war between USA and Japan erupts with USA impos-

ing punitive tariffs on Japanese luxury cars.

19—Congress-I splits. Dissidents elect N.D. Tiwari as the President.

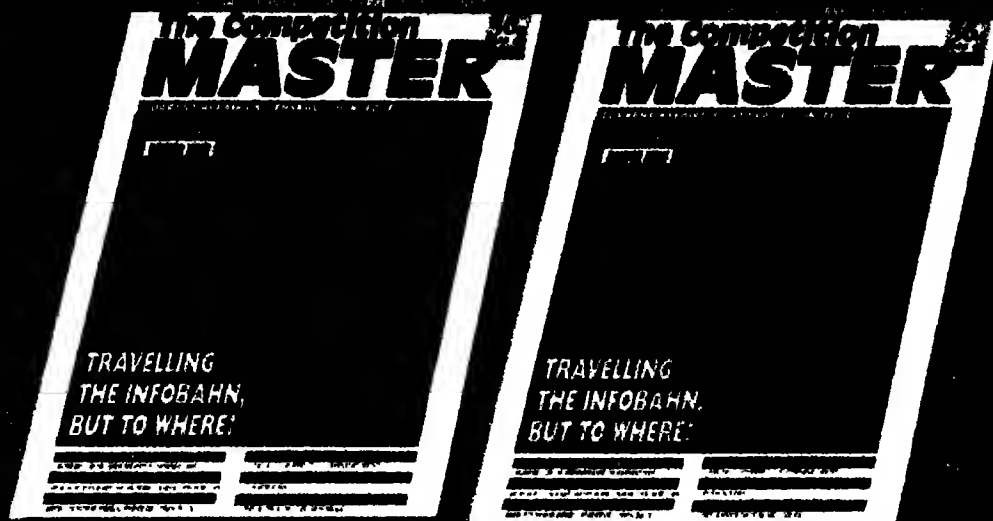
23—Lok Sabha passes the Finance Bill, 1995-96.

26—Tamil terrorists kill a top Buddhist monk in eastern Sri Lanka. 42 Sinhalese civilians are also massacred.

27—Bosnian Serbs, outraged at NATO air strikes near their capital Plate, trap 167 UN peacekeepers, shackling eight of them to military installations to serve as human shields against further attacks.

—60 per cent polling is reported in 26 Assembly by-elections spread over 13 States.

28—More than 2000 people are feared killed as earthquake reduces to rubble the Russian town of Neftegorsk in the far



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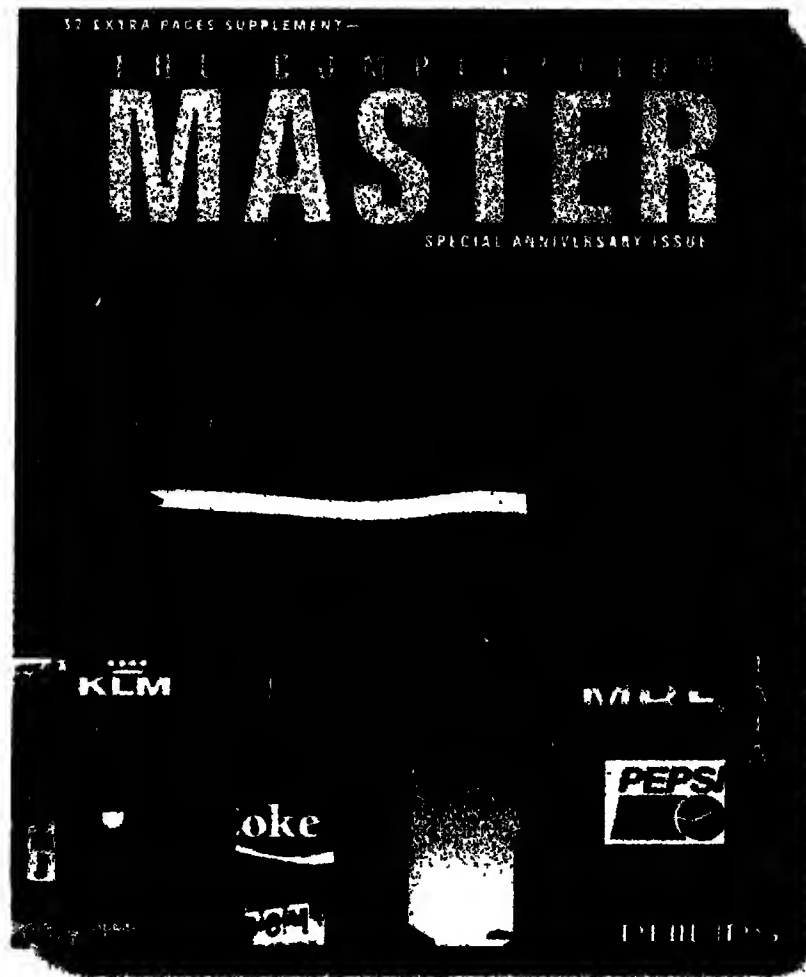
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